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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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WALLACE BURNS UP JESSE JONES ON QUARTZ CRYSTALS

One of the most sensational charges Vice President Wallace, Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, made against Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones and head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was in connection with the alleged blundering of the latter in the purchase of quartz crystals so important to the radio industry. Mr. Wallace said:

"I now desire to discuss quartz crystals, the use of which is so utterly important to some of our war industries. For two years now Brazilian quartz crystal, essential element in airplane, tank and submarine radio sets, has been in critically short supply.

"During 1941 and early 1942, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation agent in Brazil bought 2,000 tons of crystals. He was paid a commission of 1½% on his gross purchases, and he bought those crystals without checking to see whether they were of the quality needed and paid for. Over 85% of them weren't. The government lost between two and six million dollars, and we have heard that United States quartz fabricators began raiding museums to get usable crystals.

"Shortly after April 13, 1942, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation replaced this agent although it gave him equally lucrative work in New York. But the situation in Brazil wasn't improved. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation had been burnt where it hurt most, by having to take a loss on a hazardous undertaking. The new Reconstruction Finance Corporation agent began eliminating dollar losses the easy way. Not a pound of quartz crystal was purchased by the Metals Reserve Company for six months. The Board of Economic Warfare finally had to send a top official to Rio to get the public purchasing resumed. I feel that Board of Economic Warfare personnel should have fought the delaying tactics of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation more vigorously in this instance.

"The Board of Economic Warfare finally insisted upon inspection facilities in Rio so that crystals could be tested before payment and shipment. The Army Signal Corps has been of great assistance to us on this project by supplying 20 trained inspectors and the necessary arc-lights, inspection baths, polaroid screens, etc. The Army, of course, had a critical military stake in this phase of our work and has cooperated readily and effectively.

"Reconstruction Finance Corporation policy had been to keep a staff in Rio - and to wait for the business to come in. When the Board of Economic Warfare sent 100 engineers and qualified purchasing agents into the up-country areas where the crystals are

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PASSED MAY 1, 1890, RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES ARE OF VARIOUS KINDS, AND ARE DISTRIBUTED OVER THE WHOLE COUNTRY. THEY ARE OF GREAT VALUE, AND ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE COUNTRY. THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE HAS THE HONOR TO REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PASSED MAY 1, 1890, RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES.

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mined, Reconstruction Finance Corporation representatives in Brazil at first cooperated in supplying purchase money and contracting authority; then they refused to cooperate - on "instructions from Washington". The Board of Economic Warfare set up a purchasing station at outlying Campo Formosa; then we had to move it back to Bahia - so that Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds could be spent through the bank there.

"In April, 1943, Board of Economic Warfare representatives in Rio advised that restrictions put upon Metals Reserve Company agents' purchasing authority by Reconstruction Finance Corporation was preventing our meeting market prices in our buying there and that purchases were coming to a halt. The Board of Economic Warfare, therefore, directed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to relax its restrictions. Reconstruction Finance Corporation refused, stating that we didn't need quartz enough to pay any more for it. Three weeks later, after advice from their own Brazilian representatives, they reconsidered - and changed their instructions. But not in time to head off the Special Representative of the Board of Economic Warfare in Brazil. Fed up with Reconstruction Finance Corporation obstruction to his Brazilian program, he arrived in Washington to report. It took his report, plus a morning which I spent with Jesse Jones and Will Clayton, to break this particular log-jam. Throughout the period of these bureaucratic, obstructionist tactics on the part of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the need for quartz crystals was critically urgent.

"As I previously indicated, the reason Mr. Jones could hold up our quartz crystal and quinine programs is because he signs the checks to pay for the procurement and development of these commodities. To put it differently, he has been able to delay this part of the war effort because of his position as banker for us, notwithstanding the complete delegation of powers over imports which the President gave the Board of Economic Warfare on the 13th of April, 1942, following the failure of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to build the government stockpiles of strategic materials which Congress authorized and directed in the Summer of 1940."

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PAUL PORTER, FORMERLY OF CBS, NAMED FOOD CZAR'S AIDE

One of the first acts of Judge Marvin Jones, the new food Czar, in succeeding Chester Davis, was to appoint Paul Porter, Chief of the Rent Division of OPA, as Chief Executive Officer of the War Food Administration. Mr. Porter is well known to the radio industry and was formerly Washington counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Although now called on to serve Judge Jones, Mr. Porter was the Deputy of Chester Davis when the latter was in the National Defense Advisory Commission. At that time Mr. Davis tried to get

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1776 TO 1789
BY JAMES M. SMITH
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
NEW YORK: 1850

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1789 TO 1800
BY JAMES M. SMITH
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
NEW YORK: 1850

THE THIRD PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1800 TO 1812
BY JAMES M. SMITH
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
NEW YORK: 1850

APPENDIX

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1776 TO 1812
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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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NEW YORK: 1850

Mr. Porter to join his staff. However, Mr. Porter's Rent Division was under fire at the time and he refused to leave. The inquiry into the rent agency revealed that Mr. Porter had held rents in line at a time when other prices soared. Mr. Porter's prestige shot up to the point where he was being seriously considered for General Manager of OPA when Judge Jones asked him to serve as Associated Administrator.

A native of Kentucky, Mr. Porter was educated at the University of Kentucky, graduating in law. He worked as General Counsel for a group of newspapers in Oklahoma and Georgia before coming into Government service with the original Agricultural Adjustment Administration where he was at first in charge of press relations, and later Executive Assistant to Chester Davis. In 1940, he took leave from his company to join the staff of the National Defense Advisory Council, as Deputy to Mr. Davis, the agricultural member of the Council, and in 1942 when the Office of Price Administration was organized, became a member of its staff.

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COWLES, NEW AFA DIRECTOR; EGOLF AGAIN V-C AD COUNCIL

Bruce Barton, former member of Congress, head of Batten, Barton and Durstine, agency handling a large number of radio accounts, was elected Chairman of the Board of the Advertising Federation of America in New York. Gardner Cowles, Jr., Des Moines publisher and broadcaster, was made a member of the AFA Board. Willard D. Egolf, Assistant to the President of the National Association of Broadcasters, was re-elected a Vice-Chairman of the Council on Advertising Clubs. By virtue of this, Mr. Egolf also serves as a Vice-President of AFA.

One of the resolutions passed urged Congress to weigh the need for new legislation "to clarify and make secure the freedom of communications against the possibility of capricious legislation."

Chester J. LaRoche, Chairman of the War Advertising Council, speaking at the Advertising Club conference on war activities, urged the advertising profession to institute powerful self-regulation through a strong structure set up by the four great media - newspapers, magazines, radio and outdoor.

"And if we don't, there is no doubt that the Government will have to do it for us", he added.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT
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JANUARY 1, 1900
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

INVESTIGATION OF FCC BY REP. COX BEGINS TODAY

The long anticipated public hearings of the House Select Committee, of which Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, is Chairman, will begin today (Friday). An air of caution prevailed in the preliminary arrangements, the Committee evidently not desiring to tip its hand on any of the details. Not even the names of the first witnesses were made public. The fact that the hearings were to start Friday was not officially stated until about 48 hours ahead of time, although preparations and even examination of FCC Commissioners and officials has been going on privately for months.

That a crowd was expected at the public hearings was shown by the fact that they are to be held in the large House hearing room which seats as many people as some movie theatres.

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ROW OVER FCC JOBHOLDERS TIES UP PAY OF THOUSANDS

Thousands of Government employees were the victims of a deadlock of the House and Senate conferees on the \$143,000,000 urgent deficiency bill who couldn't get together regarding the ousting of two Federal Communications Commission employees - Dr. Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr. - and Dr. Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands, accused of membership in subversive organizations. The deadline for the passage of the bill was last Wednesday, June 30th. Thus the pay will be delayed for 13,000 District of Columbia employees, several hundred legislative employees and overtime pay for approximately 400,000 Federal workers.

Representative Cannon (D), of Missouri, late last night indicated that conferees expected to work out a compromise which would insure passage of the measure. He declined to elaborate on the proposed compromise except to say that it involved a change in the language of a provision cutting off three Government employees from the Federal payroll.

Mr. Cannon indicated, however, that the House which Wednesday rejected by a vote of 301 to 71 a motion to recede from its position and concur with the Senate, would not yield in its determination to see the three men named in its provision severed from the payroll.

Commenting upon the deadlock, the Washington Post said:

"The Senate did well in refusing to sanction the compromise proposal recommended by its conferees for inclusion of the Kerr amendment in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. It is to be hoped that it will adhere to this stand despite the strong support of the amendment in the House yesterday. The issue goes

DECLARATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY

The Party of the People, founded in 1917, is a political party of the working class and the oppressed peoples of the world. Its program is the complete liberation of the working class and the oppressed peoples from the domination of the bourgeoisie and the imperialist powers. The Party is committed to the struggle for the abolition of the capitalist system and the establishment of a socialist system based on the principles of equality, justice, and peace.

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ARTICLE I

THE PARTY OF THE PEOPLE IS A POLITICAL PARTY OF THE WORKING CLASS

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far beyond the personal interests of the three individuals whom the amendment would drive from Government service. It involves a basic constitutional principle.

"A good deal of passion has been aroused over this issue. And perhaps the passion has obscured the real fundamentals involved. We urge upon members of the House at this time a fresh consideration of the problem - not in terms of the personalities and records of the three proscribed men, but in terms of the conscientious objections raised by the Attorney General, by eminent Senators and by some of their own colleagues whose knowledge of the Constitution and devotion to its principles must command their respect.

"Let us set aside any legalistic wrangling as to the technical constitutionality of the Kerr proposal. The fact remains that it is a method of penalizing specified individuals for certain opinions which they are alleged to have held long ago. As such, it is repugnant to the spirit of our most valued traditions. Even if Congress has authority to follow such a course, it is unbecoming to its dignity to do so. The procedure is stamped with the hallmark of pettiness."

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KEEP YOUR RADIO TURNED ON IN AIR RAID, OCD ADVISES

Disapproval of the blackout practice of throwing master switches, thus shutting off elevator service, radios, refrigerators, pumps and ventilating equipment in many large buildings, was expressed today by James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense.

The question raised in connection with radios and its answer follows:

Q. Are radio receiving sets permitted to be used during periods of blackout (BLUE) or air raid (RED)?

A. Yes. Upon the sounding of any air-raid signal, keep your radio receiver tuned to the radio station for your area to receive intermittent official announcements or bulletsin. Any light (dial or tube) emitted by the receiver must, of course, be obscured.

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Gracie Fields and her "Victory Show will switch to WOR and the Mutual Network, starting Monday, (October 11).

The 15 minute programs to be heard five times weekly at 9:15 on a station lineup numbering between 150 and 200 outlets - will be under the sponsorship of the American Cigarette and Cigar Company, Inc., for Pall Mall Cigarettes.

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SENATE AIDS OWI BUT IT IS STILL SHOT FULL OF HOLES

Although the Senate did not concur with the House in lopping off the entire \$8,000,000 Elmer Davis had asked for its Domestic Branch, the Office of War Information is still a No. 1 casualty of the Battle of Washington. At this writing the conference report has not been made but it looks as if the Domestic Radio Bureau, which has a chance of getting about \$800,000 fared pretty well considering what happened to some of the other bureaus.

The Senate voted \$3,561,499 for OWI domestic operations and the conferees agreed yesterday to a reduction of \$811,499 from the Senate figure which the conferees admitted unhesitatingly will allow only partial OWI operations at home in the next 12 months.

Thus the total OWI appropriation in the 2 billion 900 million dollar War Agency spending bill would be reduced to \$33,155,993, compared with \$47,342,000, the amount of the new appropriation which the agency demanded of Congress early in 1942. Senator O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, tried to raise the domestic operations appropriation to \$5,550,000 but was beaten 40 to 34.

By beating the O'Mahoney amendment, the Senate restricted the Domestic Branch funds to these purposes: For the Director's office, \$125,000; Program Co-ordination, \$225,000; News Bureau, \$900,000; Bureau of Special Services, \$950,000; Radio Bureau \$811,499, and motion picture bureau, only \$50,000 to maintain liaison with Hollywood. All this, however, must be passed on and approved by the House.

Senator Tydings, (D), of Maryland, led the fight against adding to the sum the Appropriations Committee had recommended, directing his fire chiefly at the field offices. The increased amount failed, despite the support of Minority Leader McNary of Oregon, who expressed full confidence in the ability of Palmer Hoyt, new head of the Domestic Branch of OWI. Senator McNary pointed out that Mr. Hoyt, who comes from Oregon, was Managing Editor of one of the oldest Republican newspapers in the West.

When Majority Leader Barkley made the same argument, Senator Taft (R), of Ohio, asked what assurance the Senator could give that Elmer Davis or Mr. Hoyt would not resign. Senator Taft argued there was danger in basing appropriations on confidence in individuals.

Senator McKellar (D), of Tennessee, in charge of the bill, praised OWI officials for the showing they made before the committee, and Senator Mead (D), of New York, spoke in defense of the agency.

Elmer Davis appeared uncertain as to the extent to which his agency, in view of appropriation cuts, could carry on, but stated flatly he would not resign unless effective readjustments were found to be impossible. Mr. Davis had an interview with President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation. The story begins in 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered the New World. The first English settlers came to the United States in 1607, and the first American Revolution was fought in 1776. The United States has since grown to become one of the most powerful nations in the world.

The United States has a long and rich history. It is a country of many different people, each with their own traditions and customs. The United States has been a leader in many fields, including science, technology, and the arts. The United States has also been a champion of freedom and democracy.

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Handwriting was seen on the wall of the beginning of the end of a large part of OWI domestic activities when Mr. Davis disclosed that orders have already been issued to close 58 branch and regional offices located in every State except Wyoming, Nevada and Idaho. The liquidation, involving 330 employees, is to be completed by July 15.

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FCC WAR RADIO ACTIVITIES ASSAILED BY MILITARY UNITS

The opening gun at the Cox FCC hearing this (Friday) morning was that the War and Navy Departments, charging that radio intelligence activities of the Federal Communications Commission have endangered military radio intelligence, have unsuccessfully asked President Roosevelt to give the right-of-way in this field to the military.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, through Admiral William D. Leany, recommended in February the issuance of an Executive Order transferring FCC's "functions, powers and duties" in radio intelligence to the military services.

A letter from the Admiral, dated February 1st, read in part:

"Information obtained through the FCC through its own radio intelligence activities is not, in the military sense, secure, due to inherent tendencies toward publicity of FCC activities, use of non-secure methods of reporting and correlation, and the necessarily close relationship of FCC military intelligence activity with other phases of the agency's work."

"Because of the essential differences between military and FCC standards and methods, it has not been possible to integrate their information, with the result that the attempted duplication by the FCC of work that is being more effectively done by the military has in fact endangered the effectiveness and security of military radio intelligence."

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MEDIATION FLOPS AS PETRILLO ORDERS PERMANENT BAN

The Government move in New York Thursday to mediate the controversy between James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, was a complete flop. As reported by Jack Gould in the New York Times, the session ended in 15 minutes when Mr. Petrillo announced that the union no longer was interested in negotiating a settlement and intended to stop the transcription industry permanently.

It is a pleasure to see you and to hear of your success in your studies. I hope you will continue to make progress and that you will be able to apply your knowledge in a practical way. I am sure you will do well.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM HENRY WATSON, M.D.

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Mr. Petrillo minced no words in detailing his position.

"We're not going to make any transcriptions at any cost or at any price", Mr. Petrillo said. "I told the companies, 'We're not going to make transcriptions for you at all any more because you haven't anything we want.'"

"The guy really getting rich - it isn't the transcription company - is the radio station using the transcriptions and he's the guy we can't reach.

"The transcription people tell us that their gross business is \$4,000,000, that they pay musicians \$1,100,000 and that their net is \$250,000. The companies can't give up anything. If they gave us their entire gross it's still small peanuts to the federation."

Asked if he would not leave himself open to charges of blocking mechanical progress, Mr. Petrillo replied:

"Yes, I know, but we can't get at them (the radio stations) any other way. We've got to go to the source. The only thing we can do is stop the transcription."

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MRS. T. P. LITTLEPAGE, WIDOW OF RADIO COUNSEL, PASSES

Mrs. Thomas P. Littlepage, widow of Thomas P. Littlepage, a pioneer radio lawyer of Washington, who died last Sunday was buried Tuesday in Rock Creek Cemetery. As in the case of Mr. Littlepage, who was one of the National Capital's outstanding citizens and former President of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, the Rev. Dr. James Shera Montgomery, Chaplain of the House of Representatives officiated at the funeral services. Dr. Montgomery and the Littlepages were all from Indiana.

Mrs. Littlepage, who was 63 years old, was born near Evansville and came to Washington more than 35 years ago. She had been living on the Littlepage farm at Bowie, Md., one of the finest estates in that part of the country for the last 25 years.

She is survived by three sons, Lt. Thomas P. Littlepage, Jr. who is in the Navy Department here; James H. Littlepage, an attorney in Richmond, Va., and John M. Littlepage, himself well known as a radio counsellor and a member of his father's law firm, and two daughters, Mrs. Willard L. Hart and Mrs. William B. Fletcher, Jr., both of Bowie.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE
JANUARY 10, 1906

REPORT
OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 10, 1906

AND
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JANUARY 10, 1906

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JANUARY 10, 1906

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN SENATE
JANUARY 10, 1906

REPORT
OF THE

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IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 10, 1906

WASHINGTON

7/2/43

FDR MYSTIFIES BY WITHDRAWING PAYNE NOMINATION

At this writing (Friday noon - July 2) there was still considerable mystification with regard to the withdrawal of the renomination of George Henry Payne for a third term as Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Payne is a Republican and in 1912 served as campaign manager for President "Teddy" Roosevelt. The President sent Mr. Payne's nomination to the Senate Thursday and the fact that he withdraw it 24 hours later on the eve of the beginning of the Cox FCC investigation, caused considerable speculation. Representative Cox said that Mr. Payne would be called upon to testify. There was confirmation of the report that charges would be made against Mr. Payne at the Cox hearings.

"Any FCC Commissioner who doesn't have charges made against him at that investigation will be lucky", someone observed.

There were two big question in the mystery.

1. Why, if the President intended to drop Payne on July 1, did he send his renomination to the Senate on June 30?

2. Why did the President intend to drop Payne from office - a move automatically effected by withdrawing the nomination, since the Commissioner's term expired midnight Wednesday.

On the first question informed officials generally, but not unanimously, speculated that the nomination went to the Senate by an outright clerical error on the part of the White House secretarial staff. The suggestion was that with Payne's term expiring at midnight, the nomination was railroaded with a batch of other names, without the President's noticing and that the President had promised the position to someone else.

On the second question the White House silence let down the bars for a storm of speculation, ranging from the tantalizing question of office politics within the FCC, to more lavish issues of high political policy.

Payne was understood to have the indorsement of the two Senators from his State, Senators Wagner and Mead of New York, both Democrats and staunch supporters of White House policy.

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URGES WLB TO REVIEW SAN FRANCISCO RADIO RULING

The National Association of Broadcasters has urged the San Francisco regional War Labor Board to reject an arbiter's award which stated that the job of a radio technician was the same no matter where he worked.

Award was made by George Cheney of the U. S. Conciliation Service, sitting as an arbiter in a wage dispute between Station KPAS, Pasadena, California, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 40. It was subject to review under Executive Orders 9250 and 9328 by the War Labor Board.

The NAB brief was filed at a Board hearing in Los Angeles.

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WOR TO PRODUCE WEEKLY EXPERIMENTAL TELEVISION SHOWS

One of the many problems faced by radio stations today is the future of television, its programming possibilities, commercial aspects, visual problems, size of production groups, script limitations stagecraft and many others, a WOR release states and continues:

"In a comprehensive endeavor by WOR executives to answer these questions, the Station's Program Department will produce and present a series of experimental television shows.

"Facilities of the Du Mont Television Station W2XWV at 515 Madison Avenue will be used once a week to televise WOR's programs, but there will be no other connection between the two organizations. At present it is expected that the hour-long telecasts will be presented every Tuesday evening starting July 12.

According to Theodore C. Streibert, Vice President of WOR, this will enable the staff to familiarize itself with the demands and techniques of this new medium."

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WJZ AND BLUE EXPAND INTO RITZY NEW QUARTERS

Because of expansion in several departments, various members of the Blue Network staff of Station WJZ will move on July 1 to new quarters on the second and fourteenth floors of the RCA Building from their present quarters on the third floor.

With the move to the second floor, WJZ will have separate quarters for the first time, instead of using the same rooms occupied by the Blue. Among those who will move to the WJZ quarters are John H. McNeil, Manager; John Hade, Commercial Program Manager; Slocum Chapin, Acting Sales Manager; Tom Ellsworth, Sales Promotion Manager; Joseph M. Seiferth, Audience Promotion Manager; and Luellen L. Stearns and Stuart MacHarrie, salesmen.

Those of the Blue Network staff who will move with their respective assistants to new offices in another part of the building on the second floor include Dr. H. B. Summers, Director of Public Service; Grace Johnsen, Director of Women's Activities; Stanley Florsheim, in charge of local cooperative programs; and Alma Kitchell women's news commentator.

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TO THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FROM THE CHIEF, BUREAU OF REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: [Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

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TO THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Illegible text]

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the application of Port Arthur College (KPAC), Port Arthur, Texas, to increase power on 1250 kilocycles from 500 watts using directional antenna at night, to 1 kilowatt unlimited time, and to make changes in the directional antenna for nighttime operation, subject to the condition that no interference will be caused in contravention of the terms of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

Just prior to this CBS made it known that it had signed a three-year contract with the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, for a series of concerts from 1 to 2 P.M. Saturdays, beginning Oct. 2.

The Federal Communications Commission on Wednesday extended until January 1, 1944; the date by which 50 independent telephone companies must file statements of their proposed methods for keeping certain accounting records. The Commission said that meanwhile it would call a conference on the order, probably in the latter part of July.

The FCC also authorized R.C.A. Communications, Inc., to intervene in proceedings on the application for merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group, which is active in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] group is a clandestine organization that has been active in the [redacted] area for several years. It is believed to be involved in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

3. The [redacted] group is believed to be active in the [redacted] area, where it is engaged in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] group is active in the [redacted] area, where it is engaged in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

4. The [redacted] group is believed to be active in the [redacted] area, where it is engaged in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] group is active in the [redacted] area, where it is engaged in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

5. The [redacted] group is believed to be active in the [redacted] area, where it is engaged in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] group is active in the [redacted] area, where it is engaged in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

6. The [redacted] group is believed to be active in the [redacted] area, where it is engaged in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area. It is believed that the [redacted] group is active in the [redacted] area, where it is engaged in the [redacted] of [redacted] and the [redacted] of [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

TAFT BLAST SEEN TROUBLE FOR FCC FROM NEW QUARTER

A shot across the bow by Senator Bob Taft (R), of Ohio, proposing that Congress curb the Federal Communications Commission, brought a heavy hitter into the scrap who may cause plenty of trouble for the Commission. Mr. Taft, whose family own Station WKRC in Cincinnati, and the Cincinnati Times-Star and who is still talked of as a possible presidential nominee, declared that the Supreme Court had gone entirely too far.

"It is my belief that this opinion threatens freedom of speech in the United States unless it is corrected by legislation," Senator Taft said.

"In my opinion the Congress should proceed at once to amend the Federal Communications Act to define precisely the limitations of authority to be conferred on the Federal Communications Commission. The senior Senator from Maine (Mr. White) and the senior Senator from Montana (Mr. Wheeler) have introduced a bill to carry out this purpose. They are experts on the question, and are familiar with the intent of the former act. I hope that hearings may be held immediately upon the proposed bill, and that Congress may consider it immediately upon its return from the recess. In the meantime, the regulations should be suspended until the whole problem can be considered by Congress. Only in that way can we defend ourselves against the most serious infringement on the right of freedom of speech in the United States which has occurred since the Bill of Rights was adopted."

Senator Taft said that if rules to prevent monopoly in the network field are to be added, they should be made by Congress and not by the FCC. Senator Taft took up the cudgel for the newspapers saying the present administration has shown no concern for the freedom of the press and added:

"No doubt the Associated Press could secure the dismissal of the suit, if they were willing to run their business as the Department of Justice or some other New Deal agency thinks that the distribution of news should be run."

"From the time that the President traveled publicly all over the United States without a word appearing in the newspapers, the people have lost confidence in the accuracy or completeness of any news. Such a condition is not freedom of the press."

"While all the FCC policies indicate that the administration has no real interest in freedom of the press in this country, the ingrained insistence of our people upon that freedom has prevented any great progress toward actual suppression of the freedom of newspapers and magazines. Publications still represent every

shade of opinion among the people, and anyone with a real message can find a newspaper or magazine to print it. There is as yet no Federal agency in control of the press, and there is as yet no Federal bureau which licenses the press.

"But what is true of the newspapers is no longer true of the radio, and the radio is an even more important instrument of free speech than the newspaper. In the broadcasting case the Federal Communications Commission undertook to issue regulations assuming complete control of all the relations between the local broadcasting stations and the networks and breaking down the network system which has grown up in recent years. The Commission did this under the Communications Act of 1934, not by direct regulations of chain broadcasting but by using its power to refuse licenses to local stations. These regulations provided that no license should be granted to any station having a contract with a network which provides that it shall only broadcast the programs of that network, or a contract which provides that other stations within the area cannot use the network's programs. Licenses are to be denied to any station having a contract with a network for more than 2 years, or giving the network options on more than a very limited period of time. The Commission will refuse licenses to any local station which does not retain the complete right to reject any program in its own discretion, or which agrees that it will not undercut its network rates for national advertisers who come to it directly.

"It seems obvious that if licenses can be denied for violations of regulations of this kind, they can be denied for almost any method of conducting the local radio business of which the Commission does not approve. If these regulations are valid, then local stations are subject to almost any rules which the Federal Communications Commission sees fit to make. The Court held that these regulations were valid, and the majority decision of Mr. Justice Frankfurter is broad enough to justify any regulation which is not completely arbitrary."

"In other words, it is declared that control of what reaches the American people over the air has passed from the American public into the hands of an all-powerful Commission, whose edicts are final and conclusive, and which exercises powers as complete as those existing in many foreign countries."

"The protection of the network system has been commercial advertising. By this means it has been possible for the broadcasters to send over the air programs that represent millions of dollars of expenditure. But if that expenditure is to be justified, the advertiser must be guaranteed an audience sufficiently large to make the expenditures worth while.

"But the regulations which have been upheld prevent any network from guaranteeing to an advertiser any of the affiliated stations; in fact, they destroy the whole system of affiliated systems. A majority of a seven-man board has decided that the present network system is entirely wrong, and, without consultation with Congress, has undertaken a compulsory restriction which may well destroy these systems."

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JESSE JONES BANGS BACK AT WALLACE ON QUARTZ CRYSTALS

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones replied Texas fashion to the charges of negligence by Vice-President Wallace that the former had mishandled the quartz crystal situation. Said Secretary Jones:

"Vice-President Wallace states: 'For two years now Brazilian quartz crystal, essential element in airplane, tank and submarine radio sets, has been in critically short supply.'

"This statement is misleading. There has been no actual shortage. All consuming demands have been met. There is now a large stockpile in Government hands, which is increasing. RFC's sales of quartz crystal to manufacturers during the last three months have been the smallest in more than a year, in part because the demand for this material is levelling off, and in part because consumers hold ample stocks.

"Morris Rosenthal, head of the BEW Imports Office, cabled to the BEW representative in Brazil on May 27th saying 'stock position here is such that it is not necessary to reach for quartz in Brazil at present'; and on June 26th BEW wired its representative in Argentina that the quartz crystal situation is easier and that therefore the examination of an Argentine deposit was not warranted.

"Mr. Wallace states that during 1941 and early 1942 the RFC agent in Brazil 'bought 2,000 tons of crystals.....without checking to see whether they were of the quality needed and paid for' and that over 85% of them were not. Mr. Wallace says the Government lost between two and six million dollars. Those statements are largely incorrect, and deliberately misleading.

"RFC purchases to April 13, 1942, amounted to approximately 1600 tons. The cost of this material was \$7,750,000.

"During the period in question, RFC purchased all of the quartz crystal available in Brazil, whether of good grades or poor, under an arrangement with the Brazilian government to prevent any crystals from reaching Axis sources. Instead of more than 85% being of no value, however, between 35 and 40% of the 1600 tons are suitable for radio use (which is the normal recovery based on the experience of private importers). It is estimated and our opinion that no loss will be sustained by the Government on the material in question. This result has been brought about by the technical discovery that much material previously considered unusable can be fully utilized. It is therefore fortunate that RFC bought the entire output, good and poor.

"Mr. Wallace refers to a commission of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ having been paid the RFC agent on his gross purchases. The following are the facts:

"In May 1941, the RFC with the cooperation of the State Department, entered into an over-all purchase agreement with the

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Brazilian Government covering twelve strategic and critical materials of Brazilian production. Under this agreement the Brazilian Government issued a decree confining the exportation of these materials to the United States, and the RFC agreed to purchase all of such materials at prices agreed upon. Due to the fact that considerable quantities of these materials were at that time being exported to Germany, Italy and Japan, quick action had to be taken in order to stop this traffic. Rather than attempt quickly to set up a buying organization in Brazil, we decided that both time and money could be saved by employing a capable American firm, experienced in the business of importing metals, to handle this business for us. This we did, paying a commission of 1½% which was less than we could have done the work for ourselves and is far less than it is costing the BEW at the present time.

"Mr. Wallace also states that RFC refused to 'relax its restrictions' on the purchase of quartz crystal, because 'we didn't need quartz enough to pay more for it.' This statement is not true. RFC did not refuse to relax its restrictions. It merely asked BEW for certain information before it acted.

"Starting in October 1942, RFC has purchased in the United States, under BEW directive, \$2,500,000 in scarce equipment for shipment to Brazil to be used in mining quartz, mica and tantalum, but predominantly for quartz. These minerals have usually been produced by hand labor, but BEW thought production could be increased by mechanizing operations with bulldozers, tractors, compressors, rock drills, etc. In addition to the aforesaid equipment bought in this country and shipped to Brazil, substantial amounts of such machinery have been bought in Brazil by RFC, under directive of BEW.

"We are advised that much of this machinery has not been put to work, but is lying idle and rusting. Considering that this equipment is vital to our war effort, the loss cannot be measured in terms of wasted money alone. Notwithstanding this and the fact that much of the machinery already on hand is not being used, BEW continues to direct RFC to buy additional machinery and equipment.

"May 12, 1943, BEW's Brazilian representatives estimated that exports of quartz crystal during the second half of 1943 would average 113 short tons a month. This compares with an average of over 160 tons a month during the first year RFC bought quartz in Brazil, and before BEW had sent 100 or more engineers and purchasing agents to Brazil and had directed RFC to buy so much machinery."

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With new business sales soaring 60 percent over last year's total, WOR has exceeded in dollar volume every June in the history of the station, according to Eugene S. Thomas, WOR Sales Manager. The new business gain led the way to a 26 per cent rise in total business over June of 1942.

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PETRILLO SAYS WILL NOT PULL A JOHN L. LEWIS WITH WLB

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Labor, having recently poon-pooped John L. Lewis as more or less of a piker, there is considerable speculation as to whether he will not employ the Lewis tactics with the War Labor Board before which he has been summoned to appear today (Friday). Madam Perkins, Secretary of Labor certified the case to the WLB after Mr. Petrillo calmly declared in New York that he thought the electrical transcription business should be permanently discontinued. Mr. Petrillo has already denied any intention of doing this but nevertheless didn't show much enthusiasm about the latest Government hearing though he did say that either he or his counsel Joseph Padway would attend today's session.

The threat of Mr. Petrillo which, if carried out, would virtually destroy a well-established industry, caused an immediate outburst from the press which already has panned the little music czar repeatedly. Also it should be noticed that the newspapers have been taking up the cudgel more and more frequently of late.

"The Administration, Congress and the Supreme Court have among them placed in the hands of James Caesar Petrillo the power to force practically every musician in the country to join his union", says the New York Times. "They have placed in his hands the power to tell these musicians when and how and whether or not they can make recordings. They have placed in his hands the private arbitrary power to tell the American people what music they can and cannot hear. They have placed in his hands the power to boycott and thereby the power to ruin theatres, restaurants, concert halls, transcription companies and radio companies that do not do his bidding.

"They have given to Petrillo and every other labor leader a special exemption from the anti-trust and anti-conspiracy laws, a special exemption even from the anti-racketeering laws. They have put labor leaders, as such, above the laws that apply to everyone else. And then they are amazed and hurt and horrified when these labor leaders proceed to make use of the legal immunities that they have been at such pains to shower upon them."

"Several months ago, in the course of hearings before a Congressional Committee, Mr. Petrillo was reported to have assured Senator Wheeler that the Union did not intend to wipe out an industry", the Washington Star declared. "At the time, Senator Wheeler said that such a move would be met by prompt Congressional action. Now, however, Mr. Petrillo has changed his mind, and has served notice on the transcription industry to prepare for summary execution. It remains for Congress to say whether the sentence is to be carried out."

"As the law is now interpreted by the Supreme Court, there seems to be no means of restraining Petrillo", the Washington Post concludes.

"Seven transcription companies have requested that the dispute be certified to the War Labor Board. But it seems doubtful whether the WLB can cope with this sort of a racket. Legislation is needed to prevent the enforcement of monopolies that destroy trade and encroach upon Government regulation, whether those monopolies are operated by business or labor groups. Congress has been incredibly slow in meeting this challenge. We do not see how even the comic-opera atmosphere surrounding Mr. Petrillo's antics can longer stay the hand of Congress in meeting this menace to free enterprise."

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SAYS FLY WENT HAYWIRE ON MONOPOLY CHARGES

Expressing the opinion that James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission overshot the mark in accusing the Cox Congressional Committee and ranking military leaders of playing into the hands of Wall Street and the "radio monopoly", the Washington Evening Star, owners of Blue network Station WMAL, says:

"Had Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission chosen to issue a factual statement protesting against the designation of Representative Cox of Georgia to serve as Chairman of a House Committee investigating the FCC, there would have been a very considerable body of public opinion to support his position.

"On the known facts of this case, it seems clear that the selection of Mr. Cox to head this investigating committee was an unfortunate one, since Mr. Cox is an avowed antagonist of the Commission and all its works. Some time ago the FCC filed a complaint with the Department of Justice, alleging that Mr. Cox, in violation of law, had accepted a fee for representing a radio station before the Commission. Mr. Cox denied that there had been any law violation, and the Department of Justice, after an investigation, concluded that there was insufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution.

"In these circumstances, even though the Justice Department's decision be viewed as an exoneration, it is regrettable that the investigation of the FCC should have been turned over to a committee headed by Mr. Cox."

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WHEELER ASSURES GOOD FCC GOING OVER IN FALL

As a direct result of Senator Taft's blast at the Federal Communications Commission, Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, reassured inquirers that the FCC inquiry in connection with the White-Wheeler bill to redefine the powers of the Commission would be taken up

immediately after the Congressional recess two months hence and would be thorough.

Senator Wheeler said he is in accord with a proposal by Senator Taft (R), of Ohio, that Congress - and not the FCC - write the specifications for Government restraints on radio.

He made it clear, however, that he did not agree fully with Senator Taft's contention in the Senate that FCC regulations point toward ultimate "destruction" of the radio networks and the limitation of their freedom of expression.

"I am in favor of free speech", Senator Wheeler told an interviewed, "but I don't want that freedom to be regulation by a couple of chains that are owned and controlled by large financial interests in New York which have been guilty in the past of filling the air with propaganda on foreign policies with which they agree."

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SENATE ADJOURNS WITHOUT HEARING FURTHER ABOUT PAYNE

The Senate adjourned for its Summer recess without hearing anything further regarding the nomination of George Henry Payne, Republican, to the Federal Communications Commission, which was withdrawn by President Roosevelt 24 hours after it had been sent to the Senate. There were several versions of why the President might have changed his mind. One was that Speaker Sam Rayburn and Democratic Leader John McCormack had suggested to Mr. Roosevelt that it was a slap in the face to the Cox Committee to send up the renomination of Mr. Payne as a member of the Commission while the investigation was still going on. Another was that Mr. Payne was anti-Semitic, which Payne answered by pointing to the fact that he had had a Jewish secretary for the past nine years.

Still another reason was that Mr. Payne had sided with the Dies Committee in voting to oust FCC employees Dodd and Watson.

Mr. Fly told a press conference this week he had not recommended the canceling of the nomination, although he did visit the White House Thursday morning. It was an "off-the-record" visit, he said.

"I did not know that day why the nomination had been withdrawn. I have since learned something about it. I do not undertake to assign any reasons for the withdrawal of the name. I know I do not know the reasons. I knew nothing about it until I arrived at the White House that morning and the action had been taken."

Chairman Fly, answering a question, said that it was hardly appropriate to say much about it, but added that it was a matter of public record that Payne had voted "with me and a majority here consecutively, and he had supported most of the policies I had supported."

When Mr. Payne himself was asked today (Friday) if he could aid in clearing up the mustery, he said:

"I don't know a thing - honestly I don't - I am just as much in the dark as you are."

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PRESIDENT SEEN BACKING COX-FLY SLUGFEST

Seasoned observers expressed the opinion that Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission would have been the last man in the world to strike back at Representative Cox as he has done three times since the Capitol Hill FCC investigation began if he had not had the personal backing of the President. It was argued that Mr. Fly, a Government career man, would never make such a mistake as that. Proof that Mr. Fly was in close touch with the President was the former's recent "off-the-record" visit to the White House.

Also the President was charged with not allowing the Army and Navy officers to testify last Friday at the opening Cox hearing. Furthermore at the hearing the War and Navy Departments by direction of President Roosevelt refused to turn over to the Cox committee certain documents it had requested to support charges that the FCC was interfering with intelligence operations of the armed forces.

Mr. Fly's latest attack was not confined to Mr. Cox but a letter addressed to Committee members in which he criticized sharply "the extremity and unfairness" of procedure followed by the Committee.

He cited the charges against the FCC made public last week by Eugene Garey, committee counsel, and asked whether the committee had "already concluded" to accept the charges as its own findings.

In a series of 12 questions, to which he asked a committee reply, Mr. Fly asked whether the Committee authorized publication of "those conclusions of its Wall Street counsel", and demanded whether the FCC would be given a hearing before Congress takes its proposed Summer recess.

Mr. Fly asked whether the Committee's "Wall Street lawyer" would continue closed hearings and refuse FCC permission to obtain transcripts.

In his final question, Mr. Fly asked assurance that FCC attorneys would be given an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses to guard against "falsehood and distortion".

Mr. Fly was asked who gave the FCC Investigating Committee the letters it made public last week, including one by Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief.

"I have an idea", said Mr. Fly, but I do not think it is a question on which we ought to make any statement."

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DAVIS IN ECLIPSE AS PUBLISHERS AID IN REVAMPING OWI

With Elmer Davis still undecided as to whether or not he will resign an Advisory Committee of nine of the most prominent publishers and broadcasters in the country have volunteered to serve as an Advisory Committee in trying to help Palmer Hoyt, a Republican, West Coast publisher and broadcaster, put the $2\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars to the best possible use and if possible save at least the face of the Domestic Branch of OWI.

Mr. Hoyt said he will also meet with various heads of newspapers, magazines, and radio stations in the next 10 days to discuss OWI's problems.

The Committee, which will have its first meeting July 13, consists of Roy A. Roberts, Managing Editor, Kansas City Star; Lawrence L. Winship, Managing Editor, Boston Globe; George W. Healy, Jr., Managing Editor, New Orleans Times-Picayune; Paul Bellamy, editor, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Mark Ethridge, Editor and Publisher, Louisville Courier-Journal; Gardner Cowles, Jr., Editor and Publisher, Des Moines Register and Tribune; Fred Gaetner, Jr., Managing Editor, Detroit News; Wilbur Forrest, Editor, New York Herald Tribune, and H. D. Paulson, Editor, Fargo Forum.

Mr. Hoyt was quoted as saying that $2\frac{1}{2}$ million was "a pretty small amount to operate a war agency" but Representative Taber (R), of New York felt differently saying:

"The \$2,750,000, in my opinion, is too much. On the other hand, we have got to get to a compromise on things if we are going to get legislation. We have eliminated entirely all propaganda in the United States. There are some sections in the OWI that, in my opinion, could be eliminated or cut down very materially. It will be up to Mr. Joyt, the new Director of the Domestic Branch, to coordinate this situation and clean it up. I believe that our compromise has had to be made not on the basis of needs but on the basis of providing some jobs for some of those fellows who are in there. I hope that Mr. Hoyt, the new Director, will take that into consideration when it comes to cleaning that situation up and that he will eliminate those who are absolutely worthless and get rid of them. That is what he has to do if he is going to make a success of it, there is no other way. I have yielded on this \$2,750,000 largely as a result of the importunings of the gentleman from Indiana, who has been a great compromiser, but I still think it is up to Mr. Hoyt to save at least a million and a half out of that \$2,750,000 if he cleans the thing up and gets rid of the unnecessary help, as I believe he should."

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Dean Studios, Omaha, Nebraska, are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresenting the quality, price and terms of sale of the colored photographic enlargements and frames they sell via newspaper, periodical and radio advertising.

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FCC EMPLOYEE BILL TYING UP THOUSANDS PAY UNSIGNED

The 143-million dollar Urgency Deficiency Bill carrying two controversial amendments, one providing for the removal of Dr. Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission, and Dr. Robert Lovett of the Virgin Islands, and the other providing for limitation of the President's Emergency Fund remained unsigned as Congress kissed Washington good-bye. President Roosevelt said at his press conference this morning (Friday) that the bill had not yet reached his desk.

Hereafter, these White House conferences are to be known as "Press and Radio Conferences" due to the fact that the broadcasting industry is now represented at these gatherings.

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LOWELL MELLETT RESIGNS AS OWI MOVIE CHIEF

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, today announced that Lowell Mellett has resigned as Chief of the Motion Picture Bureau, Domestic Branch.

Mr. Mellett's resignation, effective July 15, was due to budget reductions made by Congress in appropriations for the Domestion Motion Picture activities of OWI, which virtually eliminated all of the activities of the Bureau as presently constituted.

As to future OWI activities in the Motion Picture field, Elmer Davis stated:

"Our funds will not permit any production of motion pictures by OWI for domestic use. We will, however, continue to discharge our responsibility for the coordination of Government films and for liaison between the Government and the motion picture industry.

"We are indebted to Mr. Mellett for the establishment of cordial and satisfactory relations with the industry, which we hope may continue.

"Within a week or 10 days Palmer Hoyt, Director of Domestic Operations, and I hope to sit down with the heads of the motion picture companies and discuss plans for our continued cooperation."

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FCC TO PROBE CHARGES ON RADIO, WIRE PICTURES

The Federal Communications Commission has ordered an investigation into the legality of charges for interstate and foreign transmission of photographs by wire and radio. A hearing was set for August 11, and each carrier furnishing such service was made a party to the proceeding.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

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Journal of Management Studies, 19(6), 701-718.

The Commission said that it would serve a copy of the order on the Office of War Information.

At the same time, the Commission denied the request of Press Wireless, Inc., for special temporary authority to provide radiophoto service between New York and Berne, Switzerland, to commercial users. It also suspended until October new rates filed by Press Wireless which would revise the tariff schedules for radiophoto reception service furnished at New York and Los Angeles by putting the charges on a time basis. A hearing on the lawfulness of the proposed new tariffs was ordered.

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CALLS GARDNER COWLES ONE OF OWI'S "FORCES OF SANITY"

There have been quite a few tributes to Gardner Cowles, Jr. the latest being from Representative Halleck (R), of Indiana, who said, addressing Congress:

"In connection with the effort to terminate the domestic activities of OWI, it is consistent to make it a matter of record that this bipartisan move has no connection with the resignation of Gardner Cowles, Jr., of Iowa, as Director of the Domestic Bureau. Mr. Cowles agreed to stay until June 1943, and no longer, when he was drafted by the President personally 1 year ago. His resignation and the selection of Palmer Hoyt, of Oregon, as his successor were announced before the OWI appropriation came out of committee.

"During his year here Mr. Cowles was one of the forces for sanity in OWI. Members will recall that he was opposed to the radical pamphleteers in OWI. They fought him back, but it is of lasting credit to Mr. Cowles that he succeeded in divorcing a dozen or more of them from the OWI payroll. Perhaps a check-up would reveal that they were immediately hired by some other New Deal agency, for that seems to be the procedure when any reforms in personnel in any given bureau are accomplished. Our war effort would be speeded up if men like Gardner Cowles, Jr., were held here and given more authority to do a job."

Drew Pearson had this to say about Mr. Cowles:

"Gardner Cowles, who kept denying he would resign from OWI and help Willkie's campaign, finally is willing to admit it. After a holiday in the Minnesota lake country, he will become brain truster for Wendell Willkie . . . Cowles makes three predictions about the 1944 campaign . . . If Willkie can get the Republican nomination without splitting the party, he will be the next President. . . The Republican strategy will be to wage the campaign on domestic issues, avoiding international question. . . The food shortage will be a leading political issue in the coming campaign."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1544

July 13, 1943

HOOPER CHARGES REVIVE STORY FLY HAD ADMIRAL RETIRED

The bitter reply of Chairman James L. Fly to the criticism of him by Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, U.S.N., Retired, revealed by the Cox FCC Investigating Committee, revived the old story that Mr. Fly was instrumental in having Admiral Hooper retired. Also that the feeling had become so bitter between the two men that when the Admiral called on Fly socially, the latter never returned the call.

At any rate the Cox-Hooper-Fly joust bares another Administration squabble which can't be pleasing to the country at large. Admiral Hooper charged Mr. Fly, among other things, of pre-war opposition to wire-tapping and to banning Japanese broadcasts in Hawaii, which might have prevented the Pearl Harbor disaster. Also that the FCC Chairman devoted too much time to trust-busting instead of tending to his other duties. Mr. Fly retorted to the Cox Committee which sprang the Hooper accusations that "If such a committee can be depended on to give us an opportunity, we will prove each of the Hooper charges false."

In its leading editorial Monday morning, the Washington Post, which has consistently denounced Representative Cox, said:

"The Army and the Navy have made it clear that they do not intend to take part in Representative Eugene Cox's smear campaign against the Federal Communications Commission. The Cox Committee resurrected a denunciation of the FCC, prepared more than a year ago by Rear Admiral Hooper (retired), and published it with great fanfare as representing an official Navy view. It also dug up some notes on the Hooper document, written by an Army officer, and described them as 'corroborative'. But the Navy Department has now declared succinctly that the Hooper memorandum 'was not an official statement by the Navy and expressed the personal views of Admiral Hooper'. The Army said: 'The notes do not express the view of the War Department, but merely this officer's own comment.'"

"The incident affords insight into the ethical level upon which the Cox Committee inquiry is being conducted. But it should occasion no surprise. For nothing better than this can be expected of a Congressman whose ethical values permit him to head an investigation of an agency in the defamation of which he has a direct personal interest. The FCC long ago presented to the Department of Justice evidence showing that Congressman Cox had accepted a \$2500 fee for representing a Georgia radio station in proceedings before the Commission.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The report of the Commission of the General Land Office for the year 1934 is presented herewith. It contains a summary of the work of the Commission during the year, and a statement of the funds and resources of the Commission.

The Commission has during the year 1934, continued its work in the various fields of land management, and has made considerable progress in the various fields of land management. It has also made considerable progress in the various fields of land management.

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"It is apparent that Congressman Cox is now using his legislative office to implement his personal vindictiveness against the FCC. This affront to elementary principles of justice is made possible by the callousness of his own colleagues in the House of Representatives and by the pusillanimity of the Attorney General of the United States. It rests upon members of the House to remove Eugene Cox from the investigative post which he has so flagrantly abused. They now have a chance to do so as a result of his appeal to the House for fresh instructions. It rests upon the Attorney General, likewise, to present to a grand jury the evidence now in his possession that Cox has violated Section 113 of the Criminal Code by acting on behalf of a private client before a Government agency while he was a member of the national legislature.

"Until the House or the Attorney General can be roused to a sense of responsibility, the Cox investigative farce may be expected to continue. But its long-term effects may not be so laughable as this latest bombshell which exploded in Cox's face. For they will cast a shadow upon the whole system of congressional inquiry and upon the integrity of the American judicial process."

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CONGRESSIONAL SPANKING FOR PETRILLO IF WLB FAILS?

The War Labor Board round in the Capital of the transcription fight last Friday was clearly Mr. Petrillo's. If the Labor Board, which now has the matter under advisement isn't able to curb him, the next move will be Congressional action - the transcription people hope.

Senator Clark (D), of Idaho, has had his eye on Petrillo for a long time and even had him down to Washington for a well remembered going over some little time ago. The Idaho Senator, however, laid off to give the music czar and the record manufacturers a chance to get together without his assistance.

Senator Tunnell (D), of Delaware, only last week introduced a bill which would prevent any such strike or boycott as Petrillo's. This might be considered in the Fall if the WLB failed to act. The wording of the Tunnell bill is:

"That from and after the date of enactment of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person, for the purpose of preventing the manufacture or production of records for radio transcription, whether made of wood, wax, metal, or any other material, to counsel, persuade, direct, induce, threaten or compel either singly or through conspiracies any employee or employees or prospective employee or employees from working to produce or manufacture such records for transcription. Further, it shall be unlawful for any person to threaten or compel radio-broadcasting stations or other broadcasters to refrain from the use of radio-transcription records because of objection to the manner in which such records were manufactured or

7/13/43

produced, or because the same were not produced by particular persons or organizations."

Also there comes a reminder from Representative Hoffman (R) of Michigan, that he introduced a bill (H.R. 7441) a year or so ago which evidently he now has some hope of reviving. It would make punishable any attempt to directly or indirectly interfere in any way with any musical or other radio program.

Assurances were given that a decision might be forthcoming from the WLB very shortly. It can accept jurisdiction and order further hearings to determine the merits; it can refuse jurisdiction, or it can immediately order Mr. Petrillo to allow the musicians to resume the making of transcriptions.

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BOWES' AMATEUR BRINGS DOWN HOUSE IMITATING FIRST LADY

A young soldier on Major Bowes' amateur hour last Thursday night struck a jack-pot with an imitation of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The applause which followed almost blasted the microphone. It was supposed to be the First Lady of the Land addressing the Girl Scouts of Peoria and Frank Kent or Westbrook Pegler should try to get a copy of the script.

Major Bowes introduced the soldier as a nephew of Frank Crowninshield, famous editor and said Mr. Crowninshield was in the audience. If he was, he must have had the time of his life because the boy was good.

Among those he took for a ride were Noel Coward, Monte Woolley, and Katherine Hepburn. One might have thought when he undertook to do Churchill that would have been enough for anyone to get away with in a Bowes spot. However, his best was yet to come. At the mere announcement by Major Bowes that it was to be Mrs. Roosevelt, a gale of laughter swept over the house and by the time the boy had finished his imitation, he had them rolling in the aisles. Nobody on a Major Bowes program ever made a bigger hit than this young soldier. Such a hit, in fact, that the radio bureau of the Republican National Committee should lose no time signing him up - that is if the Administration doesn't have him court-martialed or Chairman Fly doesn't hear about it.

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FLY SAYS HE GIVES UP HOPE OF FAIR PROBE BY REP. COX

Chairman James L. Fly said Monday that the Cox Committee on the Hill, investigating the FCC, had already done its worst and that he had given up all hope of a fair investigation. In the meantime, the President having thrown a monkey-wrench into the proceedings by refusing to allow the naval and military officers to testify plus the desire of Committee members to take a little vacation, the hearings seem to be stalled for the time being. At the office of Chairman Cox, it was said that there would not be another meeting for at least two weeks. Chairman Cox himself said there was a possibility of assembling around July 19. There were skeptics who believed the Committee would not really get down to business again until Congress reconvened in early Fall.

Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey made it known Monday night that the Committee believed that he believed Chairman Fly could be hauled up for contempt for refusal to answer questions and for the latter's part in gumming the works.

Mr. Fly said that the most startling questions that could be put had already been published as the conclusions of the Committee.

"A hearing for me to disprove the charges would be too anti-climatic to interest the Committee", the Chairman declared, characterizing the committee's actions as a cheap and irresponsible bid for publicity and that the investigation was punitive and irresponsible in its origin.

"Everybody must be shocked by the conduct and methods and processes of the Committee", he said. "At the same time, don't see how any of us could assert we were surprised.

"I think I ought to stress we must all appreciate the tremendous importance of Congress as an investigative force. We certainly must stand ready to cooperate with the Congress at all times, in any responsible effort to exercise that important function."

Mr. Fly said that "I should think the delegated representatives of Congress should not do anything to impair the investigating function", but that at all times "it should be responsible in its purposes and fair in conduct".

Hd did not answer the question about whether the President acted on Fly's advice in ordering the Government witnesses not to testify on the proposal to transfer intelligence functions from the FCC to the military, as being against the "public interest".

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ALLIED BROADCASTS WAGE WAR ON SICILIAN NERVES

The Allied invasion of Sicily was preceded by the dropping of millions of pamphlets and beaming of special broadcasts designed to break the morale of the people, Office of War Information officials have disclosed.

First pamphlets dropped, it was understood, were directed largely to the civilian population of the invaded isle. The next step, it was understood, will be release of new pamphlets urging enemy soldiers to surrender and pointing out that the pamphlets represent a safe-conduct pass.

A force of OWI representatives accompanied the invading armies and, according to officials, will work closely with the military officials in future steps in psychological warfare maneuvers.

First public word of the invasion, officials said, came through the transmitters of the OWI's short-wave station at Algiers which was set up about a month ago. It is Station UNR (United Nations Radio) and its theme song is "Over There".

The broadcast, carrying the announcement of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, was monitored into the War Department at approximately 12:05 A.M. Saturday.

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ESTATE OF TELEVISION PIONEER JENKINS' WIDOW \$260,000

Mrs. Grace L. Jenkins, who died in Washington in June at the age of 61, left an estate of nearly \$260,000, which will be divided between surviving members of her own and her husband's family, according to a petition for probate filed in District Court.

Mrs. Jenkins, the widow of Dr. C. Francis Jenkins, a pioneer in the television field, resided in the Capital for many years.

Real estate bequeathed by Mrs. Jenkins and located at 5502 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, was valued at \$18,000 and personal property at \$241,854.

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War developments undoubtedly will bring improvement in broadcast transmitters, but General Electric engineers see no radical changes that will prematurely obsolete present equipment, according to Paul L. Chamberlain of the company's Electronics Department. "We expect television broadcasting to develop rapidly after the war, along with FM radio broadcasting. Manufacturing experience gained in the production of electronic equipment for war will undoubtedly result in lower-priced television receivers after the war and this, plus public demand, should accelerate the expansion of television service", he predicts.

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The Allied invasion of Europe was greeted by the Germans with a policy of complete isolation of the front. The German High Command, under the leadership of Hitler, decided to keep the German people in the dark as to the progress of the war.

First, the German High Command decided to keep the German people in the dark as to the progress of the war. It was understood that the German people would be kept in the dark as to the progress of the war.

A policy of complete isolation of the front was decided upon. The German High Command decided to keep the German people in the dark as to the progress of the war.

First, the German High Command decided to keep the German people in the dark as to the progress of the war. It was understood that the German people would be kept in the dark as to the progress of the war.

The Government, through the Ministry of Propaganda, decided to keep the German people in the dark as to the progress of the war. It was understood that the German people would be kept in the dark as to the progress of the war.

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STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS, JANUARY 1945

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have a situation in which the German people are kept in the dark as to the progress of the war. It is our duty to keep the German people in the dark as to the progress of the war.

Mr. Speaker, the situation in which the German people are kept in the dark as to the progress of the war is a serious one. It is our duty to keep the German people in the dark as to the progress of the war.

That is the situation in which the German people are kept in the dark as to the progress of the war. It is our duty to keep the German people in the dark as to the progress of the war.

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It is our duty to keep the German people in the dark as to the progress of the war. It is our duty to keep the German people in the dark as to the progress of the war. It is our duty to keep the German people in the dark as to the progress of the war.

FDR FINALLY SIGNS "SUBVERSIVE" FCC EMPLOYEE BILL

Without comment but waiting 10 days to do so, notwithstanding the fact that it delayed the pay of thousands of employees, President Roosevelt finally signed the \$142,000,000 Urgent Deficiency Bill Monday. The inference was drawn that the President took this way of showing his displeasure in the fact that the bill prohibited him from drawing from this special fund to finance non-war projects for which appropriations have been requested of Congress and denied. Also it was said the rider on the bill was offensive to him that provides that Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Government secretary to the Virgin Islands, Goodwin B. Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., both of the Federal Communications Commission, go off the Federal payroll forever on November 15, unless appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The Kerr subcommittee, which brought the rider before the House, announced just before recess that it would not continue its examination of Federal workers, charged by the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities with subversive tendencies, until November 15.

The so-called subversive rider was five times rejected by the Senate before the upper house bowed to the will of a tremendous majority in the lower chamber.

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POINTS TO HONESTY OF RADIO AND PRESS ADVERTISING

The teapot tempest before the Boren-Halleck House Committee over compulsory grade labelling has subsided, for the moment at least, with the resignation of Dr. J. K. Galbraith from the Office of Price Administration.

"With the moral support of Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. Galbraith has been waging a battle for this radical change in American business practice - a change which manufacturers and advertising experts believe would destroy millions of dollars of value in established brand names, lower the standards of merchandise, and eventually give the consumer less for her money than she buys today", says the Editor and Publisher.

"If cheating of the consumer through advertising was a common fault of American business, Editor & Publisher would be quick to endorse any sound plan for correction of that abuse. All the evidence, however, is against the theory that the consumer loses because advertising and packages do not carry full specifications of the product. The Federal Trade Commission three years ago issued a report of its examination of 875,483 advertisements - newspaper, radio, and direct mail. In only 236 instances, or 3-1000 of 1 per cent of the original total, was formal action by the Commission required in the public interest. If all other activities of business - or of government, for that matter - measured up to this level of honesty, the American public would be fortunate, indeed."

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DATE RECORDED FOR "SUNSHINE" STATE RECORDS ACT

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The following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1. The above information was obtained from the records of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and is being furnished to you for your information.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) regarding the activities of the Chinese Communist Party in the United States. This is a serious omission, as the Commission is required to report on the activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

"MICROPHONE HYPNOSIS" APPRAISED BY "LIFE"

"Life" of June 7th, with two pages of pictures on the subject, has this to say of the "high-speed Radio Svengali, who wants to dehypnotize Germany":

"Many people find that almost any radio program has a hypnotic effect on them, inducing a deep slumberous trance. A couple of weeks ago the Blue Network took a step toward carrying this involuntary hypnosis a little farther by helping Dr. Ralph Slater show that he could intentionally hypnotize people over the radio. Dr. Slater's main purpose was to demonstrate his unique method of wining the war.

"Ralph Slater is a high-speed hypnotist who says that the Germans have been hypnotized into fighting this war by Hitler's high-pitched voice and microphone technique. As proof, he has photographs which show Germans sitting around in a trance. Slater insists that he can dehypnotize them by short-wave radio.

"To demonstrate, Slater sat some subjects in a New York City studio, went into the control room where they could not see him and, by talking through a microphone, put them into a trance. Then he came out and made them do the silly things all hypnotists make their subjects do. Although the performance was not broadcast, Slater said it showed that he could hypnotize people by radio. It did not show anything else. Slater thinks Hitler hypnotized Lindbergh when he pinned the medal on the flier in 1938. But Goring pinned the medal on, not Hitler. Still Slater wants to broadcast to Germany and would also like to put on a domestic show."

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PATENTS ULTRA SHORT-WAVE GENERATOR

Fritz Ludi, of Baden, Switzerland, assigned by mesne assignments a patent for an ultra-high frequency generator to "Patelhold" Patentverwertungs & Elektro-Holding A. G. of Glarus, Switzerland. The device is an ultra short-wave generator, which can generate an electron beam in a partial vacuum. In it there is a modulator to subject the beam to high frequency potential variations and an inductor to produce ultra-high frequency alternating voltages.

The use to which the device is designed to be put was unexplained. Ultra short-wave generators, however, can be used in types of broadcasting, "atom-smashing" inductothermy and many other uses. Undoubtedly this latest development could be adapted to numerous uses. The device received patent No. 2,323,613.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed changes to the law of the United Kingdom regarding the treatment of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is done for a variety of reasons, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment. The process of urbanization has led to the growth of large cities and the decline of small towns. This has had a significant impact on the way we live and work. For example, it has led to the development of new technologies and industries, and it has changed the way we think about the world. The process of urbanization is still going on, and it is likely to continue for many years to come. This means that we need to think about the future of our cities and the way we live in them. We need to make sure that our cities are places where we can live and work well. We need to make sure that our cities are places where we can all thrive. This is the challenge that we face as a society. It is a challenge that we must meet if we are to have a bright future.

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1. The first step in the process of the development of a new product is the identification of a market need. This is often done through market research, which can be conducted in a variety of ways, including surveys, focus groups, and interviews. The goal is to understand what customers want and need, and to identify any gaps in the current market.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

[Faint, illegible text]

ARMY CURBS OVERSEAS VOICE DISKS

A ban on shipment of phonograph disks recording personal messages to soldiers overseas was announced last week by the War Department.

As a result of a plan adopted by several commercial companies, the department said, large numbers of such recordings addressed to soldiers are being received in the mails, although transmittal of such messages either to or from soldiers is prohibited by War Department regulations.

"Strict enforcement of these regulations is necessary to safeguard against the transmitting of secret military information through this medium", the department said.

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INCREASE IN RADIO OWNERSHIP IN SWITZERLAND

Radio-set owners in Switzerland numbered 729,231 at the end of 1942, an increase of 48,925, or 7.2 percent, compared with 1941. The number of radio owners has mounted steadily since 1924, when approximately 17,000 were reported. By 1927 the total had grown to 39,000; by 1930, to 104,000; and by 1933, to 300,000.

Telephone broadcasting (wired wireless) was started in 1932, with 8,283 subscribers; last year the total was 70,657.

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DOESN'T FAVOR FCC DICTATING STATIONS' BUSINESS TERMS

Referring to the recent Supreme Court radio decision in an article generally condemning the New Deal, the Saturday Evening Post recently had this to say:

"If you are taking up the New Deal as a single and indivisible body of political doctrine, can you leave out the effort to pack the Supreme Court, purge senators who got off the party line, and through administration of the Wagner Act, deny to employers the right to ordinary expression of opinion. New Dealers are not very proud of these episodes at the moment, perhaps because they feel the chill of a new mood in the political wind. But, if you insist that the New Deal is all of a piece, and that it must be accepted or rejected in toto like the Koran or the Book of Mormon, then you must include the apocryphal chapters along with the true revelation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1940. EDITION: 10. PRICE: 10 CENTS.

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"Included also, possibly at the top of the list, must be administrative acts by the New Dealers. For example, the Federal Communications Act, which gives the Federal Communications Commission power to police the traffic of the air waves and regulate various technical radio problems, would be approved by most people. Fewer would endorse the Commission's effort, sanctioned by the Supreme Court, to dictate financial and contractual relations between broadcasting networks and individual stations, with unpredictable consequences to American broadcasting. But it is through such administrative acts as this, even more than through legislation, that the New Deal exhibits many of its aims and purposes.

"As for us, we prefer not to make the going too tough for the New Deal's defenders. They, to say nothing of common sense, will fare better if the legislation passed since 1933 is considered in its historic setting, in the light of the spirit of its enforcement, and with recognition of the fact that American progress is no monopoly of a group of professors et al, hastily assembled to answer the question: 'What can we try next?'"

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Radio Division of the Department of Transport, Canada, sold 1,728,880 private radio receiving licenses in the year ended March 31, 1943. This was an increase of 6 percent over the preceding year.

Said to be a protege of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Melvyn Douglas, movie and radio star, was jumped from private first class in the Army to Captain as a result of an order from the War Department. Douglas, whose real name is Husselberg, will engage in a radio project to promote the sale of War Savings Bonds.

It is illegal for retailers who in March, 1942, sold flashlights and batteries separately, now to require the purchaser to buy a flashlight case when he only wants a new battery, the Office of Price Administration said in answer to numerous complaints received from the general public.

Frank E. Mullen, NBC Vice-President and General Manager, will address the Summer Radio Workshop of New York University on July 15th. Mr. Mullen will speak on "Private Enterprise and Radio's Future". The Workshop, an annual feature sponsored by the University and directed by Robert J. Landry, is in session for six weeks.

The FCC authorized the continuance of its manpower survey of 1st and 2nd class radiotelephone operators. The postcard survey will be mailed to the remaining 19,000 licensees to ascertain how many of this number are available for full- or part-time employment in the communications industry.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to develop a plan of action.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting documents in the collection.

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A radio direction-finding device has been designed by South African engineers and is being manufactured in the Union, the foreign press reports. Substantial quantities of the equipment have already been made and shipped overseas for use of the armed forces.

The Federal Communications Commission has continued the hearing of KMTR of Los Angeles, Calif., now until July 28 in re application for renewal of license.

Only twelve years old and already a veteran of radio, Mary McIntyre recently celebrated the first anniversary of her own radio program, "Story Time" presented over W85A, General Electric's frequency modulation station in Schenectady. On the program, heard twice each week, Mary reads children's stories.

Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp. earned \$1,170,005 or 85 cents a share in the fiscal year ended April 30, compared with \$642,237 or 46 cents a share in the preceding year. Price reductions of \$1,153,656 were made during latest period on Government contracts as a result of renegotiation and a cash refund of \$6,998,913 was agreed upon.

Richard Carlson has been appointed as Director of Personnel and William B. Robertson as Director of Budget and Planning of the Federal Communications Commission.

Before his appointment to the FCC, Mr. Carlson was Technical Director of the Supervision Improvement Program of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. From 1939 to 1942 he served as Director of Personnel for the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Mr. Robertson grew up in West Virginia, attending grade school and high school in Charleston. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1923 and from the Graduate School of Business Administration of New York University in 1928. He was connected with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and affiliated bureaus of the Department of Agriculture until his transfer to the FCC.

A speech on race relations, which was to have been given by Prof. Maurice R. Davie of Yale University over Station WTIC in Hartford was cancelled last week, the station said, because of a reference in the script to Red Cross policy on colored blood donors.

The statement in Prof. Davie's talk to which the station objected was, he said:

"Perhaps no single incident has done more to damage Negro morale than the gratuitous insult to the race by the American Red Cross in first refusing to accept the blood of Negro donors and then in segregating it, for no scientific reason whatsoever."

Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with disseminating advertisements in radio broadcasts and periodicals which fail to reveal the harmful potentialities that may result from excessive use of Dr. Miles Liquid Nervine, Dr. Miles Nervine Tablets and Dr. Miles Anti-Pain Pills. The complaint also charges that the respondent corporation's advertisements misrepresent the therapeutic value of Liquid Nervine and Nervine Tablets.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

LOYD BRIGGS NEW R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS V-P AND GEN. SUPT.

Loyd A. Briggs, General Superintendent, of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., was elected Vice President and General Superintendent at a meeting of the company's Board of Directors last Friday.

Mr. Briggs, former European Communications Manager of RCAC in London, is a veteran of the international radio communications field. Starting in 1916 as a telegrapher for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, he served during World War I as a radio man in the Transatlantic Communications Service of the United States Navy. He joined the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America a few weeks before it was acquired by the Radio Corporation of America in 1919.

With RCA ever since, Mr. Briggs has served as supervisor, technician, traffic engineer, manager of the RCA Frequency Bureau, and as European Communications Manager, holding the latter post from 1934 to 1938. He has been attached to RCAC's central office at 66 Broad Street, New York, since 1938, first as Assistant to the Vice President and General Manager and more recently as General Superintendent.

As the representative of RCA and RCAC, Mr. Briggs attended all of the major international conferences and technical committee meetings on radio and telegraphy from 1929 to 1938.

Mr. Briggs, a native of East Gary, Indiana, makes his home at Cranford, N. J.

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SYLVANIA TO HAVE NEW INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

As the first step toward preparation for increased worldwide operation, Sylvania Electric Products Inc., announces the formation of an International Division with Walter A. Coogan as Director. As part of its expanded activities, the International Division will include the operations formerly carried on by the Foreign Sales Dept.

"With a substantial increase in personnel, a much wider scope of operation is planned. To facilitate the movement of Sylvania Products to all parts of the world, the International Division will provide engineering counsel, prompt delivery, more frequent and personal contact with the market in each country", says a Sylvania press release.

"In addition to being prepared for an increased demand for Sylvania incandescent lamps, fluorescent lamps and fixtures, radio and electronic tubes, the new International Division will be geared to the coming age of electronics. There will be new Sylvania products, many of which are at this time carefully guarded secrets.

"World-wide distribution of Sylvania Products is now new. Sylvania has enjoyed export business from the time when radio first became commercially important. Now when world trade has a new purpose and a new meaning, the International Division has been organized to meet this new need."

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LOVE MIGHT BE BLIND, BUT MURDERERS ARE NOT.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1545

DID FDR FALL INTO TRAP IN BILL FIRING SUSPECT TRIO?

The question is being asked if the rider on the Urgent Deficiency Bill which provides the President will have to renominate the three alleged subversives, Dr. Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission and Dr. Robert M. Lovett of the Virgin Islands, by November 15th if they are to stay on the Government payroll was not a carefully laid political trap to embarrass Mr. Roosevelt by putting him on the spot with regard to the New Deal and Communism at a time when the fourth term issue was apt to be most hotly discussed. As it appears to some observers, the House passed the buck to the Kerr Committee, the Kerr Committee passed it to the House, the House passed it to the Senate and the Senate passed it back to the House and after much battling back and forth, the Senate and House conferees neatly passed the buck to the President. Mr. Roosevelt was thus given a difficult choice and one which either way might affect his Fourth Term aspirations.

President Roosevelt, nevertheless, took the bull by the horns declaring that he regarded the Deficiency Bill rider limiting the conditions for employment of three Government workers as an unwarranted encroachment on the prerogatives of both the executive and judicial branches of the Government. He would have vetoed the measure if it had not provided funds vitally needed for the war effort.

Mr. Roosevelt, who indicated he felt very strongly about the matter, said he proposed to send a message to Congress when it reconvenes explaining his attitude.

He said he could not yield in this instance without placing his views on record, declaring that he not only believed the rider was unconstitutional, but that it was definitely objectionable.

He declined to say whether the men would be reappointed, amplifying that he would let the matter stand just where he had put it by his statement.

He said there had been no suggestion that these men had not been loyal to the Government, and added that similar action might have been taken with regards to other Federal personnel - even members of the Supreme Court, which he said would be an interesting idea, or members of the Cabinet.

Conclusions drawn from the President's bitter attack on the rider are that he will either renominate Messrs. Watson, Dodd and Lovett or go to court about it, that he is squarely behind Chairman Fly, who also had warmly defended the trio, and that he

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1904

The President's message to Congress, which was received in the White House on the 28th of December, is a document of great importance. It contains a full and complete statement of the President's policy for the coming year. The President's message is a document of great importance. It contains a full and complete statement of the President's policy for the coming year. The President's message is a document of great importance. It contains a full and complete statement of the President's policy for the coming year.

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will fight the thing out with the House in the Fall - which would mean still another White House-Congressional squabble.

President Roosevelt said that his message to Congress will argue that the rider is, in fact, a Bill of Attainder, under a Supreme Court decision holding that legislation which punishes without judicial trial shall be so considered.

Section 9, Article I of the Constitution specifically states that "no Bill of Attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed."

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REACTION ON PRESIDENT'S FCC STAND SEEMS MIXED

Because of the fact that most of the members of Congress were away from Washington, it was difficult to secure opinion with regard to President Roosevelt's objection to the Goodwin Watson-Dodd-Lovett Deficiency Bill rider. Senator Thomas (D), of Utah, backed Congress, though he said that he had opposed the rider. Senator Revercomb (R), of West Virginia, did likewise. Representative Hendricks (D), Florida, said:

"We have not discharged any individual. We have limited an appropriation, and I believe the courts will so hold."

Representative Hobbs (D), of Alabama, took the opposite view thus:

"There is no doubt that the rider is unconstitutional. It provides the punishment without trial and violates the separation of powers doctrine implicit in the Constitution. In my opinion this rider is a bill of attainder in that this legislative action inflicts punishment without judicial trial."

Secretary Ickes, referring particularly to Dr. Lovett, who is under the Interior Department, described the rider as "the final step in the travesty of justice which has taken place in this witch hunt."

The New York Times said though a grave constitutional issue had been created, it was not so much that as orderly procedure and fair play that would interest most Americans:

"The House of Representatives Committee, proceeding in its customarily reckless and high-handed manner, never produced evidence that the organizations in question were actually subversive or, if they were, that the accused men had other than an innocent connection with them. In fact, the Dies Committee's list of subversive groups is long enough and indiscriminate enough to catch almost any group or individual that the Committee does not care for. The three victims were railroaded through the Committee and railroaded again in the House."

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1. The Commission on the Status of Women, established in 1946, was the first of its kind. It was created by the United Nations to promote gender equality and to monitor the progress of women's rights. The Commission has since become a permanent body, and its work is carried out through various mechanisms, including the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of Women and Gender Equality.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to collect data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to interpret the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to report the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

"We think that something should be done to check the practice of character assassination by irresponsible Congressional committees. Perhaps no new interpretation of the Constitution is needed. Congress itself could work the reform by laying down rules of procedure for committees of inquiry that would have some relationship to the time-tried and revered principles of Anglo-Saxon and American justice."

The Washington Star said:

"The President seems to have been intentionally equivocal in saying that he does not consider the law denying salaries to three Federal officials to be 'binding' upon the Executive or the Judiciary.

"Whatever the means chosen by the President to sustain his contention that the law is not binding, he was unequivocal enough in stating his objections. And rightly so. For whether or not this punishment of men for their beliefs is in a strictly legal sense a bill of attainder prohibited by the Constitution, or is an encroachment on executive functions, there are few who can agree that the action of the House in choosing this method of showing its disapproval of the officials concerned is in accord with accepted principles of justice. The men were never accused of anything prohibited by law.

"While the prejudice indicated may have temporary popular approval, it is not to be condoned without inviting others even more dangerous.

"The President was forced to sign the bill. He was right in protesting, and it is to be hoped that he will find the ways and means to make his protest stick."

The Washington Post, which has endorsed the FCC so repeatedly of late, says:

"The President was wholly justified in his denunciation yesterday of the Kerr amendment forbidding the payment of salaries to Messrs. Watson, Dodd and Lovett. That he felt obliged to sign the urgent deficiency appropriation bill is understandable enough in view of the need to meet payroll obligations long past due. It is regrettable, nevertheless, that the President's name should appear upon a measure so flagrantly violative of the Constitution. Here is fresh illustration of the evil involved in the attachment of wholly irrelevant riders to essential legislative acts. The Executive has, in effect, been robbed of his veto power.

"The courts must now be looked to for protection of the three proscribed individuals. Only in the courts, moreover, can the constitutionality of the procedure laid down by Congress be determined. The Post believes, therefore, that the President should not make himself a party to this procedure. If he were to nominate these men for appointment to offices they already legally hold, and submit their names to the Senate for confirmation, he would be giving at least the appearance of approval to this course. The precedent would be, in our opinion, a very dangerous one."

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"DO WE WANT U.S. CONTROLLED RADIO?" SATEVEPOST ASKS

The question of the "freedom of the air" what it is, who is to protect it and how it is to be regulated - has been passed back to Congress the Saturday Evening Post says in its leading editorial this week (July 17). After setting forth details of the recent Supreme Court decision, it continues:

"At a time like the present, there is always the risk that debates on these matters will generate more heat than light. The debate in Congress sometimes exceeded the bounds of reason. Nevertheless, it seems to us reasonable to say that before any Government commission is given the right to determine the 'composition of the traffic' over the ether of news, entertainment and opinion, Congress should make its own declaration on the issue.

"Since it is the intent of Congress which is being debated, there can surely be no objection to asking Congress whether it agrees with Commissioner Fly and the Supreme Court majority or with the radio industry, a considerable portion of the listening public - which thinks that radio broadcasting is pretty good - and the court's minority.

"The alternative to a new determination by Congress upon its actual intentions is to hand over to an administrative agency powers which seriously threaten freedom of expression on the air. The issue is not whether a broadcasting station should contract to hold free time at the disposal of a network or whether a network should withhold from competing stations programs which have been rejected by a network station. There are various opinions as to whether or not this or that of the Commission's regulations would improve broadcasting or wreck it. The primary issue is not the merit of the rules, but the right of the Commission to promulgate and enforce regulations which make fundamental changes in radio. What Congress must decide is what becomes of free broadcasting if a Government commission has power to 'determine the composition of the traffic'.

"In less critical times, we might be accused of taking an alarmist view. But the Administration does too little to dispel alarm on the subject of free communication. The President's frequent gibes at the newspapers, the suit against the Associated Press, the continual preoccupation of Government spokesmen with the supposedly venal and one-sided character of such media: all this conspires to build up in the public mind a new fear, one which we supposed had been dispelled for all time - namely, that the heavy and unimaginative hand of bureaucracy is groping for control of thought and information in the United States.

"The social and economic views of many policy makers in the administrative agencies do not dissipate this fear. There is in the administrative agencies too much agreement with the opinion expressed by Milton Freeman, Assistant Solicitor for the Securities and Exchange Commission, who said, in response to a question by Repre-

The Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy was organized by the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, on November 27, 1963. The Commission was composed of seven members, including the President, the Vice President, and five other members appointed by the President.

The Commission's mandate was to determine the facts surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy and to identify the persons responsible for the crime. The Commission held numerous public hearings and received many suggestions and information from the public. It also conducted extensive investigations and interviews with witnesses and potential suspects.

The Commission's report, titled "Report of the Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy," was released on September 24, 1964. The report concluded that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy involving several individuals, including Lee Harvey Oswald, who was identified as the assassin.

The report also identified other individuals who were involved in the conspiracy, including Jack Ruby, who was involved in the assassination of Oswald, and several other individuals who were involved in the cover-up of the assassination. The report recommended that the government should take steps to prevent such assassinations in the future and to ensure the safety of the President and other high-ranking officials.

The Commission's report was a landmark document in the history of the United States, as it provided the first official account of the assassination of President Kennedy. The report also played a significant role in the public's understanding of the assassination and the individuals involved in the conspiracy.

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sentative Boren, of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, 'I believe any law of Congress or any rule adopted under it, if it in any way conflicts with a law of a state, supersedes that law.'

"According to the Constitution and a long procession of judicial decisions, the situation is not quite so cut and dried. But if Mr. Freeman represents the legal philosophy prevalent in agency circles, the revolt in Congress is not surprising. Precision in the delegation of powers to agencies is the minimum requirement for the preservation of our system of government. As applied to radio, we predict that Congress will take the view that no administrative agency is qualified to decide what shall be the 'composition of the traffic', in so far as that means control over the ideas and information which Americans shall be permitted to hear."

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BROADCASTING INDUSTRY POST-WAR PLAN PROMISED SOON

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission appears to be optimistic as to the possibilities of the broadcasting industry's post-war plan. Mr. Fly said that it was making decided progress and he believes the industry will have a program that everybody will agree to in a short time.

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CAPITAL METROPOLITAN WAR AREA TO GET TWO-WAY RADIO

For the better wartime protection of the suburban area of Washington, a modern two-way communication system for the Montgomery County, Maryland, Police Department, when the County Commissioners authorized the purchase of a radio system similar to one recently tested. (Montgomery County immediately adjoins the Nation's Capital).

The Board directed H. Leslie Carlin, Chief of the County Police Department, to place the maintenance and operation of the system under command of Capt. Guy L. Jones of the County policy force. Captain Jones was authorized to take any course of instruction deemed advisable and to obtain the license required.

Captain Vollten of the County Detective Bureau, said the proposed system would save the County approximately \$2,000 annually in telephone tolls. The cost of installation was placed by Commissioner Shaw at around \$14,000.

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REP. COX OUT ONLY TO SEIZE HEADLINES, FLY CHARGES

Making public a memorandum alleged to have been written by a press agent and sent to committee members by Eugene L. Garey, its counsel, devising a system of trying to shut up any rebuttal from the FCC Chairman, James L. Fly led with another one to the chin of Representative Eugene Cox of Georgia in the Federal Communications Commission investigation publicity slugfest. Mr. Fly endeavored to show that Mr. Cox and the House Committee were simply out to grab the headlines for their side of the case and to prevent the public from hearing any comeback from Chairman Fly or the Commission.

In the meantime Representative Cox dispelled rumors that the Committee stymied by President Roosevelt refusing to allow Army and Navy officers to testify, would stall along until Congress reconvened by saying that hearings would be resumed Monday (July 19) and probably might run along for the rest of the week.

It was also made known that Mr. Garey was laying definite plans to endeavor to have Mr. Fly and Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget cited for contempt for their balking at testifying before the House Committee last week.

Mr. Fly's latest blast at Chairman Cox and the House Committee follows:

"The real character of the 'impartial and wholly constructive' investigation which Chairman Cox at the opening hearing publicly assured the Commission, the Congress and the people is now clear.

"The memorandum from the Wall Street counsel to the members of the Cox Committee merely confirms and formalizes the plan adopted by the Committee in assembled meeting on July 6. It is to be noted that this plan which was prepared by a representative of the International News Service sets forth 'principles' to govern the Committee's public proceedings. These 'principles' are carefully designed to accomplish two results:

1. The seizure of the headlines.
2. By adroit use of the gavel, the effectuation of the principle that the Committee must keep the Commission's side of the case from reaching the public.

"I cannot believe that the House of Representatives of the United States ever intended to authorize its delegated representatives to

'Decide what you want the newspapers to hit hardest and then shape each hearing so that the main point becomes the vortex of the testimony. Once that vortex is reached, adjourn.'

Nor can the House of Representatives have meant to authorize an investigation which, in the first instance, would treat the Commis-

sion as 'the opposition', and then would formally adopt a plan to preclude 'the opposition' from the 'opportunity to make replies.'

"It is difficult to believe that the Congress meant to delegate to Congressman Cox as Chairman of the Committee the arbitrary power to swing the gavel and recess or adjourn the hearings so that he would 'keep the proceedings completely in control so far as creating news is concerned.'

"Nor can one easily come to believe that the Congress wanted this so-called investigative Committee to smother out the statements of 'witnesses which might provide news that would bury the testimony which you want featured'.

"There is nothing new in the procedures for creating publicity with scandalous and unsupportable charges and then promptly shutting off any possible opportunity for the Commission to be heard on those charges, or even to present its case to the press. Ultimately, the greater injury here must be to the Committee itself when Congressman Cox and his Wall Street counsel have the temerity to adopt procedures which abuse the great Congressional power of investigation by a calculated bid for headlines and by a deliberate plan to avoid any hearing on the charges until after a startling publicity has taken its toll.

"Despite the unhappy auspices under which this so-called investigation was given birth, I cannot believe that the United States House of Representatives has ever fully understood what its Committee is doing in star chamber proceedings, in the secret eliciting of 'testimony' in the downtown hotels of the City of Washington, and in the now publicly confirmed unfair principles governing its conduct of public hearings."

The memorandum alleged to have been sent to the Cox committee by its counsel, Mr. Garey, follows:

"1. Decide what you want the newspapers to hit hardest and then shape each hearing so that the main point becomes the vortex of the testimony. Once that vortex is reached, adjourn.

"2. In handling press released, first put a release date on them, reading something like this: 'For release at 10:00 A.M. EWT July 6', etc. If you do this, you can give releases out as much as 24 hours in advance, thus enabling reporters to study them and write better stories.

"3. Limit the number of people authorized to speak for the committee, to give out press releases or to provide the press with information to the fewest number possible. It plugs leaks and helps preserve the concentration of purpose.

"4. Do not permit distractions to occur, such as extraneous fusses with would-be witnesses, which might provide news that would bury the testimony which you want featured.

"5. Do not space hearings more than 24 or 48 hours apart when on a controversial subject. This gives the opposition too much opportunity to make all kind of counter-charges and replies by issuing statements to the newspapers.

"6. Don't ever be afraid to recess a hearing even for five minutes, so that you keep the proceedings completely in control so far as creating news is concerned.

"7. And this is most important: don't let the hearings or the evidence ever descend to the plane of personal fight between the Committee Chairman and the head of the agency being investigated. The high plane of a duly-authorized Committee of the House of Representatives examining the operations of an Agency of the Executive Branch for constructive purposes should be maintained at all costs."

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NEW METHODS FOR RADIO AND PHONOGRAPH PRICE FIXING

New methods by which maximum prices are determined on radios and phonographs assembled by retailers and distributors were established today (Friday) by the Office of Price Administration.

The action provides more effective control over ceilings on a scattered number of radio dealers and distributors who since the Summer of 1942, when regular manufacturing ceased, have become extensive assemblers of household radio receiving sets from parts which they accumulated.

These methods, embodied in Maximum Price Regulation No. 430 effective July 26, 1943, will make prices to the public more uniform and in many instances lower than levels that have been prevailing. Hitherto these articles have been under the General Maximum Price Regulation with highest March 1942 prices as ceilings.

Regular manufacturers of radios are specifically excluded from the new regulation. Sales of radios or phonographs by householders also are not affected. OPA consulted with representatives of distributors and retailers in formulating the regulation.

Ceilings now are established by two formulas, one for distributor-assemblers, the other for retailer-assemblers.

Distributor-assemblers determine their maximum prices by taking the unit direct cost of the model being priced, adding 122 percent to determine the dealer's retail price, and subtracting 40 percent from the latter to arrive at their own maximum selling prices to retailers. For sales at retail by the distributor-assembler, maximum prices are determined by adding 82 percent to the unit direct cost of the model.

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Retailer-assemblers will add 82 percent to the unit direct cost to establish the retail level.

The unit direct cost is determined by the assembler by taking either the invoice cost to him of the radio or phonographs parts, or the ceiling prices for the chassis, cabinet and other parts to the class of purchaser to which the assembler belongs as established under the applicable regulations for these parts, whichever is lower.

Mark-ups established are based on average March 1942 practices in the trade.

Prices when determined by the assembler are to be submitted to the nearest Regional Office and the models are not to be offered for sale until 15 days thereafter. If OPA does not direct otherwise, the model may be offered for sale at the expiration of the 15-day period. The ceilings so established are subject to adjustment at any time by OPA. Minor changes in the model will not affect the established ceiling. However, if a change reduces the unit direct cost by more than \$1.00 or prevents the set from offering fairly equivalent serviceability, a new ceiling must be established.

In the case of any radios or phonographs assembled by other than the two classes of assemblers covered by this regulation - persons who are not manufacturers, or radios which are not guaranteed as specified in the regulation - maximum prices will be specifically authorized by the Washington office of OPA. All models prices pursuant to the formula must have a written guarantee for 90 days, the regulation stipulates.

Sellers are required to attach a tag to each radio or phonograph stating the maximum price, the stock number and the guarantee. The tag must stay on until the article reaches the ultimate consumer.

Regular manufacturers, who are excluded from this regulation, continue under Revised Price Schedule No. 83 (Radio Receivers and Phonographs). Manufacturers, however, were practically removed from production by Limitation Orders L-44A and L-183 of the WPA.

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WLB PETRILLO DECISION EXPECTED SOON

A decision from the War Labor Board in the Petrillo case may be forthcoming at any time. One report is that the Board will take jurisdiction but will not declare that a strike of the American Federation of Musicians exists against the transcription companies but will name a special board to look into the situation. It would simply make recommendations as to some form of compromise agreement between the warring factions.

On the order of Mr. Petrillo, who was declared to have threatened the network with a strike if it was not obeyed, the

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Mutual Broadcasting System Thursday cut off sustaining programs to WSAY, its affiliate in Rochester, N. Y., which the AFM is fighting because the station refused to increase its musical staff from three to five. Miller McClintock said that Mutual "is not a party to the dispute between WASY and the American Federation of Musicians and has no power or authority to intervene in any manner in the issues which are involved." The action taken by Mutual was "to prevent the violation of our network commitments and program schedules" and was "the only practical alternative available to us under the circumstances."

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BELIEVED ELMER WILL STICK AT OWI .

Although still pretty much in the eclipse, it begins to look as if Elmer Davis may not resign although this isn't definitely determined. Mr. Davis, who is now enroute to England to inspect the London branch of the Office of War Information, complained in a speech in New York about the small amount the Domestic Branch, which was hit by the Congressional cyclone, had to work with but gave no intimation that he intended to quit or that the European junket was a cooling off period prior to that. Mr. Davis said that now the radio, motion picture, and other industries would have to do a good deal of the work themselves that OWI had been doing for them. While Mr. Davis is away, his weekly broadcasts have been taken over by Bill Henry, chief correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System Washington News Bureau.

Among the recommendations for reorganizing the Domestic Bureau made by the new OWI Advisory Committee, of which Roy Roberts of the Kansas City Star is the Chairman, were the following:

"The American people are entitled as a right to full and purely factual information concerning public events and the acts of public officials, entirely free of propaganda.

"It is vital that such information be disseminated only through the existing media of public information such as newspapers, trade journals, magazines, radio and the motion pictures.

"OWI can perform a highly useful and necessary function in gathering and coordinating the news of the vastly complicated and far-flung activities of the Government, but in this process it should not in any wise shut off the press and other media of information from direct access to the sources of news.

"The committee suggested that the OWI call into conference representatives of the corps of Washington correspondents, both press and radio, in order to further cooperation in the collection of news and to keep open the primary channels of information as far as is consistent with national security.

"The committee received conflicting reports as to the effect of the abolition of the field service. The committee will request OWI to poll newspapers and radio stations as to their desire for the recreation of a field service operating under the same principles that govern OWI's Washington activity."

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OWI BEGINS S-W EXPANSION WITH TWO NEW 50 KW SENDERS

Construction of two 50-kilowatt high-frequency shortwave transmitters, which will be the first to go into operation under the Office of War Information's plan to expand American international broadcasting facilities, was begun last Monday in New Jersey on the grounds formerly occupied by the transmitter of Columbia Broadcasting System's key station WABC.

"Realizing the urgency of putting its expansion plan into effect at the earliest possible moment, the OWI selected the CBS site because of its ideal facilities, which include a specially-constructed transmitter building ready to receive the new equipment, underground conduits for power and radio circuits, and many acres of property completely cleared of trees and other obstructions, factors of great value in the construction and operation of a radio station", a CBS release explains.

The two ultra-modern transmitters will be able to work into several modern directional antennas, greatly increasing their effectiveness and coverage."

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TRADE NOTES

Upon the authorization of the Board of Directors, the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers last Monday distributed to its membership and associated societies \$1,260,000 in royalties for the second quarter of 1943, which ended June 30th. This figure represents the largest royalty distribution made in any one quarter since 1940.

Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, will be host at a luncheon in honor of Lunsford P. Yandell, Vice-President of the Blue today (Friday) in the Louis XVI room of the St. Regis Hotel. Mr. Yandell recently returned to New York and his offices at the Blue after a 10-month stay in England, where he assisted in the organization of Red Cross activities for United States troops in Great Britain.

Station KFMB, Worcester Broadcasting Corp., San Diego, Cal. had its amended application approved by the FCC for consent to transfer control of the Worcester Broadcasting Corp. from the Estate of Warren B. Worcester, deceased, to the First National Trust and Savings Bank of San Diego, and renewal of license application for a period of one year.

Two Kentucky stations, WHOP, Hopkinsville, and WPAD, Paducah, will become affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System July 18. Both stations are owned and operated by the Paducah Broadcasting Company, Inc. and join the network as special basic supplementary stations.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

Reference is made to the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 10/1/44, captioned as above. The report contains information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the New York area. The information is being furnished to you for your information and for your use in the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the New York area.

The information contained in the report is being furnished to you for your information and for your use in the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the New York area. The information is being furnished to you for your information and for your use in the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the New York area.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

ADMINISTRATIVE

On 10/1/44, the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the New York area, [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the New York area. The information is being furnished to you for your information and for your use in the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the New York area.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1546

1. 1990年12月25日，在“九七”香港回归前夕，香港各界人士纷纷发表文章，就香港前途问题提出自己的看法。其中，香港各界人士对香港前途的展望，以及对香港回归后的信心，成为当时舆论的焦点。2. 1991年1月1日，香港各界人士纷纷发表文章，就香港前途问题提出自己的看法。其中，香港各界人士对香港前途的展望，以及对香港回归后的信心，成为当时舆论的焦点。3. 1991年1月1日，香港各界人士纷纷发表文章，就香港前途问题提出自己的看法。其中，香港各界人士对香港前途的展望，以及对香港回归后的信心，成为当时舆论的焦点。

July 20, 1943

BELIEVED WILLKIE-McCORMICK RADIO DEBATE WOULD BE WOW

When Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, was asked if he really intended to participate in the 1944 campaign against Wendell Willkie, Colonel McCormick replied, "Definitely not! I am a publisher - not a politician." If, however, the Colonel had been challenged to a radio debate with Mr. Willkie, it is wondered if there might not have been an affirmative answer. Obviously Mr. Willkie, having been through a presidential struggle, would be more experienced in an old-fashioned town-to-town campaign in Illinois. Also he is almost 15 years younger than Colonel McCormick, who is 63 years old.

Over the radio it would be entirely different. Whether the men consented to broadcast from the same platform or whether they would go on at different times, they would be on a much more equal footing. While as far as known Colonel McCormick has never done any town-to-town campaigning, he is an experienced broadcaster. In fact, he has a weekly spot on the Chicago Theatre of the Air program every Saturday at 9 P.M., EWT, over his own Station WGN and has had for years.

For the most part, Colonel McCormick's talks are of a military nature because he is a soldier as well as publisher, his title of "Colonel" being the real thing. He served first as Major of the 1st Illinois Cavalry on duty on the Mexican border 1916-7, was attached to General Pershing's staff in France, was Lieut. Colonel of the 122nd F.A. and later Colonel of the 61st Field Artillery, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and once was Commandant at Fort Sheridan. He is also the author of a biography of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Everybody knows what Mr. Willkie's style of broadcasting is and what he is like over the air. He is quick on the trigger and speaks easily whereas Colonel McCormick might be called a solid sender speaking more slowly and at times as if he were weighing his words. Each man is well able to hold his own in his particular way.

One of the biggest laughs in the Willkie-McCormick feud was the Colonel calling Willkie a "foreigner" when, as is well-known, they were born in neighboring States - Indiana and Illinois. There is, however, this difference. Mr. Willkie was born and raised in the small town of Elwood, and Colonel McCormick in the city of Chicago. In a way, their early environments are reflected over the air in their manner of speech and pronunciation.

Mr. Willkie has already had quite a few brickbats on this and Colonel McCormick may attract similar attention for his

pronouncing such words as "mobile" with the long "i" - "mo-bile".

While there might be many things to prevent Mr. Willkie and Colonel McCormick from making an old-fashioned town-to-town series of debates or speeches in Illinois, the radio seems made to order to accomplish the same object. Maybe this is one of the things Gardner Cowles, Jr., prominent Iowa publisher and broadcaster, who has just left the Office of War Information to help Mr. Willkie with his campaign, has in mind. Nobody knows better than Mr. Cowles how to ring all of the changes with the spoken and printed word.

A Willkie-McCormick radio debate, whether the two men actually met face to face, whether the entire nation was covered or if the battleground were confined to the State of Illinois, might assume the present day interest of the old Lincoln-Douglas debates over the slavery issue almost a century ago which likewise took place in Illinois where Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas were fighting for the senatorship. It was an exciting and close contest and though Mr. Lincoln lost, it brought him into the national lime-light.

A McCormick-Willkie radio debate might be carried on very effectively by using only Illinois stations but our guess is that if it were ever staged, by popular request it would be a national affair, the size of the audience would be that of a presidential fireside chat and a grand time would be had by all.

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ARMY DOES AN ABOUT FACE ON RADAR PUBLICITY

"Off again - on again!"

Although a joint Army-Navy statement last April apparently raised the ban on radar publicity and the Government itself set the pace by releasing reams of copy on it, the War Department has again clamped down the lid and, according to the Radio Manufacturers' Association, future radar articles in the press will be more sharply restricted.

The "about-face" order came in a letter from Col. John T. Winterick of the Signal Corps, head of the Review Branch, War Department Public Relations Department:

"During the past two months a tremendous amount of publicity has been devoted to the subject of radar. Some of the proposed publicity has included classified information, release of which would be of great value to the enemy. Other types of publicity have promoted controversy as to allocation of credit for the development of radar. This has not been conducive to cooperation at home and abroad - cooperation which is essential to the winning of the war.

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"It is requested, therefore, that publicity and advertising featuring radar be discontinued. Your company's cooperation in this matter will be a contribution in the national interest."

All of which sounds a trifle like closing the barn door after the horse has been stolen. As pointed out in our article, "Everybody Goes to Town on Radar" (June 25), a listening post tuned in on Berlin heard that our elaborate descriptions of radar had even been picked up by Germany and were to be re-broadcast to the Axis nations by short-wave. It was also pointed out in the article that it appeared to be bad business to divulge the names of those companies manufacturing radar in this country as this might serve as a suggestion to saboteurs to blow up these plants. One firm went so far as to offer pictures of radar equipment and the Government went still further and offered sound films on radar for exhibition in plants of radio and radar manufacturers. If enemy aviators ever got here, they would know exactly where to go to bomb these factories just as the United Nations bombed the great Zeppelin works on Lake Constance largely engaged in making radars and repeatedly bombed the Philips Radio establishment at Eindhoven.

At that, if an error has been made in giving radar too much publicity, the manufacturers themselves are not wholly to blame as no doubt every piece of copy was offered to one or another of the Government censors and given official approval before publication.

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FCC HEARINGS GO MERRILY ALONG DESPITE WHITE HOUSE GAG

Getting far more attention than they would if Congress were in session (a great publicity break for both sides), the hearings of the Federal Communications Commission investigation by the special House Committee headed by Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, took a new lease on life Monday despite the President's gag on military officials who had previously been called on to testify, and in spite of similar balking on the part of James L. Fly of the FCC, one of the leading men in the show. Mr. Cox said that hearings would be continued throughout the week and if so, it looks as if standing room only will be at a premium. Both sides have been accused of seeking the headlines but whether accidental or intentional nobody could have done a better publicity job than the one who got the bright idea of holding the hearings when Congress was not in session, otherwise with big war stories popping all over the Hill, the FCC investigation might have been lost in the shuffle.

The most serious charge was made by Eugene L. Garey, Committee Counsel, that the FCC manipulated defense appropriations in ways that Congress had not intended. He said that FCC duplication of services had resulted in a loss of \$8,000,000 in three years.

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Mr. Garey also challenged the legality of approximately 2/3 of the FCC set-up which he said was included in the Radio Intelligence Division and the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. Neither he said had been authorized by executive order or statute and both were useless.

Highlights of Monday's sessions included the following:

Philip C. Hamblet, Assistant Director of Overseas Operations of the Office of War Information, said it was "no military secret" that the Army wanted the FBI's staff of some 31 persons kicked out of North Africa. The unit was finally transferred on June 1 to the Psychological Warfare Branch of the Army's Intelligence Service.

Committee Investigator Harry Barger told of interviews with military and naval officers, precluded from appearance before the Committee by a White House gag, in which the Navy in particular voiced its objections to radio intelligence activities of the FCC.

The Army Transport Command was quoted by Mr. Barger as having absolutely "no use" for the agency's services which consume two thirds of its \$8,000,000 annual appropriations.

Several other Government agencies "throw the FCC material into the wastebasket", Mr. Barger testified he was informed.

The OWI doesn't use the FCC service, Mr. Hamblet testified, preferring to base its reports on the actual text of foreign radio broadcasts. The witness said it was "possible" that the FCC summaries were colored by bias, prejudices, predilections, and political views of agency employees.

The Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs wrote the FCC that its Latin-American broadcast analyses were "no longer useful".

Despite this, the FCC continued to expand its radio intelligence activities, Committee Counsel Garey asserted. He produced records to show that the FCC told the House Appropriations Committee on one occasion it needed \$558,000 for 148 new employees to assist in the war effort, but a week after it got the money was spending it for an entirely different purpose.

Mr. Garey declared that FCC employees were required to take a special "oath of secrecy" which pledged them not to divulge any information. This particular "secrecy" oath, alleged to have been made up by the FCC, Mr. Garey charged was in violation of the U. S. statutes which prohibit interference with the right of Civil Service employees to petition Congress or to give information to a Congressional Committee such as the Cox Investigating Committee.

Coming back at Mr. Fly criticism that Admiral S. C. Hooper's charges were those of an "irresponsible person", Mr. Cox said that Admiral Hooper had "contributed more to the development of radio than any man since Marconi".

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy. This is due to the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed amendments to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which were adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1979.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to determine the cause of the problem and to develop a plan of action.

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Mr. Garey read a commendation of Admiral Hooper from former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels which said the naval officer had charge of construction and maintenance of all Navy, Shipping Board and commercial radio stations during the World War, and said: "The Navy and the country as well, owe a large debt to Captain Hooper for his vision as to the early recognition of the importance of wireless and his able and practical efforts to broaden this important service."

Secretary of the Navy Swanson wrote: "The work of Captain Hooper, as evidenced in part by the basic letter, places him and the United States Navy in a leading position throughout the world in the field of radio communications."

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NEW YORK STATION IMPORTS RECORDS FROM ENGLAND

A new way to by-pass James C. Petrillo, of the American Federation of Musicians, in his effort to shut off new radio transcriptions is being tried out by Station WNEW in New York City importing records from England.

The idea of thus securing these records is credited to Martin Block, one of the station's announcers, who is also in charge of the recordings.

Mr. Block arranged to have friends in England mail to him new records made there. Some records have been brought to New York by plane through an arrangement which Mr. Block worked out with overseas acquaintances.

"It's all perfectly legal and within our rights and has nothing to do with the ban on recording", a station spokesman said.

In the meantime newspapers keep hammering away at Mr. Petrillo. In an editorial entitled "Giggle Smokers", the Washington Post said:

"The departure the other day of Mr. Gene Krupa, the hot jive drummer, for the San Quentin (Calif.) Prison has aroused a new flurry of excitement about the drug called marijuana. There seems to be very little doubt that the smoking of marijuana is unhappily common among performers of jazz orchestras, especially those of the 'hot' (as differentiated from the 'sweet') variety. There is probably also some measure of addiction among the more psychotic patrons of such orchestras. This may or may not be what is really behind Mr. J. Caesar Petrillo's war against juke boxes and phonograph recordings, though, if it is, we wish that he would come out and say so. It wouldn't improve Mr. Petrillo's position among his own musicians, probably, but it might raise him a bit in the estimation of the general public."

Another editorial captioned "Petrillo's Arrogance" recently appeared in the New York Sun and read as follows:

"Evidently fortified by a Supreme Court decision that he could not be touched by injunctive action, James C. Petrillo now says to all record makers: 'We're not going to make transcriptions for you at all any more because you haven't got anything we want.' It is interesting to recall that this comes six months after Petrillo told a committee of the Senate that he was prepared to enter into negotiations "immediately" with broadcasters and recording companies to end the ban on making transcriptions which he announced last August. He then said he would be satisfied with one or two cents a record from the makers. Now - brought together with the makers and a representative of the United States Conciliation Service in an effort to negotiate an agreement - he declares: 'The transcription people tell us that their gross business is \$4,000,000, that they pay musicians \$1,100,000 and that their net is \$250,000. The companies can't give us anything. If they gave us their entire gross it's still small peanuts to the federation.'

"Later leadership has provided many striking cases of arrogance in recent years, but few that equal this position taken by the head of the American Federation of Musicians. In Petrillo's favor it must be admitted that when it was proposed to refer the controversy to the War Labor Board he announced his decision to abide by any government ruling, observing 'No John L. Lewis stuff here.' Now that the dispute has gone to the WLB it is to be hoped that he has not suffered a change of heart. Somehow a way should be found to obtain justice for the recording companies and the public to whose entertainment those companies cater."

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MCDONALD PLAN SAVES U.S. MILLIONS IN ROYALTIES

The Government is saving incalculable millions of dollars in royalty payments on radio patents as the result of a plan proposed to the Signal Corps by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago. Under this plan, which has been accepted, it was said by all but three or four of the country's manufacturers of radionic equipment, each company has granted the government a free license for the duration of the war under all patents it owns or controls.

The story was released by Hugh Robertson, Executive Vice President and Treasurer of the Company, who said that on October 17, 1941, Major (now Colonel) Donald K. Lippincott called on Commander McDonald stating that the Government was still trying to adjust patent royalty claims incurred during the 1917-18 war, and was sounding out radio manufacturers on a plan for having payments made on new contracts without similar confusion.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not yet decided whether it will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the surplus stocks of the Government. This is a very important question, and one which will have a great influence on the future of the Government. It is a question which will be decided in the near future, and it is a question which will be decided in the near future.

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A patent pool whereby the Government would allot fixed royalties to radio companies had been suggested. Mr. McDonald said that in his opinion we would be into the next war before the Government would ever get radio manufacturers in agreement on what sum should be paid the radio companies for the use of their patents. He told Major Lippincott that he believed the Government could obtain free that which it could not buy.

Commander McDonald pointed out that a patent is a legalized monopoly granted by the Government to individuals, stated that he did not believe this monopoly should be used against the Government in time of war, and suggested that the Signal Corps obtain a free license from all radio companies under all of their patents during time of war. As President of Zenith and of the Wincharger Corporation, he was the first to offer the Government such a free license.

The Signal Corps followed the plan suggested by Commander McDonald, Mr. Robertson stated, and did a splendid job, securing full cooperation from all but three or four radio manufacturers. When the contract was submitted to Zenith, Commander McDonald read it and said,

"It contains one superfluous word where it applies the license to nations with which the United States is now at war. The word is 'now'. By inclusion of this word the Government is forced to get new licenses for each war, if that war happens to be against any nation with which the United States is not now at war. Zenith stands ready to sign a new contract with this word eliminated, if that is the Government's desire."

Sometime later Col. Conrad E. Snow of the Signal Corps wrote to Zenith,

"Our records indicate that Commander McDonald was the first to enunciate substantially the plan adopted, and the Chief Signal Officer wishes me to express his thanks to Commander McDonald and your company for the part they have taken in the matter."

Mr. Robertson could not hazard a guess at the amount actually saved the Government, but said that with production of radionic equipment running currently at the rate of \$250,000,000 per month, the annual savings would amount to millions of dollars, in addition to the post-war freedom from tedious litigation of the sort which followed the last war.

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CONGRESSMAN SEEKS SENATOR TOBEY'S SEAT

Representative Stearns (R), of New Hampshire will run against Senator Tobey (R), New Hampshire who will come up for re-election next year. Senator Tobey is a very active member of the Interstate Commerce Committee which passes on radio legislation in the Senate. Anyone who has seen Senator Tobey in action at radio hearings can imagine the fight he might put up in a campaign. It will be a contest well worth watching.

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7/20/43

CALLS HOUSE FCC COMMITTEE TECHNIQUE "SMEAR FORMULA"

Continuing its campaign against Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, the Washington Post in an editorial "Smear Formula" said:

"Anyone who has followed the Cox Committee's 'investigation' of the FCC could have figured out for himself the strategy on which it was based. Make the headlines with sensational charges and never give the victim an opportunity to reply. It is not a new formula, although it has rarely been followed with such transparency. No one should be greatly astonished, therefore, at the evidence recently revealed by FCC Chairman Fly that the Cox Committee has pursued such a course in accordance with deliberate instructions from its general counsel.

"Mr. Fly made public a memorandum which he declared was confidentially circulated among the Cox committeemen. The memorandum laid down certain 'principles' to govern the Committee's proceedings. 'These "principles",' it said, 'are carefully designed to accomplish two results: (1) The seizure of the headlines; (2) by adroit use of the gavel, the effectuation of the principle that the committee must keep the Commission's side of the case from reaching the public.' If any further evidence were needed to demonstrate the unfitness of the Cox Committee to conduct an impartial inquiry, here it is with a vengeance."

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DAVID ROSENBLUM, FORMER NBC VICE-PRESIDENT, DIES

David Rosenblum, who in 1934 was Executive Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company, and from 1935-6 was also its Treasurer, died in Hartford Sunday at the age of 55. Mr. Rosenblum was one of the organizers of the Business Training Corporation, which was devoted to personnel training. Next he established Tradeways, Inc., a firm pioneering in business research and consultation.

Returning from a one-year world cruise in 1938, he became Treasurer and Business Manager of The New York Post. In 1941 he retired.

While at Harvard, Mr. Rosenblum was a member of the editorial staff of The Crimson. In the first World War he served as Second Lieutenant with the heavy artillery.

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SAYS PALACE GUARD GAVE FDR POOR ADVICE IN FCC CASE

Differing from most of the newspaper writers thus far heard from, George Rothwell Brown, top flight Washington correspondent, whose column is widely syndicated, has this to say about the now famous case of Messrs. Watson and Dodd, Jr., Federal Communications Commission officials, and Dr. Lovett of the Virgin Islands:

"Rarely has the President been so poorly advised by the palace guard as in the matter of his attack upon Congress for presuming to remove from the Federal payroll three employees of proved connection with, or sympathy for the principles of various subversive organizations.

"Mr. Roosevelt has chosen a battleground with Congress on which he is beaten before he starts.

"He has deliberately chosen a course which may lead to the most sensational rupture between White House and Capitol since Andrew Johnson.

"He has made certain that the bad relations between President and Congress will continue and become intensified after the present recess.

"The President in his press conference statement made no reference to the fact that a special House committee, after investigation and hearing of the three employees, had substantiated the charges that they had belonged to subversive organizations.

"In spite of this investigation and the action of Congress the President chose to embrace the three men so indicted by Congress, thus on the eve of his fourth-term campaign creating in the public mind the picture of a political alliance between the New Deal and the Communist front.

"The President declares the 'rider' by which Lovett, Watson and Dodd are to be dropped from the public service unless by November 15 they have been nominated by the President for their jobs, and confirmed by the Senate, to be unconstitutional.

"Yet, and the fact is inescapable, knowing this provision to be in contravention of the Constitution, he signed the act of Congress containing it, and thus made it part of the law of the land.

"Thereupon the President intimated to his press conference - and all the published reports agree on this - that the executive and legislative branches of the Government would not be bound by this action of Congress.

"This can only mean that the President of the United States, the executive branch, charged with the execution of laws passed by the Congress in the constitutional way, will defy the Congress.

"There can be no other explanation of the President's intimation that these three men will not lose their jobs.

"Here the President has been led onto very unsound ground by his palace professors.

"Actually the President is in an awkward situation from which he can be taken by only one thing - the confirmation of these three men by the Senate. That alone can save the President's face now, for these reasons.

"The law he has now signed says these men shall be dropped unless he nominates them. Thus the President must act by November 15, or out these men go. They will go for the reason that if by November 15 they have not been confirmed by the Senate there will be no authority for the payment to them of their salaries. The Comptroller General will so rule. He will have to.

"Now, after such a ruling, these men cannot be retained in their jobs. There is a Federal law against working for the Government without compensation.

"Suppose meanwhile, a way is found whereby the courts step in and say the dropping of these men is unconstitutional. You can't tell what the courts will do nowadays.

"What then? Even so they wouldn't be able to draw a dollar of pay unless Congress appropriated it, and Congress won't.

"Mr. Roosevelt has clean forgotten the great appropriation power of the Congress.

"One thing more, the President said there was no suggestion that these three men were not competent and loyal.

"On the contrary, the House of Representatives has adopted a resolution holding them to be unfit to continue in the public service.

"The President falls into the error of supposing these men could have been removed only by impeachment. They do not fall within the category at all.

"Mr. Roosevelt has gone to the mat with Congress on a weak case. As he will learn."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Radio Manufacturers' Association and the Institute of Radio Engineers Committee, which is considering the organization of the proposed Radio Technical Planning Agency, will meet again in about two weeks. It is expected that there will be an agreement on the proposed plan at an early date.

 Attention of radio jobbers was called today (Tuesday) to the fact that they may apply for relief to the War Production Board on Form PD-470 listing frozen stocks of copper wire mill products by amounts, sizes and types which cannot be sold in accordance with CMP Regulation 4. It should be pointed out that in the event an application should be approved by WPB, copper wire sold under such authorization cannot be replaced in stock.

 Elizabeth Knowlson, daughter of James S. Knowlson, former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and Mrs. Knowlson was married last Saturday at Hinsdale, Ill., to Lieut. Walter A. Edwards. Mr. Knowlson was formerly a right-hand man of Donald Nelson in the WPB.

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James G. Rogers, Jr. has been appointed an Assistant Director of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information by Palmer Hoyt, Director of Domestic Operations. Mr. Rogers went with OWI in January, 1943, as a Deputy Director. Previous to that, he was associated with the advertising firm of Benton & Bowles in New York, where he was Vice-President and General Manager.

As Assistant Director of the Domestic Branch, Mr. Rogers will be in charge of the coordination of the information programs and the different bureaus involved in that work.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Brentwood, L.I., N.Y., has applied to the FCC for a construction permit for a new international broadcast station to be operated on 6060, 6120, 6170, 9650, 11830, 15270, 17830, 21520 and 21570 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts power and unlimited hours of operation except share time on all frequencies with WCRC, WCBX and WCDA; also share time on 6060 kilocycles with KWID and KWIX; use 6120 kilocycles by special authorization.

In newspaper and magazine advertisements and through radio broadcasts, R. H. Tillson, trading as Isabelle Beautetics Co., and as R. H. Tillson Co., 4058 Wyoming St., St. Louis, engaged in selling a cosmetic designated "Velskin", is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresenting the properties and effectiveness of the preparation.

In starting its drive to sway Congress towards a more sympathetic view to labor and to weed out, if possible, those who voted to over-ride the veto of Congress in the anti-strike bill, the CIO is urging its members, among other media, to use radio programs.

For the first time in the history of Teachers College at Columbia University, college and high school music teachers from all sections of the country taking post-graduate Summer courses there are receiving credits for studies integrated with radio programs.

One of the five weekly classroom sessions is being held in NBC's Radio City studios, where the 150 teachers taking the course listen to broadcasts of "Music at War" and hear lectures by Dr. Gilbert Chase, music specialist of the NBC Public Service Department.

Baylor University and Carr P. Collins, Corpus Christi, Texas, granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1010 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts, directional antenna, from daytime to sunset at Little Rock, Arkansas.

KFMB, Worcester Broadcasting Corp., San Diego, Cal., approved amended application for consent to transfer control of the Worcester Broadcasting Corp. from the Estate of Warren B. Worcester, deceased, to the First National Trust and Savings Bank of San Diego, and renewal of license application for a period of one year.

During its six months on the air "Hired Hand Exchange", a feature of General Electric's Station WGY, was able through co-operation with the United States Employment Service, to fill 45 per cent of all the employment requests received. A total of 716 requests, 407 for farm help and 309 for farm jobs, was received by WGY between January 1 and June 30 of this year.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CLA) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

1. The first step in the process of the development of a new product is the identification of a market need. This is often done through market research, which can be conducted in a number of ways. One way is to conduct a survey of potential customers, asking them about their needs and preferences. Another way is to observe the behavior of potential customers in a retail environment. A third way is to analyze the sales data of existing products to identify gaps in the market.

It is noted that the above information was obtained from a source who has been reliable in the past. It is noted that the above information was obtained from a source who has been reliable in the past.

For the first time in the history of Teachers College, Columbia University, colleges and high schools across the entire nation are jointly taking post-graduate summer courses. This is the first time in the history of Teachers College, Columbia University, colleges and high schools across the entire nation are jointly taking post-graduate summer courses. This is the first time in the history of Teachers College, Columbia University, colleges and high schools across the entire nation are jointly taking post-graduate summer courses.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not been able to control the flow of arms into the country. This is due to the fact that the Government has not been able to control the flow of arms into the country. This is due to the fact that the Government has not been able to control the flow of arms into the country.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to develop a plan of action. The plan of action will be based on the information gathered and the investigator's own experience. The plan of action will be used to guide the investigation and to ensure that the problem is solved. The investigator will then implement the plan of action and will monitor the progress of the investigation. The investigator will then report the results of the investigation to the appropriate authorities. The results of the investigation will be used to develop a plan of action to prevent the problem from occurring again. The investigator will then implement the plan of action and will monitor the progress of the investigation. The investigator will then report the results of the investigation to the appropriate authorities. The results of the investigation will be used to develop a plan of action to prevent the problem from occurring again.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1547

CRAVEN RISKING REAPPOINTMENT TELLS COMMITTEE PLENTY

Notwithstanding the fact that he is up for reappointment next year and that President Roosevelt, who will do the appointing is bitterly opposed to the House investigation of the FCC and evidently even against allowing the Commissioners to do anything to further it, Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, a Democrat, took his political life in his hands by cooperating with the House Committee in answering all questions freely thereby proving the most damaging witness to Chairman Fly and the Federal Communications Commission that has yet been heard. Thus the investigation continued to hit the front pages throughout the week.

Representative Cox (D) of Georgia, mainspring of the probe, and Eugene L. Garey, the Committee's counsel, lost no opportunity to pour gasoline on the fire every now and then. For instance, Mr. Garey sharply criticising the FCC for withholding information from the Committee by labeling certain letters confidential, said:

"Labeling those letters confidential was a pure matter of hooey." Mr. Cox declared it was just another way to smother material, "a secret mutiny against the authority of Congress". The Georgia Congressman also said:

"Information comes to me daily by letter and word of mouth that broadcasters, big and small, and radio chains live in mortal fear of the FCC and that its licensing power is being used to destroy free radio and free speech."

Representative Cox pictured Chairman Fly as an "autocrat" who overrides the seven man Commission although the law gives each Commissioner equal power." By way of confirming this, Mr. Garey asked Commissioner Craven:

"Frankly Fly dominates the Commission, doesn't he?"

"Yes, he does", was the reply, "and they usually let him get away with it. The votes are usually 5 to 2. I wish the other members would come along with me more often."

The Commissioner most frequently voting with Craven is Governor Case, a Republican. Time after time it is these two against the field.

Commissioner Craven said prior to testifying before the House Committee he had been warned by Mr. Fly not to make any disclosures violating the privacy of the FCC's operations. Craven said, however, that he had not received word from the President

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PASSED MAY 10, 1890, RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE
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with regard to testifying. He suggested that the Committee consider writing into the law a definition of what the Chairman's duties are "so that we will never have a repetition of the situation as it exists today."

No one could have been more amazed apparently than Commissioner Craven was at the extent of the foreign operations of the FCC. He said he had been under the impression that the military "asked us to help". Later he heard rumors that the joint Chiefs of Staff had recommended that the FCC's military intelligence operations be transferred to military control - a proposal disclosed by Mr. Garey two weeks ago in the Committee's first session. After hearing the rumors, said Commissioner Craven, he asked about them in a Commission meeting and was assured by Chairman Fly that "there was nothing to it."

As a result, he said, the proposal of the joint Chiefs of Staff was a surprise to him. He said he thought "something constructive" could be done along the line of the proposed transfer of the FCC foreign service to the Army and the Navy.

"I think the FCC should remain in the civilian field and the military should remain in the military field. I know of no authority in the Communications Act for the operation of FCC listening posts abroad", he said.

Mr. Garey charged, however, that the Army had requested but one expert but that the FCC had sent many more. Commissioner Craven said that he was "taken completely by surprise" on learning that the FCC had 30 representatives in North Africa whereas he had been told the number was four. He said the number of employees the FCC had in Africa had never come before the Commission as far as he knew.

Mr. Garey said the London office of the broadcast intelligence service had 40 employees.

"I thought they had eight", said Mr. Craven.

"Did you know that an increase in the London staff is contemplated?" asked Mr. Garey.

"I thought there would be a decrease", the witness replied.

"Well, let's find out about this operation in London", asked Mr. Garey.

"You're asking the wrong man", said Mr. Craven. "I don't know."

Dr. Robert Leigh, Director of the FCC Foreign Broadcast Service, said that General Eisenhower had made the original request for FCC personnel in Africa and that the Commission had correspondence to prove it.

Getting back to the question as to whether the FCC is run by Mr. Fly, Garey persisted: "Does the Chairman dominate the Commission?"

"He takes a leading part", was the reply. "He usually has his way. He is a very strong man."

"They are not as strong as he is?" inquired the counsel.

"That's right", said Mr. Craven.

Going back to the older days of the Commission, Commander Craven said that former Chairman Frank R. McNinch had proposed that "he would go along with me on engineering matters if I would in effect give him my proxy on policy matters."

Commissioner Craven said his answer was "No".

He said that the action several years ago of the FCC in dismissing its General Counsel, Hampson Gary, was "outrageously wrong".

Committee Counsel Garey asked whether Mr. Gary had been dismissed "because he was unwilling to lend his intellect and integrity to the purposes the Commission wished to have served?"

"That is correct in my opinion", said Commissioner Craven.

Commissioner Craven charged that in its judicial processes the FCC organization is very unsound and should be changed.

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ASKS U.S. TO PAY HIM \$100,000 FOR RADAR PATENT

Probably the first of a long procession of claimants, F.S. Chapman of Kenton, Ohio, is demanding \$100,000 from the U. S. Government on the ground that he is the inventor of radar. Chapman made a special trip to Washington for the purpose and set forth his claim in a letter to Attorney General Biddle saying he had been granted a patent on it in 1919, reissued in 1930. Chapman said he discovered the radar principle while serving as a telegrapher for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad at Massillon, Ohio, many years ago."

"Later", he said, "I furnished the plan to Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations in 1917-18."

In his letter to Attorney General Biddle, Chapman said: ". . . It should be well over \$100,000 in value and so, to save time of tabulators who should be on war work, it would seem to be okay to pay \$100,000 now and the remainder later."

Chapman said about Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor and Leo C. Young of the Naval Research Laboratory, "They have done a good job developing it, but they did not discover it."

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FLY CALLS FCC INVESTIGATION CHARLIE MCCARTHY ACT

Having the last word as the House Federal Communications Commission Investigating Committee adjourned until Monday, August 9, Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC declared that Representative Cox and his associates had done exactly what he had expected them to do in getting away without giving him (Fly) or his aides a chance to defend themselves. The irate FCC head described the Capitol Hill hearings as being a Charlie McCarthy act with the main roles taken sometimes by Chief Counsel Eugene Garey, and his investigator Harry S. Barger, and sometimes by Garey and Mr. Cox himself.

At the same time Chairman Fly gave out a letter which he had written to the House Committee which read:

"In the record of the hearings on Wednesday, Congressman Cox made the following statement:

"Mr. Fly, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, has, according to press reports, been insisting that the Commission be given opportunity to put its position on record as regards complaints made against it. You will recall we had Mr. Fly up here about 10 days ago and he refused to talk. So the Committee has called you (Commissioner Craven)."

"I am not conscious of ever having had an opportunity to testify before your Committee on any of the various matters coming within the scope of the resolution adopted by the Congress to investigate the Commission. On my one brief appearance before the Committee I was called upon to produce one file of the Board of War Communications.

"I cannot but reiterate the importance of the full Committee giving to me and the Commission a prompt hearing on the charges which the Committee has made public. I stand ready at any time to appear before the Committee and I again want to urge that I be given this full and complete opportunity to be heard at an early date. I shall await your advices."

Representative Cox said that Representative Hart (D), of New Jersey, and Representative Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, as a subcommittee, would take testimony of a number of witnesses in New York City a week or so hence with regard to a "Gestapo" which it is alleged the FCC maintains.

"There is nothing to that but another headline", Mr. Fly charged. "The FCC has no 'Gestapo' in fact has not enough investigators to look into matters that should be investigated, but suggested that the topic of the New York inquiry might be foreign language broadcasting.

Mr. Garey said the FCC had forced a great number of individuals off the air, and Chairman Fly said "That's not true, a

1. 1990年12月，在《中国环境报》上刊登了“中国环境报”的创刊号，这是中国环境报创刊以来的第一份报纸。

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to provide any information on this subject.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

10. (S) The above information was obtained from a confidential source of the undersigned, and is being furnished for your information only. It is not to be disseminated outside your agency without the express written approval of the undersigned.

couple of pro-Fascist announcers have gone off the air, but I can't imagine really what Mr. Garey was talking about."

Three times in the Committee's final hearing, FCC's General Counsel Charles R. Denny clashed with Chairman Cox in an attempt to be heard on two topics. Once Mr. Denny jumped up and challenged Representative Cox's charge that the FCC had made public three "secret" letters, and a suggestion that the FCC had stripped its files to hinder the House investigation. A second and third time Mr. Denny asked Mr. Cox to admit to the record letters from Army and Navy and other Government officials calling the FCC's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service valuable, in contradiction to repeated charges by Mr. Garey that the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence's and the Radio Intelligence Division were useless. Mr. Cox refused, saying instead that the authors of the letters would be called at the Committee's convenience to testify under oath.

Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, recalled to the stand, told the Committee that in his opinion Foreign Broadcast Intelligence's analyses were worthless and that the agency would be better under the Office of War Information, provided it continued to serve other Government agencies. He agreed with Mr. Garey that the Radio Intelligence Division had competed with the armed forces for critical materials and men, declaring, however, that at the outset of the war it had done a tremendously useful work for the armed forces, but one that should now be turned over to the armed forces if they wanted the job.

Mr. Fly refused to comment on Commander Craven's testimony "in any way".

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ASKS BROADCASTERS TO SHOULDER BURDEN IN OWI SLASH

Office of War Information's domestic radio budget has lopped off by one-third and Donald D. Stauffer, Chief of the Domestic Radio Bureau, says that this means the broadcasters will have to shoulder a bigger burden than ever before.

In a message to the industry and to the Advertising Council, Mr. Stauffer disclosed that while most of the work will be carried on, the field offices are out, and the Station Relations Divisions, slightly enlarged, will take over the task of servicing and advising local broadcast outlets.

"With our reduced budget and operating staff, we shall, of course, have to ask for even more cooperation from the radio industry than we have heretofore", Mr. Stauffer said. "In some regions, voluntary committees of broadcasters under the general guidance of the Radio Bureau's consultants have already been set up to supplement and implement the activities of our small Station Relations branch offices. Wherever such cooperative efforts can be

worked out, they will obviously strengthen the orderly, intelligent use of available radio facilities."

"Within our present budget we shall be able to continue the network allocation plan on exactly the same basis as we have in the past. Therefore, there will be no need for advertisers or networks to consider requests direct from the various government agencies. As in the past, we shall be able to function as the central clearance point for all requests for cooperation on network commercial and sustaining programs."

"There are sufficient funds in the budget to carry on the Station Announcement Plan, insofar as the Washington end of the operation is concerned. One set of transcribed announcements will continue to be sent regularly from OWI to all stations. The announcements formerly sent from the OWI field offices will be sent from the extended station relations operation described below."

"Those network commercial and sustaining programs which have offered to do work on behalf of the Government over and above the regular Allocation Plan, will continue to be serviced by the Special Assignment Division. No changes have been made in the organization or staff of this division."

"There will be no change in the personnel or functions of the Chicago, New York and Hollywood offices of the Domestic Radio Branch."

"As you know, the field offices of the OWI Domestic Branch formerly supplied the same service in the field that the Washington office of the Domestic Radio Bureau furnished nationally. This included the clearance of all material put on local stations by the field offices of all government agencies and the sending to local stations of regional spot announcements to supplement announcements sent by the Washington Domestic Radio Bureau."

"Since the field service has been abolished, the Station Relations Division will add 12 members to its staff. The job of these new members of the Station Relations Division will be to service local stations and the field offices of the several government agencies as nearly as possible as it was done by the OWI field offices. Obviously with a limited staff (approximately 12 people), it will be impossible to furnish all of the services formerly offered."

"However, the new members of the Station Relations Division will be able (1) to clear all new programs supplied by the field offices of the government agencies, (2) to be central clearing point for announcements proposed by government agencies to local stations; and (3) to service requests of local stations for information and guidance insofar as this operation can be carried on with limited personnel."

"We have cancelled the 'Victory Parade' series which was to have replaced the old 'Uncle Sam' series. With the exception of the Station Announcement Plan, the only transcription activities

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that will be carried on by this office in the future will be in those cases where a specific local or regional problem has to be met by the use of transcribed programs, and other facilities are not available for disseminating this information.

"Generally speaking, we shall rely, as we have in the past, on the radio industry to prepare and broadcast material in behalf of the government. Our function essentially will be to furnish the most complete and accurate information that we can assemble, and distribute it to the radio industry either directly or through the Station Relations Division."

"Under the supervision of the Station Relations Chief, all special events will continue to be placed by the Time Clearance Section. The four major networks have requested that time for speeches of all Government officials also be cleared through OWI. As in the past, requests for radio time by government agencies to present special events should be made to the Chief of the Government Liaison Division, who in turn will transmit the request to the Station Relations Division."

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WLB TAKES PETRILLO CASE; RECORD MAKING NOT RESUMED

The War Labor Board decided Thursday to take jurisdiction over the dispute between James C. Petrillo but pending a further investigation no resumption of the making of transcriptions has been ordered.

Mr. Petrillo in New York said that the WLB action indicated they simply wanted to consider the matter further and seemed to regard it as a victory. Also the Music Federation president appeared pleased that the Navy had declined his offer to make records free for the sailors evidently not considering them necessary for morale. Mr. Petrillo had made this same contention but offered free records after Elmer Davis and other government officials argued that the recording ban was harming morale.

Capt. R. A. Koch, Special Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Personnel, said, wrote Mr. Petrillo, that "any plan duplicating present facilities, in view of current shortages of materials, would not appear to be essential to the allout prosecution of the war effort."

Mr. Petrillo said he had not yet received the Army's reply to his offer.

The War Labor Board decided to select an investigator to probe further into the merits of the transcription dispute - revolving around the refusal of Petrillo's union to make any more radio transcriptions - and decide whether the action is in effect a "strike".

not available for dissemination. This information was in the use of the described program and was not available for dissemination. This information was in the use of the described program and was not available for dissemination.

1. The first of these is the "General Information" section, which contains the following information:

Under the provisions of the National Security Act of 1949, the Department of Defense is authorized to conduct a study of the Department of Defense's personnel management system. This study is being conducted by the Department of Defense's Personnel Management Study Group, which is composed of representatives from the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. The study is being conducted in order to determine the most effective and efficient personnel management system for the Department of Defense.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1990-1991

The "Ladder" was found in the same place as the "Ladder" found in the same place.

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Mr. Petrillo contended at a WLB hearing that his men were not on strike - that they merely decided to quit working for the transcription companies more than a year ago and did not intend to seek further employment with them. Pointing out that the transcriptions were destroying work opportunities for musicians, he said, "We are not going to play our own funeral march any more."

If the Board finds that a strike exists, its policy would require it to order the men back to work pending settlement of the dispute. The companies had asked the Board to assume jurisdiction and order Petrillo to resume the manufacture of transcriptions. Petrillo contended that the Board lacked jurisdiction.

A. Walter Socolow, attorney for the transcription companies, expressed surprise in New York that the WLB had accepted jurisdiction without ordering the musicians back to work.

"This is all the more extraordinary in the present case since Mr. Petrillo announced in advance that he did not intend to comply with any ruling of the Board", Mr. Socolow said. "The electrical transcription companies are thus placed in a position of proceeding with what is in effect an arbitration when they have promised to abide by the decision, but the other party has announced in advance that he intends to disregard the result if he does not like it."

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PRESS-RADIO GAG ON 200,000 AAA WORKERS

The War Food Administration clamped the censorship lid down on the 200,000 State Agricultural Appropriations Act employees prohibiting speeches boosting or criticising the Congressional farm program. Answering of inquiries is limited to responding to queries of individual farmers.

The order forbids AAA employees to:

"Furnish releases, photographic prints, illustrations or mats to the press.

"Furnish prepared scripts or transcriptions for radio broadcast or appear on radio programs.

"Prepare, distribute or exhibit motion pictures.

"By word of mouth, in individual contacts or before groups, carry on promotional activities for the purpose of enhancing the prestige of the AAA as an institution, or of indoctrinating a philosophy relating to the general principles of AAA programs, or of building public pressure for or against Congressional action on agricultural measures."

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U. S. BROADCAST ROME BOMBING NEWS WITHIN 8 MINUTES

According to the Office of War Information, American radio began telling the people about the bombing of Rome about 8 minutes after it happened.

The broadcasts breaking the big story to Europe originated in New York. The news was flashed to Algiers by the radioman in the first American bomber over Rome. Army headquarters in North Africa relayed it to the Pentagon Building, from where it was transmitted to OWI in New York by telephone. This triple play covered some 4,000 miles. Eight minutes after the first bomb was released the news had sped another 3,000 miles back to Europe.

The United States station in Algiers started transmitting by medium wave to Italy at the time our short-wave stations flashed the reports from New York.

The Army arranged for the first plane to notify them in North Africa at the precise moment the bombardier pressed his release. The flash was sent at 5:13 A.M. Monday, EWT. By 5:21 A.M. OWI was on the air with the news from New York. Officials, of course, were standing by at the Pentagon. OWI kept a full crew all night at its overseas headquarters in New York to await the news.

This is the way it was handled on this side. Approximately five hours ahead of the attacks, officials in New York received by courier a sealed envelope from Robert E. Sherwood, head of OWI's overseas branch in Washington. Later they were notified by Mr. Sherwood to open the letter. It described what was going to happen and contained background for guidance on the propaganda line to be taken. The office set to work to prepare material for the broadcasts.

At 5 A.M. a direct telephone line was opened between the Pentagon Building and OWI in New York. When the flash was received, three of our transmitters were on the air with regular programs, one beamed to Germany and Central Europe, another to France and the third to North Africa in Spanish. The programs were immediately interrupted for the big news.

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Randolph C. Walker, President of the Aircraft Accessories Corporation said in New York that the corporation had acquired controlling interest in the Phonette Company of America, a Los Angeles concern engaged in the manufacture of radio equipment. Phonette will be operated as a subsidiary by the Electronics Division of Aircraft Accessories, which operates plants in Kansas City, Kan., and Slater, Mo.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a collection of small, separate colonies to a great, unified country. It is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a people who have built a nation of freedom and opportunity.

The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of vast resources and potential, but they also found a land of challenges and hardships. They fought for survival, for freedom, and for a better future for themselves and their children.

Over the years, the colonies grew and developed. They became more and more independent of their mother country, and they began to assert their own rights and freedoms. They fought for their independence, and they won.

The new nation was born, and it grew and developed. It became a land of opportunity and freedom, a land where people could live and prosper. It became a land of great achievement and greatness, a land that has inspired and inspired the world.

The story of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation, a story of the struggles and triumphs of a people. It is a story of the growth of a nation from a collection of small, separate colonies to a great, unified country. It is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a people who have built a nation of freedom and opportunity.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

TELEVISION PROMISED FOR ALL AFTER THE WAR

Television will be ready for every family's use "immediately after the war", Ralph R. Beal, Research Director for the Radio Corporation of America, said without reservation yesterday in New York, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Home receiving sets in any desired size with "screens" from 6 to 24 inches in width will be available to purchasers, Mr. Beal said, "within the shortest space of time required to reconvert the radio manufacturing industry from war to peace production."

He made it clear, however, that he thought there was room for both sound broadcasting and television, just as the telegram and telephone have pursued parallel successes in common usage.

"Unquestionably, television receiving sets will be within the range of the average pocketbook", Mr. Beal said.

Mr. Beal's remarks were the first flat-footed statements from a cautious scientist concerning the imminent Nation-wide launching of the new commercial entertainment industry.

"Years of research - speeded and implemented by wartime discoveries and emergency developments, have paved the way to smooth and highly practical television operation", Mr. Beal said, "and we are confident that its widespread use will open employment to an equally wide range of arts, crafts and labor."

"I believe that in applying all of our new findings to a fresh industry, television will provide a much more satisfactory entertainment medium than has ever been achieved down through the centuries."

Among the feasible facts about television in the postwar period, Mr. Beal included the following:

A network of automatic monitor stations will be employed to relay television's images and sound from a central transmitting tower to any desired distance. Thus a planned relay from New York to Washington could be extended to any part of the country.

Action and sound can be relayed from a fixed state - outdoors or indoors - and from easily-handled portable equipment.

After the television broadcast of black-and-white images, plus sound, to a large section of the Nation, the next normal development will be three-dimensional and color television.

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STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

The statement will be made by the Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. H. G. Bennett, at the Air Force Headquarters, Washington, D. C., on January 1, 1952.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Station WDSM, Superior, Wis., will become affiliated with the Blue Network as a basic supplementary station, bringing the total number of Blue affiliates to 159.

Used defective, exhausted or condemned parts for electronic equipment must be disposed of by producers or suppliers, either for salvage - or be destroyed, within sixty days, War Production Board announced yesterday in an amendment to Limitation Order L-265. This action was taken to prevent such defective parts from getting back into trade channels.

Previously the order had provided for the salvage of such parts, but now they may be destroyed if salvage is not practical.

A permanent WOR Women's Advisory Panel was formed at a luncheon held by Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR, at the Waldorf Astoria last week. The purpose of the meeting was to devise further means for aiding women listeners at home and in the war effort.

All the prominent women, representing a variety of fields, who attended the lunch signified their willingness to become charter members of the Panel. It was further decided that meetings would be held at least four times a year.

Dissemination of false advertisements in connection with the sale of medicinal preparations is alleged by the Federal Trade Commission in a complaint against Robert Salazar, trading as Los Angeles Pharmacal Co. and Hidalgo Pharmacy, Los Angeles. The respondent sells the preparations under the names "Pulmotol", "Femovita", "Renatone Pills", sometimes known as "Runaton", and "Stomavita", and advertises them in the Spanish language in newspapers and periodicals and by radio continuities.

Walter I. Seigal, formerly Assistant Manager of the CBS Photographic Division, has been named Manager of the Division.

Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, Vice-Chairman of CDVO, and Miss Hazel Corbin, General Director, Maternity Center Association, will serve as regular members of the WOR Women's Advisory Panel, though they were unable to attend the abovementioned luncheon.

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission; Walt Disney, creator of delightful screen fantasies, and Francis S. Harmon, Executive Vice Chairman of the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry, will explore "The World of Sight and Sound" on the NBC Inter-American University of the Air's post-war planning series, "For This We Fight", at 7:00 P.M., EWT, Saturday, July 31st.

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July 27, 1943

FCC PROBE JUST GETTING GOOD - NAME COX KIN ON PAYROLL

Although temporarily adjourned, the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission by the Special House Committee headed by Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, is just beginning to get good. Never has there been a more spectacular curtain-raiser but if the promises of those in charge of the hearings are to be relied upon, some of the most sensational charges are yet to be uncorked. The hearings which are to reconvene week after next (August 9) in Washington, following a special sub-committee matinee performance in New York next week, may run along for a month or more.

If they have not concluded by the time Congress reconvenes the Committee will make a progress report to the House and then or later will introduce several bills calculated to clip the wings of the FCC - legislation to transfer the war activities of the Commission to the Army and the Navy as was said to have been recommended by Army and Navy officers who were prevented from testifying by President Roosevelt.

In the meantime both sides continue to bang away at each other in the public prints. A couple of depth charges have been exploded by Drew Pearson, noted columnist, who is "agin" Representative Cox and has been for sometime. Last week he wrote:

"The Cox Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, having set one record for violating the American spirit of fair play, now is out to beat its own record.

"First, its Chairman, Representative Eugene Cox of Georgia, having been accused of illegally taking a \$2,500 lobbying fee, is now placed in the unique position of sitting in judgment on his accusers - the FCC.

"The Georgia Congressman at one time had so many relatives on the Government payroll that the total take of himself and family was \$56,500. This is nearly four times greater than the salary of the Vice President, nearly three times the salary of Chief Justice Stone. Nevertheless, when the FCC sent the matter of Cox's alleged lobbying fee to the Justice Department for criminal prosecution, Cox flew into a tantrum and started a congressional probe of his accusers.

"Now, his committee has gone one step further and has devised a system of trying to shut up any rebuttal from the Federal Communications Commission, so that only one side can be heard. (It might be a good idea for the public to remember this in reading news about the FCC investigation.)"

A few days later Mr. Pearson followed that little tribute with:

"Congressman Eugene Cox of Georgia has now set the all-time high for helping himself and family at the expense of American taxpayers. Other Congressmen from time to time have put their relatives on the Government payroll, but none has ever come anywhere near Cox's record for getting so many feet in the feed-box.

"At present he has six relatives on the payroll, for an annual total of \$30,120, including his own congressional salary.

"In addition he has now secured from Congress a handout of the taxpayer's money to the tune of \$60,000 to investigate the Federal Communications Commission after that Commission unearthed a check for \$2,500 allegedly received by Cox for lobbying.

"It is a criminal offense for a Congressman to lobby with a Government bureau, so the FCC referred the matter to the Justice Department. Whereupon Cox persuaded his brethren on Capitol Hill to investigate his FCC accusers and make him 'impartial' chairman of the probe.

"Here is the detailed breakdown of Cox's nepotism:

"Rosa Robinson, Cox's secretary, is his sister - \$3,380 a year.

"J. Chaney Robinson, her husband and Cox's brother-in-law, is assistant House bill clerk - \$3,120 a year.

"Grace Cox, wife of the Congressman, is a clerk in his office - \$3,120 a year.

"Robin Cox, Sr., a brother, postmaster at Donalsonville - \$2,400.

"Mrs. Jim Cox Hoggard, a sister, postmistress at Camilla (Cox's home town) - \$2,550.

"Charles M. Cox, a nephew, senior administrative officer of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's special program division, who says he got his job without Cox's aid - \$5,600 a year.

"Congressman Cox's yearly salary - \$10,000."

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A radio circuit for transmission of photographs will be opened soon between the United States and the South Pacific war theater, the Army has announced.

Signal Corps experts are in Australia installing equipment and completing preparations for the service, which will be started "in the immediate future.

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A few days later Mr. [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]

10/10/50

Enclosed for you are the following items: [List of items]

The enclosed items are for your use and are not to be distributed to others.

In addition to the items enclosed, I am enclosing a check for \$[Amount] to cover the cost of the items.

I am enclosing a letter from [Name] regarding the items enclosed. Please read it carefully.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Enclosed for you are the following items: [List of items]

The enclosed items are for your use and are not to be distributed to others.

In addition to the items enclosed, I am enclosing a check for \$[Amount] to cover the cost of the items.

I am enclosing a letter from [Name] regarding the items enclosed. Please read it carefully.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Yours truly,
[Signature]

Enclosed for you are the following items: [List of items]

The enclosed items are for your use and are not to be distributed to others.

Yours truly,
[Signature]

SET MAKING SPEEDED BY "DILUTING JOB FOR UNSKILLED"

Schedules for marine radio units for the Maritime Commission ships have been stepped up by the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, manufacturing affiliate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation by "diluting the job for unskilled workers".

"Thus, by breaking down the task into simpler sectional processes", E. G. Ports, Radio Communications Division Manager, explained to the New York Times, "we are able to use our highly skilled workers on parts that require their attention, and leave the balance for the unskilled workers. Of course, our plant has been hard hit by the man requirements of our armed forces, as have all others; and workers do not come to us fully trained, but job dilution has gone a long way toward solving our problems.

"An example of the working of this system can readily be seen in the manufacture of one particular cable assembly for our marine radio unit. This cable normally required 550 minutes to assemble, but today we are able to turn out the same job in 80 or 90 minutes.

"The marine radio unit, although accepted by the Maritime Commission in 1941, is essentially new. It provides a single unit for our Liberty ships which contains all the radio communications equipment required by law.

"Installation of the unit on shipboard consists chiefly in securing the unit in place and connecting the antenna and power leads. Old-type installations consisted of a multiplicity of units - transmitters, receivers, motor generators, auto alarms, charging panels, etc., and were mounted on tables or bulkheads and in some cases even in adjoining rooms.

"The wiring problem is greatly simplified, and a tremendous saving in time and expense is accomplished with the new unit. Installation of radio equipment on new ships normally requires from six weeks to two months, and tends to interfere with construction work on the vessel itself. With the new unit, all work is practically completed prior to the time the radio room unit is placed in position."

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SIR THOMAS SUGGESTS SOLUTION OF PETRILLO DISPUTE

Sir Thomas Beecham, noted English conductor, now residing in the United States, has written to Olin Downs, music editor of the New York Times offering a remedy to the Petrillo-transcription company differences as follows:

"Mr. Petrillo has informed the world that the quarrel of the federation is not with the recording companies at all but with

SET MATHS EXERCISE BY FORTNIGHTLY EXERCISES

Students are to be given a set of exercises to be done at home. The exercises are to be done at home and are to be done at home. The exercises are to be done at home and are to be done at home.

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THE END OF THE EXERCISES

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the broadcasting organizations, hundreds in number, who live partly or mainly upon mechanized music to the disadvantage of unemployed musicians. Would it be presumptuous to inquire what are the chances of the broadcasting bodies employing more musicians? Up to the moment, I take it, they have shown little disposition to do so. But the public, which will eventually have to be taken into consideration, is entitled, I think, to some enlightenment on this point. Also it might like to know if the present ban will be continued, even if the offending parties come well to heel.

"It would appear that one of the fundamental causes of the whole trouble is the unsatisfactory legal status of the gramophone record itself. In my country, when any record made by the London Philharmonic Orchestra is used by the British Broadcasting Corporation, we receive a fee for such performance. In this country I have observed that our records are played, day and night the year round with no advantage to the makers or contrivers of them. Once they are placed upon the market they become the free property of any broadcasting station that likes to use them. This, to my way of thinking, is hardly equitable. In other words, every broadcasting station on this continent might reasonably pay a fee, according to its economic capacity, for the right to make use of our records. This position could be secured by a short and simple act of legislation in Congress, making them copyright, and the recording companies would thus be enabled to control their distribution.

"How would this advantage benefit the Federation of Musicians? Taking into account the immense number of broadcasting stations in this country, and other channels of reproduction, a very large income would be forthcoming to the creators, artistic and mechanical, of the records. They, I am sure, would be only too willing to hand over to the Federation that larger portion of all fees receivable by them under such an amended dispensation. At least I am tolerably sure that there are few artists working on this continent who would not agree to do so at once. The result would be the federation coming into possession of a considerable annual revenue which it could disburse in any fashion it desired. It could bestow unemployment relief or, what would be infinitely more beneficial, create fresh machinery of employment."

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COX SUBCOMMITTEE TO CONVENE IN N.Y. NEXT WEEK

Although the exact time and place was not made known, it seemed to be pretty well determined that the sub-committee of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission would meet in New York City next Monday, August 2. There are only two members of this smaller Committee - Representatives Edward J. Hart (D), of New Jersey, and Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), of New York. The subcommittee will examine about 100 witnesses and endeavor to substantiate the charge that the FCC has had a "Gestapo" operating in the foreign language broadcasting field.

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The processing of information, however, is not a simple matter. It is a complex process which involves the selection, organization, and interpretation of data. This process is often influenced by the individual's background, experiences, and expectations. In many cases, the information is processed in a way that is consistent with the individual's existing beliefs and values. This can lead to a biased or distorted view of reality. However, it is also possible for the individual to process information in a way that is more objective and unbiased. This requires a willingness to question one's own assumptions and to consider alternative perspectives.

It is important to recognize that the processing of information is a continuous process. It is not a one-time event that occurs once and for all. Instead, it is a ongoing process that occurs throughout our lives. As we encounter new information, we must constantly evaluate it and decide whether or not it fits with our existing knowledge. This process is often influenced by the individual's cognitive biases and heuristics. These are mental shortcuts that we use to make decisions quickly and efficiently. While they can be helpful in many situations, they can also lead to errors and mistakes. Therefore, it is important to be aware of our own biases and to try to overcome them when possible.

The process of information processing is also influenced by the individual's emotional state. When we are in a positive mood, we are more likely to process information in a way that is consistent with our positive feelings. Conversely, when we are in a negative mood, we are more likely to process information in a way that is consistent with our negative feelings. This can lead to a biased or distorted view of reality. Therefore, it is important to be aware of our own emotional state and to try to maintain a positive and balanced perspective.

CONCLUSION

THE PROCESS OF INFORMATION PROCESSING

Although the process of information processing is a complex one, it is not an insurmountable task. By being aware of our own biases and heuristics, and by trying to maintain a positive and balanced perspective, we can improve our ability to process information in a more objective and unbiased way. This will allow us to make better decisions and to have a more accurate view of reality.

FLY THUMBS COX COMMITTEE ON FBIS MUSSOLINI SCOOP

Stating that the Federal Communication Commission's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, which has been under such heavy fire by the Cox FCC Investigating Committee, scooped everybody by giving the news of Mussolini's ousting to various U. S. agencies ahead of any other Government or press services. Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC declared this justified the existence of the service. He also said that the FBIS had not been established for the purpose of beating the press services and others to it but argued that in such cases as the Mussolini blow-up, it was necessary for the Government to have the facts and "authoritative word" immediately and here was one instance where they got them from the FBIS, the Cox Committee to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Fly said the FBIS carried the second-by-second developments and gave all Government agencies the full text of the announcement, the reactions obtained from the Rome broadcasts, both at home and on the Italian shortwave programs, the British press reactions and the full text of the BBC broadcasts. Mr. Fly said this was a service that "undoubtedly could not have been rendered by any other agency".

The FCC chief said that the event happened at 4:40 P.M. Sunday, was picked up at 5 P.M., carried as a flash on the wires at 5:01 and the full story of the first texts at 5:05 P.M.

Asked how much the FBIS beat the press associations, Mr. Fly said the FCC service was not in the "scoop business" and that he thought it was incidental that they were ahead of the press associations and regular broadcasting services by minutes but more important that they gathered the information quickly and gave it to the Government.

Asked if the FBIS had attempted to appraise the significance of the Mussolini exit, Mr. Fly said it wasn't the function of the service to analyze conditions in a general way or to try to grasp their broad significance.

"We endeavor to keep the Government fully informed from the output of information and propaganda from all of the foreign countries. In that, I think the FBIS does an excellent job", Mr. Fly explained.

"Undoubtedly they will have analyses having to do with the various statements and the attitudes of the different countries - perhaps a comparison of the statements made by a single country, Italy or Germany, for example, in its own different released to different parts of the world.

"In other words, it is our job to analyze the propaganda and not to move beyond that sphere and pass judgments on the import of outstanding events in general. Much, of course, can be gained from a proper study of the propaganda, but of course that must be

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

During the last few years the House of Commons has been a very busy place. It has been dealing with a great many important matters. It has been discussing the various proposals for the improvement of the country. It has been considering the various bills which have been introduced. It has been passing the various laws which are necessary for the good government of the country. It has been doing a great deal of work, and it has been doing it very well.

The House of Commons is a very important body. It is the only body which has the power to make laws. It is the only body which can control the government. It is the only body which can represent the people. It is the only body which can do all these things. It is a very important body, and it is a very busy body.

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combined with all other intelligence and information before an authoritative judgment is to be formed as to the impact of events in general."

Clandestine radio stations greeted Mussolini's resignation with long exhortations to the Italian people, London listeners reported.

An underground station calling itself "GL" (probably for Giustizia Liberta), asserted the Fascist regime must fall with Mussolini.

Another clandestine station calling itself the station of the "Italo Balbo group", was heard attacking Mussolini as a coward, assailing the House of Savoy and issuing a "call to arms to Fascists."

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TRAITORS INDICTED IN BROADCASTS FIRST IN U.S. HISTORY

There has never been anything in our history to compare with the indicting of eight American citizens now resident in Germany or Italy. Attorney General Biddle declared every effort would be made to apprehend them and eventually bring them to trial in this country.

The defendants are charged with accepting employment with the Italian and German governments and with writing and broadcasting speeches and statements deliberately intended to weaken the morale of the American people, dissuade them from making war on the Axis, undermine faith in their own Government and the governments of their Allies, and in other ways to interfere with the military and naval operations of the United States.

The indictments said all radio facilities of both Germany and Italy are under the direct control of the respective enemy governments and that only such messages as will advance the interest of the enemy are allowed to be transmitted.

Named in eight separate indictments were:

Robert H. Best, 47, one-time United States Army officer, formerly of Sumter, S.C.; Frederick Wilhelm Kaltenbach, 48, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa, described as a counterpart of Lord Haw Haw; Dr. Ezra Pound, 57, formerly of New York City; Douglas Chandler, 54, formerly of Baltimore; Edward Leo Delaney, 57, formerly of Olney, Ill.; Constance Drexel, 48, formerly of Philadelphia; Jane Anderson, 50, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., and Max Otto Koischwitz, 41, formerly of New York City.

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FCC CLAIMS TO BE IN DARK RE BLUE NET SALE

There was an air of "we know nothing about it" at the Federal Communications Commission regarding the Blue Network sale rumors drifting in from New York. The names mentioned as prospective buyers are a Wall Street syndicate and James H. McGraw, of McGraw-Hill and Edward J. Noble, former Under Secretary of State, wealthy manufacturer, and owner of WMCA, New York. If Mr. Noble is identified with the group, which finally closes the deal, the FCC may be interested in his having a hand in operating two stations in New York City - WJZ and WMCA, which would be against the FCC regulations.

Top price for the Blue, one New York dispatch stated, was \$12,000,000 but this was later reported to have dropped to \$7,500,000 cash.

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IT IS RADAR ANY WAY YOU SPELL IT

You may never have thought of it before but a booklet just issued on the "Radar, Wartime Miracle of Radio", calls attention to the fact that the letters R - a - d - a - r spell the same forward and backward.

"This gives a clue to radar's performance in using the radio echo, which is reflected by any object which the radar beam strikes", the booklet published by the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America, explains. "An airplane, for instance, acts as a 'radio mirror' when it is intercepted by a radar beam."

The reader is also enlightened as to the origin of the new word:

"Radar - which means radio detecting and ranging.
 ra radio
 d detection
 a and
 r ranging "

Explaining the device with a simple illustration, the RCA Radar booklet says:

"The boy, who yoo-hoos at a cliff and hears the echo, is in effect illustrating the radar principle. The sound strikes an object and is reflected. Radio also has echoes. But, of course, radio travels much faster than sound; it travels at the speed of light, 186,000 miles a second. Knowing the speed of sound and light, also the time elapsed before the echo is heard, distance can be measured. For instance, knowing the velocity of the radio wave,

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,
January 1, 1901.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1899.

ALBANY:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PRINTERS,
1901.

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CHAPTER II.

NEW YORK.

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and by recording the time required for the echo to come back, the distance to the object that reflected the signal can be determined.

"The speed of the radio waves, however, is so great that it is only by the development of modern electronic devices that this measurement has been made possible. For instance, the time required for a radio wave to travel to an object 50 feet away and back again is only one ten-millionth of a second, yet radar can measure it."

The question is asked: "Does the enemy know about radar?" and answered:

"The fundamental principle is no secret. In fact, a main objective of one of the first Commando raids along the French coast, on February 27, 1942, was to capture intact the equipment of a radar station at Bruneval, north of Havre -- the mission was successful.

"Aiming to cripple one of Germany's key defense weapons against land invasion and against Allied air attacks, RAF 4-motored Lancaster bombers on June 21, 1943, made a heavy raid on the radio-radar factory in Friedrichshafen by 500-pound bomb hits on all main buildings.

"In 1935, the Telefunken company in Berlin revealed details of a 10-centimeter 'mystery ray' system said to be capable of locating position of aircraft through fog, smoke and clouds. It was reported that beams could be sent upward at a fixed angle from a large group of micro-wave transmitters. After reflection from the hidden airplane, the 'echoes' were picked up by a group of receivers built in small weather-proof, iron boxes which could be mounted atop church steeples and tall buildings. Each transmitter had its individual code signal so that the received beam could be identified and the object of reflection located.

"At the same time, reports were current that the United States and Italian armies were experimenting with radio-detection systems declared to revolutionize war tactics.

"It has since been revealed that for many years America has been at the forefront of radar development, but because the war struck Britain first, it was there that this new aerial watchdog received its baptism of fire. Radar was rushed into action, and the British are rightly praised for having done a magnificent job in quickly applying this great weapon to prevent the Luftwaffe from striking a knockout blow. Nazi fighter bombers have tried in vain to sneak by the radar patrols to reach England by flying low, skimming the water in hopes that the beams might be sweeping the skies overhead and therefore miss them."

Pointing out that RCA pioneered in radar the booklet states:

"The Radio Corporation of America as early as 1937 delivered experimental radar apparatus to the U. S. Army Signal Corps for aircraft location tests. RCA also produced, for the Signal Corps, portions of its first radar equipment, such as was in operation at Pearl Harbor.

"A set of radar, designed and manufactured by the Naval Research Laboratory, was installed on the U.S.S. NEW YORK, late in

and by recording the time between the first and second signals, the distance to the object can be determined.

The method of the radio waves, however, is not as simple as it is said by the inventor of the device. It is not possible to use the same frequency for the signal and the return signal, as the signal must be received by the receiver and the return signal must be sent back to the transmitter.

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1938. At the same time RCA had built for the Navy an experimental radar equipment which was tested on the battleship NEW YORK. As a result of the tests, the Navy decided to develop additional radar sets, and in October, 1939, because of RCA's pioneer radar work, it was awarded contracts for six sets of aircraft-detection equipment patterned after the original model built at the Naval Research Laboratory, and as installed on the U.S.S. NEW YORK. This was the first Navy service radar equipment order. The apparatus built by RCA was installed on U. S. naval vessels beginning in 1940."

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UNRESTRICTED MANUFACTURE OF TYPE 5Y3G RADIO TUBE ALLOWED

Because it is considered a more practical radio tube to produce than the Type 5Y3GT/G tube, unrestricted manufacture of the Type 5Y3G tube was allowed today (Tuesday) by the War Production Board through an amendment to Limitation Order L-76. This amendment will not add appreciably to present civilian tube supplies because of limitations on available materials, the Radio Division of WPB said. The order previously permitted manufacture of the Type 5Y3GT/G tube, but experience revealed that this tube did not perform satisfactorily and difficulty was experienced in its manufacture, the Radio Division said.

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FM VOTE FAVORS PRESENT ALLOCATIONS

FM Broadcasters, Inc. has just canvassed its membership as to whether or not they thought the present FM allocations were O.K. Also other questions were asked.

Replies were received from 20 FM broadcasters who have stations in regular operation.

Here are the questions and answers:

1. "Is the present allocation (43-50 mc.) the best for FM broadcasting?" (19 answers received. 13 answered "yes"; 5 said "no" and one can't be classified.)
2. "Should the present FM band be extended either up or down?" (19 answers received. 11 thought it should be extended; 2 didn't. 6 replies couldn't be classified as either "yes" or "no".)
3. "What new or modified engineering standards should be adopted?" (Out of 19 answers, 11 listed modifications they felt desirable; 6 announced themselves satisfied with existing standards. Another 2 had various answers.)

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1. "Should we have a 'National Day of Mourning' for the victims of the 1968 election?"
2. "Should we have a 'National Day of Mourning' for the victims of the 1968 election?"
3. "Should we have a 'National Day of Mourning' for the victims of the 1968 election?"

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. This is a serious omission, as the CLPE is a well-known and active organization which has been operating in the United States for many years. It is therefore essential that the Commission be kept informed of its activities, in order that it may be able to take appropriate action to prevent its operations from being a threat to the security of the United States.

4. "Are mileage separations heretofore recognized for licensing purposes for same and adjacent channel operation satisfactory?" (18 broadcasters answered this one. 9 thought that present distances between such stations are working out all right; 7 didn't. Another 2 believed that more time will be needed before reaching any conclusion.)

5. "What degree of interference may be expected from sky wave propagation if the present FM band is retained?" (This question deals with the occasional freak reception of distant FM stations. Out of 19 answering, 9 believed that while there may be some interference from time to time, it will not be serious. On the other hand, 5 think just the opposite. There were 5 more answers voicing various qualified opinions.)

6. "In view of the fidelity characteristics of the receivers manufactured, has too much stress been placed on high fidelity in FM transmission and programming?" (20 answers were received. 8 said "yes"; 10 said "no"; 2 said "maybe".

7. "What steps, if any, can or should be taken to prevent the distribution of inferior receivers incapable of taking reasonable advantage of service provided, or such as to injure that service?" (The majority of answers declared that public education about FM is the best way of combatting the distribution of inferior receivers.)

8. "Should allocation on the basis of trade areas be continued or is there a more satisfactory method?" (Of the 20 answers received, 12 prefer the current system. 6 have other ideas; 2 aren't sure.)

9. "Should FM boosters be permitted and, if so, should they be allowed to operate unattended, and on channels different from the channel of the originating transmitter?" (16 of the broadcasters were all for them. Only 2 said "no".)

10. "What should be the standards for synchronous operations?" According to FMBI's engineering committee, "the answers to this question are not sufficiently definite to permit classification. Various interpretations were placed on the question. Most of the answers indicate that this is something to be determined in the future."

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TRADE NOTES

W. B. Gillen has been named Manager of Manufacturing of the Tube Division of the General Electric Electronics Department. Mr. Gillen will be responsible for all G.E. tube manufacturing activities at Buffalo, Cleveland, Lynn, and Schenectady. A native of Warren, Ohio, Mr. Gillen graduated from Ohio State University in 1927, and his first job with General Electric was in the Warren, Ohio, Lamp Works.

The newly instituted Executive Administrative Program Committee, created at the recent Board meeting of the Mutual network, is holding its first meeting this week - a three day conference in New York City which began Monday, to prepare and discuss Fall and Winter programming.

1. This Agency is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. It is organized for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the community and the advancement of the arts, sciences, and literature. It is organized for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the community and the advancement of the arts, sciences, and literature. It is organized for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the community and the advancement of the arts, sciences, and literature.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines. It is therefore requested that the Commission be kept advised of any developments in this regard.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. This is a serious matter, as the CLPS is a known and active organization which has been operating in the United States for many years. It is a member of the National Front for the Liberation of Cuba (NFLC) and has been active in recruiting and training Cuban exiles for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Cuba. The Commission is therefore concerned that the CLPS may be active in the United States and may be involved in the activities of the Cuban exiles in the United States.

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

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The report indicates that the investigation of the case of the missing person, who was last seen on 12/12/19, is ongoing. The report also states that the investigation is being conducted in a timely manner and that the results will be reported to the appropriate authorities as soon as they are available.

7/27/43

About the time the article appeared in this service "Believed Willkie-McCormick Radio Debate Would Be A Wow", the Mutual Broadcasting System suggested such a debate to Col. Robert R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, who replied: "Willkie is dead and buried. Why should I dig him up?"

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. - Six months to June 30: Net income \$728,971 after taxes and charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 81 cents each on the 854,474 shares of common stock outstanding, compared with \$483,062, or 79 cents each on the 514,368 common shares outstanding, in the 1942 period.

Although billed as non-political, the broadcast of the speech of Vice-President Wallace from Detroit was labelled by many as political with a result that the Republican National Committee may ask for equal time to answer it.

Operation of a new radiotelegraph station in Algiers, North Africa, by Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, an I. T. & T. associate, utilizing American equipment and personnel, has been started. The facilities of the new station are needed, Admiral Luke McNamee, President of the Company, said, to permit the expeditious handling of traffic between Algiers and this country.

This circuit will supplement the service Mackay has been providing direct to and from North Africa for several months through the facilities of the French North African Post and Telegraph Administration and its own station in New York.

Janet Lane, most recently associated with Stations WFIL and KYW, and with the John Wanamaker store in Philadelphia, has joined the staff of WEAJ as audience promotion manager. In her new position at WEAJ, Miss Lane will originate and conduct promotion plans intended to expand the station's audience.

Philip K. Baldwin, former Engineering Assistant in the CBS General Engineering Department, will assume new duties at WTOP, Columbia's outlet in Washington. Mr. Baldwin, formerly Chief Engineer of WEEI, Boston outlet, goes to Washington in the dual capacity of assistant to Clyde Hunt, Chief Engineer of WTOP, and as the CBS General Engineering Department Washington representative before Government and other bureaus.

Alfred Wallenstein, Musical Director of Station WOR, has been engaged as the permanent conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

Miss Joan Lane, acting CBS Trade News contact for the last five months, has been made Trade News Editor of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FRANK E. MULLEN

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SHALL BROADCASTERS WIELD CENSORSHIP AXE? DURR ASKS

Discussing the problems of free speech and raising the question as to whether or not the broadcasters should be allowed to do the censoring, FCC Commissioner C. J. Durr, who recently took a shot at Representative Cox, made quite a speech at the Woman's National Democratic Club in Washington. He went to the bat for Goodwin Watson and the latter's pals, Messrs. Dodd, Jr. and Dr. Lovett and even had a good word for the "crackpots", saying, "The crackpots of one generation sometimes become the prophets of the next."

"In May of 1941, the Federal Communications Commission handed down several regulations relating to network broadcasting", Commissioner Durr told the Democratic women.

"The network regulations were handed down before my appointment to the Commission, but I have no hesitation in saying that if I had been a member of the Commission at that time, I would have favored them in principle.

"The Commission called its regulations a Magna Carta for the independent broadcasting stations, and claimed that it was extending a degree of free speech to a field where it had theretofore been restricted. Chairman Fly has given as an example the regular program of news comment put on by Raymond Gram Swing.

"Originally Mr. Swing's broadcast was on the Mutual Broadcasting System network. As such it was heard in many cities - and not heard in many others. Portland, Maine, is an example of a city in which Swing could not then be heard. There were only two broadcasting stations in Portland, Maine. One of them was bound by contract to the Columbia Broadcasting System, and that contract contained an exclusive arrangement by which the station agreed not to carry any program from any other network.

"The other station in Portland was affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company, and NBC also practiced exclusivity, so the second station in Portland likewise would not carry Swing's program. As a practical result, Raymond Gram Swing had no free speech, so far as network radio was concerned, in Portland, Maine, and listeners in Portland were deprived of an opportunity to hear him. And the same was true in many other cities.

"Subsequently, Swing transferred from the Mutual Network to NBC, and at that point he encountered another kind of contractual restriction.

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"Many of these contracts between networks and stations also contained agreements by the network not to send a program to any other station in the territory served by its regular affiliate, even if the regular affiliate did not have time available or for any reason did not want to broadcast a program. Suppose, using Swing again as an example, that an NBC affiliate in some city decided not to broadcast his program. The result would be that no other station in that city could carry his broadcast, even though listeners wanted to hear him, the other stations wanted to broadcast his program, the network was willing, the advertising sponsor was willing, and Swing himself wanted to be heard.

"The Commission met these problems by providing, among other things, that a station may not enter into a contract which prevents it from broadcasting, if it so desires, a program from another network. The Commission also provided that a station may not enter into a contract which prevents a network, if it so desires from sending to another station in the area a program which its regular affiliate decides not to broadcast. Stations therefore remain free to broadcast or not to broadcast particular programs as they see fit. The purpose of the regulations is to prevent contractual restraints upon the free flow of programs. That, as fairly as I can give it in brief summary, is the Commission's view of the situation.

"The networks argue on the other hand that the regulations constituted an abridgement of the freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed by the Constitution.

"The Supreme Court, in upholding the FCC regulations, did not accept the argument that the guarantee of free press included freedom to make such restrictive contracts as the parties deemed necessary; today, the chief bar to free speech may not be governmental action, but rather the action of private parties.

"Traditionally, the threat to free speech was the threat of suppression by a powerful government. Today, free speech may also depend upon access or lack of access to privately controlled facilities for the dissemination of information - the press and radio. It may be as effectively curtailed by private economic sanctions as by the Government.

"In a town where the newspaper, radio station, and public hall facilities are all under common control, the controlling person or group may as effectively throttle free speech in practice as could a law prohibiting it. We have always been very sensitive to governmental interferences with the liberties of the citizen; and that is a healthy attitude. But I sometimes wonder whether we are sufficiently sensitive to and conscious of private interferences and restraints.

"The Communications Act of 1934 - and I am amazed at how much misunderstanding there is about this - places the decisions concerning what shall and shall not be broadcast in the hands of the more than nine hundred station licensees all over the country.

"England attempted to find the answer in operating its stations through the British Broadcasting Corporation, a governmental agency. On the entertainment side, there are no serious problems. The broadcaster needs listeners before he can sell time, just as a newspaper needs circulation, and this in itself is sufficient incentive to give the listeners what they like. There is, of course, always the danger that news of one nature may be suppressed or played down and news of a different nature played up, but the problem here is the same as in the case of newspapers, and a wide latitude must be allowed to the broadcasters in determining what is newsworthy and what is not. However, the practice indulged in by broadcasters and network officials of blue penciling the script of commentators, where the remarks are neither libelous nor violations of the Wartime Code of the Office of Censorship, is a cause for concern. Even where the blue penciling is based on fear of libel, the question is presented whether or not the libel laws should be modified to encourage greater freedom of speech.

"The greatest problem arises in the field of public discussion, and here I think the danger lies not in what is permitted to be said but what is kept from being said.

"And here arises the question as to whether or not Congress should lay down further standards and set up a Board of Review to pass upon complaints of unfair exclusion from the air. I won't give you the answer, because, frankly, I don't know what it should be. But here are some of the arguments pro and con.

"Arguments for leaving complete responsibility with the broadcaster:

"1. The radio is an instrument of expression not unlike the newspaper and any interference whatsoever with the discretion of the broadcaster would be inconsistent with freedom of speech.

"2. Because of the large number of broadcasters and the diversity of their own prejudices and predilections, the errors made in one direction will be offset by those made in the other, and there will be an automatic balancing which will assure a fair overall presentation of all points of view.

"3. Government supervision would inevitably lead to political pressure and would offer a ready means by which the party in power could consolidate its position at the expense of the minority parties. Likewise, complaints that programs favorable to the 'ins' are barred would receive more sympathetic consideration than complaints from the 'outs'.

"4. The broadcasters, and particularly the independents, are conscious of and sensitive to the problems and points of view of their communities, and any centralized supervision would tend to increase the time devoted to a discussion of national problems at the expense of time for discussion of local affairs.

"Arguments Against Leaving Complete Responsibility with the Broadcasters:

"1. Broadcasters, unlike newspapers, can operate only by virtue of a special privilege granted to them by the Federal Government, namely, the use of radio frequencies. These frequencies are limited in number and belong to the people as a whole, and therefore the imposition of conditions upon which they may be used is not an interference with freedom of speech.

"2. There is as great danger of pressure from private economic groups as from political groups. The greater part of broadcasting revenue comes from a very small number of advertisers who have a life and death power over the stations which they can exercise in their own private interests without accountability to anyone, while government officials are accountable to Congress and therefore, in the final analysis, to the people themselves. Moreover, there is always minority political party to police the actions of the majority party and bring public opinion to bear against the majority party.

"3. While there may be a diversity in points of view of broadcasters, this diversity operates in a very narrow range, as they all operate under the same general business principles and depend upon the same economic conditions for their survival. Therefore, while they may have some differences, such as those which exist, say, between Democrats and Republicans, prohibitionists, and isolationists and interventionists, they would have a common hostility to any economic or political theories which might be inconsistent with their way of doing business or adverse to their economic interests.

"4. Under present law, the only penalty that can be imposed upon a station for failure to act in the public interest is revocation of or failure to renew its license, and this punishment is too severe to be inflicted upon a station which has on the whole rendered satisfactory program service but in isolated cases has discriminated unfairly against individuals or groups. Moreover, the individual or group discriminated against cannot take too great comfort out of seeing the broadcaster punished when it does not serve the purpose of getting them on the air at the time when they feel their message is pertinent.

"5. The commercial broadcasters, concerned as they are with keeping their listeners and advertisers, would be disinclined to permit the expression of a point of view that might be unpopular with even a portion of their listeners, however sound and reasonable the point of view might be. Moreover, the broadcasters themselves are in position to influence their listeners to such an extent that in time a great number of the listeners would be hostile to any point of view that did not coincide with the line that the broadcasters themselves had laid down."

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. The Secretary of the Army is directed to take such action as may be necessary to insure that the Army is prepared to meet the requirements of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) in the event of a declaration of war.

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COX N.Y. HEARING TUESDAY - CLAIM INDEPENDENTS O.K. FLY

The subcommittee of the Cox Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission will meet in New York next Tuesday, August 3rd, instead of Monday as originally scheduled. The hearings will begin at 10 A.M. in Room 110 of the Federal Reserve Building in Foley Square.

Asked if he had had any reaction to the charges made by Representative Cox that the FCC was terrorizing the broadcasting industry, Chairman James L. Fly said there had been "quite a bit", particularly from the smaller independent stations. The operator of one of these stations wrote: "The Commission is the smaller broadcaster's best guarantee for fair treatment in the industry."

Mr. Fly added:

"There has been some backfire from stations that have been pressed by the staff of the Committee to give evidence or make statements against the Commission when those stations were unwilling to do so. There has been a pretty broad circularization of the various stations by the Committee's counsel in an effort to get them to make statements against the Commission, and in certain cases where they have declined to make such statements, they received sharp reprimands from the counsel of the Committee."

According to Drew Pearson, columnist, who has taken up the cudgel for the FCC, the Cox investigation has degenerated chiefly into a name-calling contest in which Chairman Larry Fly is the main target.

"Everything that happens, no matter whether it pertains to international affairs or the salary of a stenographer, is blamed on Fly", Mr. Pearson writes.

"Only objector to the antics of the Cox Committee is forthright Representative Hart of New Jersey.

"The other day Cox's Committee counsel, Eugene Garey, started to read a message from J. Edgar Hoover, when Cox of Georgia interrupted with a eulogy of Mr. Hoover. He told of his great devotion to the FBI chief, concluding with the remark:

"At one time we wanted to vote a Congressional Medal to Mr. Hoover."

"And I suppose", said Congressman Hart of New Jersey, "that Chairman Fly blocked that too."

Taking another fling at the investigation, the Washington Post, which is also lined up against Representative Cox in an editorial captioned "Dignity of Congress", said:

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. Government has been unable to secure the
3. necessary funds to carry out its policy.
4. This is due to the fact that the
5. Government has been unable to secure the
6. necessary funds to carry out its policy.
7. This is due to the fact that the
8. Government has been unable to secure the
9. necessary funds to carry out its policy.
10. This is due to the fact that the
11. Government has been unable to secure the
12. necessary funds to carry out its policy.

7/30/43

"It is a question of whether the dignity of Congress is to be respected or spurned.' So spoke Mr. Eugene L. Garey in protest against the reluctance of Government officials to give confidential information to the Cox Committee of which he happens to be chief counsel.

"We wonder if the dignity of Congress is respected when a committee counsel is permitted to browbeat witnesses in star chamber proceedings. We wonder if the dignity of Congress is respected when a committee counsel subjects witnesses to leading questions of the 'Have-you-stopped-beating-your-wife?' variety. We wonder if the dignity of Congress is respected when a committee counsel conducts an inquiry on the 'principle' - as Mr. Garey felicitously phrased it - of 'the seizure of the headlines' and the 'principle' - again in Mr. Garey's words - 'that the committee must keep the commission's side of the case from reaching the public.'

"We wonder how much dignity Congress will have left if it allows this Cox Committee travesty on the American judicial process to continue."

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U.S. CENSOR WARNS FURTHER ON RADAR PUBLICITY

Following a recent warning from the War Department the following further admonition has been addressed to broadcasters and editors by Byron Price, Director of Censorship:

"The extent of current public discussion of radar is causing increasing concern to the Government.

"The principle of radar is generally understood here and abroad, and some limited disclosures have been made officially. New methods of applying the principle are being developed, however, and there is much the enemy does not know.

"The fact of prior publication should not be used to cover added description, discussion, and deduction, or to support a theory or draw a conclusion.

"Radar is a secret weapon within the meaning of the Code. Editors and broadcasters are especially requested to be alert to every mention of radar and military electronic devices; to establish beyond all question that there is appropriate authority for every statement made; and to submit all material on the subject - other than that released by appropriate Government authority - to the Office of Censorship for review in advance of publication or broadcast.

"So inclusive a request would not be made if the highest considerations of national security were not directly involved."

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PETRILLO ORCHESTRA OFFER SEEN AS 4TH TERM HOKUM

One gentleman in the broadcasting industry laughed long and loud about the plans of James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians to put into execution what was said to be an idea of President Roosevelt to have members of the country's leading symphony orchestras give free concerts in smaller communities which ordinarily do not have an opportunity to hear good music.

"That sounds to me like 4th term hokum to catch the farm vote", he ejaculated. This observer looked upon the \$500,000 fund of the A. F. M. for small town concerts as a shrewd way of contributing to President Roosevelt's 1944 campaign.

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, said Mr. Petrillo's offer was "unequaled for hypocrisy." Mr. Miller said that when there were records for the home, schools and radio stations, it was possible for "all of our citizens, wherever situated", to hear symphonic music.

"If Mr. Petrillo were sincerely interested in the welfare of symphonic music, he could, by lifting his ban, permit the equivalent, not of 570, but of hundreds of thousands of times 570 concerts", Mr. Miller added.

The fact that Mr. Petrillo had been playing around the White House came as a surprise to many in the industry and explained the cock-sure attitude the music leader has maintained in his dealings with the transcription people and the War Labor Board.

If the WLB, which last week took jurisdiction over the controversy between the American Federation of Musicians and the seven transcription companies, decides that Petrillo's move is a "strike" and not a "labor dispute", it will order musicians to return to work for the transcribers and then proceed with adjudication of the case. The Board has the power, if it's necessary, to formulate a new contract between the two parties and put it in force."

It was said at WLB this morning (Friday) that no further action would take place for the next few days at least.

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President Roosevelt's radio address to the nation July 28th, in which he reiterated his demand for "unconditional surrender" of all three Axis powers, was heard by a listening audience of 42,704,000 persons, according to a survey made by C. E. Hooper, Inc., and released by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation. The story begins in 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered the New World. The first English settlers came to the United States in 1607. They were the first of many waves of immigrants who came to the United States in search of a better life. The United States has a long and rich history. It has been a land of freedom and opportunity for all who have lived here. The United States has made many contributions to the world. It has been a leader in the development of science and technology. It has been a champion of human rights. The United States has a bright future. It will continue to be a land of freedom and opportunity for all who live here.

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RADIO BONER PUTS OWI SHORT-WAVE UNDER HULL BLUE PENCIL

The net result of OWI's boner of insulting the Italian King by short-wave and President Roosevelt blowing up with indignation is a hobbling of the Overseas Branch, about the only thing that is left of OWI, by virtually putting it under the blue pencil of Secretary Hull and the cane-swinging boys at the State Department.

After a session "in the woodshed" with Secretary Hull, Robert Sherwood, Director of the OWI Overseas Branch, said that there would be no change in the method of handling policy questions, but "anything the least bit controversial will be referred to the State Department and the joint chiefs of staff".

Policy with respect to the present Badoglio government in Italy was canvassed at the conference, Mr. Sherwood said. In addition to Secretary Hull and Mr. Sherwood, the session was attended by Milton Eisenhower, Acting Director of OWI; James P. Warburg, Director of OWI's Overseas Service in New York City; Michael McDermott, press relations chief of the State Department, and Robert Pell, State Department liaison officer.

Joseph Barnes, Deputy Director of the Overseas Branch of the OWI in New York City, said there that he and James P. Warburg accepted responsibility for the broadcast in which King Victor Emmanuel was described as "the moronic little King" and Marshal Badoglio as "a high-ranking Fascist".

Mr. Barnes said that neither he nor Mr. Warburg had actually written the script but that they were responsible for the context of the broadcasts as prepared by the OWI staff of news writers.

There was further embarrassment for the OWI in the charge by Joseph P. Kamp of the Constitutional Educational League that the Overseas Branch had paid a 15 year refugee boy, who had only been in the country a few months, a salary of \$380 a year.

Mr. Kamp also charged that an employee of the Foreign Language Section of OWI, David Karr, has admitted inability to read or translate any foreign language and that he was for two years "a part-time worker on the staff of the Communist organ, the Daily Worker".

An OWI spokesman, commenting on the charges, said neither Weiner nor Karr now are employed by the agency.

Weiner, he said, was used for three months earlier this year on youth programs short-waved to France and was paid only for the time he worked. He was paid between \$200 and \$300 and has not been employed since May 15, he added.

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RADIO BUREAU REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

The work of the Bureau during the past year has been characterized by a steady increase in the volume of work, and by the successful completion of many of the most important projects. The Bureau has been particularly active in the field of radio engineering, and has made many valuable contributions to the advancement of the science and art of radio.

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BLUE NETWORK REPORTED SOLD FOR 8 MILLION

A New York dispatch reported that sale of the Blue Network has been made to the group headed by James H. McGraw, Jr., President of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, and Edward J. Noble, Chairman of Life Savers Candy Corporation.

"A price of \$8,000,000 was reported offered to the Radio Corporation for the network, which was reported as being acceptable, subject to Government approval", the dispatch goes on.

"Final papers have not yet been signed nor has approval of the Federal Communications Commission been obtained, although the way is believed cleared for early consummation of the sale.

"Sale of the system was ordered by the FCC in 1941. It was set up as a separate system in January 1942 as a step toward divorcing it from the Red network of National Broadcasting Company, all owned by R. C. A.

"Mr. Noble is the owner of Station WMCA in New York. Under FCC rulings pertaining to ownership of more than one radio station, it is believed this station will either be sold or merged with Station WJZ of the Blue."

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BATTLE FOR MILLER RESIGNATION EXPECTED TO BE RENEWED

If prearranged strategy is followed, there will be a renewal of the battle to get the scalp of Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, when that organization's Directors meet in Chicago today (Friday). Being groomed to take his place is William B. Lewis, former Deputy Chief of the Office of War Information. It was expected that Mr. Lewis would return to his old position of Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, but apparently that fell through. At any rate, Mr. Lewis is being backed to succeed Neville Miller. It will take 17 out of 25 votes to oust Mr. Miller and his proponents say that the opposition simply haven't that many votes. On the other hand, the the faction seeking to dislodge the NAB President say they profited by the last encounter against Mr. Miller and that this time they will not lose.

If the NAB Board endorses a resolution asking for Mr. Miller's resignation, full settlement will be made of the remaining term of his contract, which expires in June, 1944. Mr. Lewis will, according to plans, take office Sept. 1. Mr. Miller's salary is \$35,000 a year. It is reported that Mr. Lewis has been offered \$50,000.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607. The second part of the history is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The third part of the history is the period from the American Revolution to the present. This period is characterized by the development of the United States as a major world power, the expansion of its territory, and the growth of its economy and population.

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Ir Mr. Miller is forced out, it will be chalked down as a victory for Chairman James L. Fly, who has been openly accused of trying to bring about the former's downfall - most recently at the Cox Committee investigation. Things have never been right between Messrs. Fly and Miller since the big row they had at the St. Louis convention and probably never will be until one or the other is eliminated from the picture.

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ANOTHER APPROACH POSSIBLE IF FDR DEFEATS KERR RIDER

Considering the Goodwin Watson ouster in the Kerr legislative rider, Robert Albright writes in the Washington Post:

"Some Congressmen, who doubt with the President the constitutionality of the Kerr rider to the urgent deficiency bill 'firing' by name three Federal employees, are already discussing a more sweeping but probably constitutional approach.

"If the Kerr rider is knocked out by the courts, this group plans to strike again at Government employees connected with allegedly 'subversive' organizations by blanket legislation redefining Civil Service qualifications for office.

"The Kerr amendment appears clearly headed for the court skids because it not only discriminates but in effect impeaches named officials without a trial.

"Ironically, the courts might have to uphold the more general legislative approach, although actually it would indiscriminately bar from Federal office, without naming names, a far greater number who could not meet the prescribed 'standard'."

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TELEGRAPHIC CARRIERS REACH DEAL ON TRAFFIC

The Western Union Telegraph Co. and R.C.A. Communications, Inc. have agreed on the division of international traffic in connection with a plan for merging Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

This was disclosed Wednesday at a hearing on the merger before the Federal Communications Commission, but Chairman James L. Fly blocked attempts to put evidence concerning the agreement into the record.

Frank B. Warren, general counsel of the R.C.A.C., stated that so far as Western Union and R.C.A.C. are concerned they are in agreement. Mr. Fly commented that discussion of this could be put

THE FIRST PART OF THE BOOK IS A HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
IN 1624 TO THE PRESENT TIME. THE SECOND PART
IS A HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK FROM
THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1614 TO THE PRESENT
TIME. THE THIRD PART IS A HISTORY OF THE
NATION OF NEW YORK FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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off and the hearing proceeded with technical testimony.

RCAC operates entirely in the international field with domestic offices in only three cities. Elsewhere Western Union offices handle RCAC traffic. Through a long-standing agreement Western Union turns over to RCAC two foreign destination messages for each nine foreign originated messages which RCAC turns over to Western Union for delivery in the United States.

RCAC asked the Commission to order a division formula more favorable to it and a week ago the Commission asked the companies to try to work out a plan. Mr. Warren said this had been done.

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OPA ADJUSTS CEILING PRICES ON WIRE, CABLE

Provisions for the individual adjustment of ceiling prices for producers and sellers of wire, cable and cable accessories similar to adjustment provisions recently made available to manufacturers of essential machinery were announced by the Office of Price Administration today (Friday).

The action, contained in Amendment No. 4 to Revised Price Schedule 82 (Wire, Cable and Cable Accessories), which becomes effective August 4, 1943, is confined to cases qualifying under rigid tests of essentiality of the seller and the product.

The new adjustment provisions are substantially the same as set forth in Amendment No. 78 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 136.

Generally, the new provisions will permit OPA to adjust prices after it has ascertained that ceiling prices are at such a level that supply of vital wire or cable is impeded or threatened provided that the adjusted price will not cause an increase in the cost-of-living.

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WALTER RUSS, MACKAY RADIO MARINE DIV. SUPT., DIES

Walter V. Russ, 43 years old, Manager of the Marine Division of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, an associate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, died last Monday at Lynbrook, Long Island.

Born and educated in Portland, Oregon, he was formerly Assistant Radio Inspector for the Commerce Department. Shortly thereafter he accepted a post with the Kolster Radio Corporation in Newark, N.J., as a District Service Manager. After four years with Kolster he went to the Pacific Coast with Westinghouse.

Mr. Russ joined Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company in 1935 in the company's San Francisco office, and was transferred to New York as Superintendent of the Marine Division in 1937; he was made Manager of the Division in 1941.

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AND OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
IN SENATE, January 11, 1906.
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
ON THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES
IN THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

ALBANY, N. Y.: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, 1906.

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CHAPTER II.—LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1906.

CHAPTER III.—LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1906.

CHAPTER IV.—LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1906.

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1906.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C. RECEIVED

AUG 2 1943

FRANK E. MULLEN

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1550

August 3, 1943.

NEW SHORT-WAVE SPOOK SPOKESMAN EMBARRASSES OWI

Having quickly killed off "John Durfee", its invisible speaker who as "The Voice of America" insulted King Victor Emmanuel III by short-wave, mortification was added to the Office of War Information in discovering that another dummy short-wave speaker "Walter Herrick" was still on the job. "Durfee" apparently handled matters of policy which were too delicate to be credited to any one person. He was a sort of diplomatic Charlie McCarthy whereas "Herrick", supposed to be a military analyst, was the Mortimer Snurd in that particular field.

Whether any one person impersonates "Herrick" is not known but it was said that "John Durfee", who voiced the attack of Samuel Grafton on the Italian King was James P. Warburg, the well-known author, now with the O.W.I. In the meantime, the newspapers continue to fume.

"It took the world-shaking news from Rome to rattle loose from his moorings in the closet of the Office of War Information a hitherto unheard-of skeleton, by name John Durfee", says the Washington Daily News (Scripps-Howard). "Durfee, it develops, is an 'American political commentator' whose utterances are quoted by the OWI in its propaganda broadcasts to foreign lands. The difference between Durfee and other commentators is that there is no Durfee. He is only an articulate wraith dreamed up by the ingenious OWI - an ectoplasmic straw man beckoned out of the cosmos to serve the purposes of 'psychological warfare'.

"Elmer Davis and his assistants have often emphasized the 'factual' nature of their expensive outgivings, both for the foreign and domestic trade. They never mentioned John Durfee before. And at this writing, in spite of numerous inquiries, they have not yet been able to explain why, with all the galaxy of flesh-and-blood commentators available for quotation, they must conjure up this spook.

"The whole thing smells of dishonesty.

"John Durfee is one more reason why OWI's Overseas Division should be turned over to the State Department, which seems to know a little more about American foreign policy than the OWI."

David Lawrence, the columnist wrote:

"The mixup over the sending out as 'The Voice of America' a short-wave broadcast under the auspices of the OWI, which in a moment of delicate crisis began calling the new Italian government names, is not one that has been satisfactorily resolved and more may be heard about it when Congress reconvenes."

"The 'moronic' Italian King short-wave incident", observes Mark Sullivan, "is no momentary tempest. Understand it and you will get a light on problems and embarrassments facing us in the fighting in Europe."

Berryman had a cartoon in the Washington Star showing Robert Sherwood, the well known playwright, now head of the OWI Overseas Branch, which pulled the prize boner of the century, standing at a microphone. In the background was Secretary Hull plunking away at a typewriter. President Roosevelt was saying to Sherwood: "You do the broadcasting, Bob, but Cordell Hull will write the script and remember-- no ad libbing! This isn't play-writing. This is war."

William Philip Simms, of the United Press wrote:

"President Roosevelt's public spanking of OWI for overstepping the bounds in its radio remarks beamed abroad brought delight to foreign envoys here, together with the fervent hope that, at long last, a much-needed reform was on the way. For a long time now, the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information has been a perpetual headache, not only for many diplomats here but for their governments, mostly in exile. They say that a considerable proportion of the broadcasts beamed to their countries do more harm than good."

"The man who prompted Roosevelt to rebuke the OWI for calling Vittorio Emanuele a moron was Admiral Leacy", Drew Pearson observed. "He hotly footed it over to the White House immediately, warned the President there was no use heaping abuse on the new Italian government until it had a chance to act."

"Trouble was that OWI's broadcasts have been operated by a group of well-meaning Italian exiles who are so close to the situation they don't see the over-all long range picture."

The Washington Star said:

"Short-wave news and propaganda is broadcast by the Overseas Operations Branch of OWI after the announcer's introduction, 'This is the Voice of America, one of the United Nations'. It is obvious that the words spoken by this 'Voice of America' should be selected with meticulous care, in conformity with an over-all policy precisely defined by the Secretary of State, acting for the President. The incredible thing is that this evidently has not been the case until the OWI fumbled a foreign broadcast concerning 'the moronic little King' of Italy and brought a rebuke from the President. Robert E. Sherwood, Director of the Overseas Operations Branch of OWI, conferred with Secretary Hull and indicated afterward that everything was now understood. But why was this not done in the first place? OWI has made a number of mistakes, which it has been commendably frank in admitting, in the past. But an odd thing about OWI mistakes is that the top men never seem to have realized they were mistakes until somebody else told them so."

"In the judgment of this observer, the Office of War Information, our chief agency of propaganda, fell down lamentably in its treatment of Mussolini's fall from power", William L. Shirer, columnist and radio commentator, concluded. "It muffed completely the greatest propaganda opportunity of the entire war.

"The event was stupendous, our opportunity great. And yet all this great Nation, whose armies in Sicily, whose bombers over Italy, had contributed so much to chasing the Tyrant from Rome, had to say to the world about it was that it was of no importance!

"There were the millions of enslaved peoples of Europe waiting breathlessly to hear if the news was as good as it had first seemed.

"But from the powerful American transmitters of OWI, to which so many of them look for honest and objective guidance in evaluating the day's news, all they heard was a quotation from a New York columnist: 'It changes nothing in Italy.'

"This correspondent could not believe his ears and eyes. Berlin, citadel of the Axis, was flabbergasted by the news. Dr. Goebbels, for the first time in his life, did not know what to say. That was evident to anyone listening in to Berlin. Yet the Voice of America was telling Italians and Germans and the occupied peoples that 'there is still no reason to believe that the essential nature of the Fascist regime in Italy has changed.'

"And an American commentator for OWI was informing them that 'for the American people, the resignation of Mussolini is welcome news, but it is not considered here to be an event of great importance.'

"Good God! Not an event of great importance! As Churchill was to say the next day, Tuesday, Mussolini's end marked 'the close of an epoch in the life of Italy. The keystone of the Fascist arch has crumbled and without attempting to prophesy, it does not seem unlikely that the entire Fascist edifice will fall to the ground in ruins, if it has not already so fallen.'

"I do not believe the American people were so stupid or uninformed as to believe that Mussolini's downfall was not an event of great importance.

"Our British friends turned out to be more astute propagandists. The first words of a BBC broadcast in German to the German people only three hours after the announcement of the Duce's end said:

"'The world today witnessed the collapse of fascism in Italy, the prelude to the dissolution and end of fascism and national-socialism throughout the world.'

"The news, we are told by the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm paper Dagens Nyheter, hit all Germans 'like a bombshell. Nobody could deny that it is the biggest shock of this war for the Germans.'

"But when there were the OWI transmitters telling them that 'it changes nothing in Italy', that the American people did not consider it 'to be an event of great importance', that 'there is no reason to believe that the essential nature of the fascist regime in Italy has changed.'"

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MILLER HANGING ON, BAD NEWS TO FLY WHO KEEPS MUM

Although credited with being one of the chief factors in the move to pry Neville Miller loose from his \$35,000 job as President of the National Association of Broadcasters, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission made no comment upon the failure of the latest attempt to unseat Mr. Miller. Usually three strikes are out but this was not the case with Mr. Miller, who at Chicago last week successfully resisted the third attempt to oust him from the presidency.

Likewise those about Mr. Miller had no comment to make. Although there has been considerable improvement in the handling of NAB publicity since this was taken over by Walt Dennis, an old Hearst man, not a line was given out in Washington about the Chicago meeting. Inquiries were referred to Willard Egolf, an assistant to Mr. Miller, who attended the meeting. Either Mr. Egolf was gagged or inexperienced in talking with Washington correspondents.

"You saw the resolutions that were passed at Chicago", he said.

"Yes, but what do you think - " the inquiring reporter started to ask.

"I was told to give out those resolutions", Mr. Egolf cut in, "and not to think."

One of the resolutions expressed appreciation to William B. Lewis, late of the OWI and former Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System for withdrawing his name as a possible successor to Mr. Miller. There was also reportedly a deal on for Mr. Lewis to go in as vice-president until Mr. Miller's term expires next June but the "Crown-Prince" idea apparently didn't go so well either. The feeling was that if Mr. Lewis made a fight for Mr. Miller's place, this would cause a row within the industry which might bring down the wrath of Representative Cox, of Georgia, and maybe result in the industry getting investigated so that was considerable relief when Mr. Lewis asked that his name be withdrawn. Nor did there seem to be much likelihood that Mr. Lewis would be a candidate for Mr. Miller's place in 1944. "I'd bet \$50 that he will not be", one broadcaster said. "Furthermore, I'd bet the same that Bill Lewis will have another job within 30 days."

Another resolution said the purpose of the Chicago meeting was "misrepresented to some sections of the industry as bearing on the termination of the contract of the incumbent president before the termination thereof". This was taken to be a bit of camouflage.

The NAB Board at Chicago named a Nominating Committee of six to make recommendations for a President of the Association to take office following the expiration of Mr. Miller's term next June.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The Committee members who are to report at the next regular meeting of the Board or at a special meeting called for this purpose are Don S. Elias, WWNC, Asheville, N.C.; G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, S. C.; John G. Gillin, Jr., WOW, Omaha, Nebr.; J. O. Maland, WHO, Des Moines, Iowa; James D. Shouse, WLW, Cincinnati, and Paul W. Morency, WTIC, Hartford, Conn.

Notwithstanding the apparent effort to soft-pedal differences at Chicago, it is believed the Cox Committee may still ask some embarrassing questions about the meeting there but exactly what these questions will be, if any, only the hot-tempered Congressman from Georgia will be able to tell.

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AMERICAN MASS METHODS SPEED UP RADIO PRODUCTION

Quantity production of radio equipment for the armed forces was only possible after American mass production methods were applied to the diamond die industry, Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board said today.

Indispensable in the radio equipment program, he explained, is a coil of wire so fine that it is invisible to the eye. One pound of it will span a hundred miles.

This wire must be drawn through precisely drilled diamond dies. Prior to the war, there was no diamond die industry in this country making the smaller dies needed for this purpose. Our small requirements were filled in France and the Low Countries, where die craftsmen had been trained for generations.

"We were up against it", Mr. Wilson said. "We desperately needed that wire. We had to have craftsmen who could fashion the diamond dies. After a thorough search we found half a dozen and persuaded them to go to work at their old calling. There was a shortage of tools, too, but with government aid, four small workshops were set up in an effort to build this vitally needed industry.

"The next step was to see to what extent we could apply the use of machines to producing the dies on a larger scale. As a result of experiments conducted first in Britain and then in this country, we have perfected a machine which can drill from eight to 12 dies at one time, instead of making them singly, by hand, as was the Old World custom."

"WPB also set up an experimental laboratory at the Bureau of Standards to improve processes and make dies with a longer operating life", he said. "These scientists are on the road to some significant discoveries.

"The more wire we can draw through each individual die, the fewer dies we need. While this work is still going on, we have

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

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found ways to greatly lengthen the life of the die, which was normally limited to the drawing of one pound of wire."

Mr. Wilson pointed out that the die which draws as many as 25 pounds or 2,500 miles of wire is preserved as a museum piece, but added, "We're getting more of those museum pieces."

At the beginning of the year, it was estimated that the United States would need between 25,000 and 30,000 of the critical small-sized diamond dies. At the time that seemed like a hopeless task, Mr. Wilson said. Today it appears quotas will be met and next year may see the end of the many problems and fears that faced this infant industry.

"We still have production problems in radio", Mr. Wilson went on, "but we can safely say that this particular bottleneck has been broken."

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FCC AWAITS BLUE NET SALE APPLICATION

Although there is an informal understanding, the actual application for the transfer of the stations involved in the \$8,000,000 sale of the Blue Network to Edward J. Noble, the Life Saver Candy King, and former Under Secretary of Commerce, has not reached Washington. While the sale is a big victory for Chairman James L. Fly and the Federal Communications Commission, whose regulations brought about the sale and unquestionably the transaction will be approved, nevertheless with Representative Cox of Georgia trying to get something more on them, they are checking into the interests associated with Mr. Noble in the deal.

"Mr. Noble has taken full responsibility for the purchase, but there is some uncertainty as to what persons or interests will come in with him", Mr. Fly told a press conference. "Naturally the Commission will want to know who all of the owners are."

While explaining that he was not expressing approval of the sale, Mr. Fly said he thought disposal of the Blue Network by Radio Corporation of America represented "a fine and good example of industry cooperation with Government."

Mr. Fly was in New York when the deal was closed. Originally James H. McGraw of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company was in on it but was supposed to have backed out for fear that his being in the publishing business might conflict with the FCC's pending order on newspaper ownership.

There is still the matter of selling of Mr. Noble's Station WMCA for which he paid \$850,000 in cash in 1941. It was denied that the New York Times, which broadcasts news bulletins over the station would purchase it. There was some talk that Don

There were no serious injuries and life is in the hands of the
medical staff in the hospital at the moment of writing.

At 11:30 AM, Wilson, Police Officer, was the first to arrive at the
scene of the accident. He found the car overturned and a woman
lying on the ground. Wilson called for help and a police officer
arrived at the scene. The woman was taken to the hospital.

At 1:30 PM, the woman was taken to the hospital. She was
found to have a fractured skull and a laceration on her forehead.
She was taken to the hospital and placed in the intensive care
unit. The doctor in charge of the unit said that the woman
was in a serious condition and that the outcome was uncertain.

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that the outcome was uncertain. The doctor said that the woman
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THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE ACCIDENT

The woman is now in the intensive care unit of the hospital.
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serious condition and that the outcome was uncertain.

Flamm, previous owner, might try to buy it back. Mr. Flamm charged that pressure was exerted forcing him to sell the station and this was one of the charges the Cox Committee was expected to go into.

In discussing the acquisition of the Blue Network, Mr. Noble said: "I have been tremendously impressed with the Blue Network's record of public service, with the work of its management and personnel and particularly with its contributions to our Nation's War effort.

"There will be no change in the management. The officers and executives who have guided the destinies of the Blue Network since its separation will continue at the helm. The entire personnel will be retained and the Network will continue functioning as heretofore.

"The policies and practices which have been responsible for the Network's record of accomplishment will be continued. As a matter of fact, the Network officials plan to extend its services to listeners, advertisers and its affiliated stations."

Continuing, Mr. Noble said, "I accept fully the responsibility of public service which ownership of the Blue Network will place upon me. In fact, I regard this responsibility to the people much as an elected official sees his responsibility to the public. In every phase of broadcasting - public service, the all-important war service, news, information, entertainment - the Blue will continue to serve its listeners and to increase its service to the Nation."

Mr. Noble presently is the owner of Station WMCA in New York City. In this connection he stated: "The principal station of the Blue Network, WJZ, is operated from New York City. In accordance with the current policies of the FCC, I propose to dispose of all my interest in WMCA as soon as a suitable purchaser is found."

Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, expressed himself as being pleased with the new ownership. "As the first Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, 1938-39, and as President of the Board of Trustees of St. Lawrence University, Mr. Noble is imbued with the fundamental concept of public service. He represents the type of forward looking man that assures the continued operation of the Blue Network in the public interest", declared Mr. Woods.

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How should educational methods be revised in the post-war world to insure against another war? What steps will have to be taken to re-educate the Nazi-bred youth of Germany? These are some of the questions which will be considered when Willard E. Givens, of the National Education Association; George F. Zook, American Council on Education, and James Rowland Angell, President Emeritus of Yale University, participate in a discussion on the NBC Inter-American University of the Air post-war planning series, "For This We Fight", on Saturday, August 8 (NBC 7:00 P.M., EWT).

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HOUSE ACTION TO ABOLISH OWI PLANNED BY REP. BARRY

That the Office of War Information is not through with its troubles on the Hill was apparent when Representative Barry (D), of New York, declared that he was framing a bill to be introduced when Congress reconvenes next month to abolish the OWI and to transfer its activities to the State Department.

Recent "irresponsible utterances" of the OWI regarding the Italian King and Marshal Badoglio, Mr. Barry asserted in a statement "might very well have caused the loss of many thousands of American lives."

"The staff of OWI appears to be filled with fellow travelers or Communists who are more interested in propagandizing their own doctrines than in winning the war", Mr. Barry said. "They are causing consternation and confusion in the occupied countries."

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ONLY HE CAN AFFORD FREE MUSIC, PETRILLO TOLD

Mr. Petrillo's free orchestra concert plan is given quite a going over in an editorial in the Washington Star:

"By waving his magic wand, President James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians seems to be able to stop or start almost anything he wants to stop or start in the field of music. But he has set many people to figuring over how he proposes to carry out his plan of providing some 570 free concerts by the Nation's leading orchestras for the smaller communities lacking opportunity to hear good music. If he can do it, fine! But when he talks about donating \$250,000 - 'double that if found necessary' - for 570 concerts by the orchestras he listed, he is not talking the language of the orchestra manager who has to meet an orchestra payroll.

"The operating expenditure for the New York Philharmonic for a season of 129 concerts will run close to \$600,000. The Boston Symphony, most expensive in the country, runs higher by perhaps \$100,000. The Minneapolis Orchestra pays out more than \$250,000 for about seventy-two concerts. In recent years our own National Symphony Orchestra's operating expenses were about \$175,000 for seventy-eight concerts. So it goes. Operating costs for thirteen of the Nation's leading symphony orchestras - including all but four of those listed by Mr. Petrillo for his concert tours - for 1,124 concerts given in one recent season totaled \$3,870,000, and their operating deficits after sale of tickets and all other revenue - including the recordings, which Mr. Petrillo has banned - exceeded \$1,590,000.

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1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the underlying mechanisms of the observed phenomena.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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1950年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史进入了一个新的纪元。在这一天，中国人民终于结束了长达一个多世纪的屈辱历史，实现了民族独立和国家统一。这一伟大的历史时刻，不仅改变了中国的命运，也深刻影响了世界格局。从此，中国以崭新的姿态屹立于世界民族之林，开启了中华民族伟大复兴的征程。

1. 1990年12月15日，在北京市召开的“中国环境与发展”高层论坛上，江泽民总书记发表了重要讲话，指出：“中国是一个发展中国家，在现代化过程中，在保持经济快速增长的同时，必须把环境保护放在重要位置，实行可持续发展战略。”

2. Performance of the subject in the 1000 Hz band

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. If there is a significant difference, a problem is identified.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1997

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

— 319 —

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

1. The first group of people who are not allowed to enter the country are those who are on the "No Fly List". This list is maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of Homeland Security. It includes individuals who are suspected of being involved in terrorism or other activities that could threaten the national security.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1990-1991

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1. The first group of workers is the "unemployed" group, which is the largest group of workers in the economy. This group is composed of workers who are not currently employed by any firm, but who are available for work. This group is the most vulnerable to economic downturns, as they are not receiving any income from their employer.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

8/3/43

"At these rates, which are perhaps typical, 570 concerts by these thirteen orchestras would cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.- four times what Mr. Petrillo was ready to pay 'if found necessary'. This is not looking a gift horse in the mouth, for if Mr. Petrillo can do something to bring more good music to the American people, he should be thanked for it. But if he does it at union scales, and under the conditions which must be met by any other symphony orchestra management, it is going to cost him more than the half million dollars he said he was ready to spend. For Mr. Petrillo has made music expensive in this country. To furnish it free is a privilege that only a czar can afford."

H. I. Phillips, N. Y. Sun has this to say about Mr. Petrillo's presidential orchestral tour:

"All out for Caesar Petrillo's Certified Saxophonists!
This way to the gala band concert by Caesar's Cruising Cornetists!
* * * * *

"Why listen to the best music in all the world in the cool comfort of your own home by merely sitting in a cozy chair and twisting a knob when you can fight your way through a sweltering mob and hear a concert by Caesar's hand-picked musickers in the flesh on the village green?
* * * * *

"Why get your melody over the air without strain, effort or suffering when you can undergo exertion and inconvenience? This-uh way-uh, ladies and gennulmen! Let that little boy and girl through! Step lively!"
* * * * *

Get ready for the above, folks! It's coming soon.
James Caesar Petrillo, boss of the musicians, who has put all sorts of bans on music by air and otherwise and deprived the public of more music than you would think possible, now announces that he is going to give the people a great big break.
* * * * *

He is going to provide a traveling orchestra of 90 pieces to tour the country and make up for all you have sacrificed!
Gangway! And don't say Caesar isn't a big-hearted boy!
- - - - -

A dispatch from Chicago said that Mr. Petrillo expected to begin the concerts at once. Following a similar one in Chicago for the Middle West and West, there will be a meeting tomorrow (Wednesday) in New York of Union officials from Eastern cities having symphony orchestras. Saying that the concerts were for "civilian morale", Mr. Petrillo seemed worried only about transportation facilities but thought this problem could be solved because "after all, this was President Roosevelt's idea".

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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A shortage of radio tubes is making it necessary for manufacturers of radio apparatus in Denmark to curtail their 1934-44 production, reports the Commerce Department. In order that the 1,000,000 sets now in use in the country may be maintained, dealers have been instructed that tubes supplied for repair work are not to be used for any other purpose.

No connection, of course, but the advertising slogan for the O'Sullivan Rubber Company, who will sponsor Former OPA Chief Leon Henderson in his weekly news commentaries, which begin Saturday, August 14, at 6:45 P.M., EWT, is "America's No. 1 Heel". Leon will start off with more than seventy stations on the Blue.

The case growing out of a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against Davega City Radio, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave., New York, has been ordered closed by the Commission.

The complaint alleged that the respondent in its advertising material concerning so-called special prices of radios sold by it carried in smaller and less prominent type the fact that additional charges were made for essential parts of the products. The respondent having discontinued the practice, the Commission has ordered that the case growing out of the complaint be closed without prejudice to the right of the Commission, should future facts so warrant, to reopen it and resume trial thereof in accordance with its regular procedure.

Asked about the Western Union-Postal Telegraph merger proceedings, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said he was hopeful that by Wednesday of this week the firms involved would have a complete plan ready to present on the problem of revision of international traffic.

That cupid was hovering over Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune and owner of Station WGN, and Mrs. J. Fred Essary, of Washington, D. C., was intimated by Drew Pearson in his broadcast last Sunday night. Colonel McCormick was married to Annie Irwin Adams in 1915 and she died in 1939.

Mrs. Essary is the widow of the former Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun and former President of the Gridiron Club. Mrs. Essary herself is a newspaper woman on the staff of the Washington Times-Herald owned by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, a cousin of Colonel McCormick. She is popular socially and one of the beauties of the National Capital.

NBC's Radio-Recording Division closed during the past week two new and two renewal contracts for syndicated programs. KOMA, Oklahoma City, has taken 26 programs of "Flying for Freedom" for the John A. Brown Co. department store; WKZO, Kalamazoo, Mich., has signed for 39 programs of "The Name You Will Remember" for Sal Fayne. The advertising agency of Smith, Taylor & Jenkins, Pittsburgh, has renewed the series "Let's Take a Look in Your Mirror" for Dr. Ellis Sales Co., broadcast over WAIT, Chicago, and WRC, Washington.

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NEW SYLVANIA PRESIDENT OLD TIMER IN RADIO

Walter E. Poor, new President of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., has been an enthusiastic worker in the field of lighting and radio for many years. Mr. Poor's first contact with this field was made in 1909. His first contribution to the lighting industry was a low-wattage sign lamp.

Upon the combination of the Hygrade Lamp Co. and the Sylvania Products Co. in 1931, Mr. Poor was appointed Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing and continued in this position until his appointment as Executive Vice-President of Hygrade Sylvania Corp. in December, 1941. He has served on the Executive Committee of the company and has been a member of the Board of Directors for many years.

Mr. Poor succeeds B. G. Erskine, who was elected Chairman of the Board.

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WJZ MAKES NEW SURVEY OF LISTENING HABITS

A detailed study of listening habits, by Crossley, in the area covered by major New York radio stations was completed last week and results released by John McNeil, Manager of Station WJZ.

Outstanding for intensity and scope, the "WJZ Multiple Market Study" measured the dialing habits of listeners to all stations in cities of 75,000 population and over within the 1/2 mv/m contour of WJZ. Cities in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Delaware came under the Crossley scrutiny. A total of 68,226 calls were made in Metropolitan New York, Philadelphia, Allentown, Reading, Scranton, Wilkes Barre, Camden, Trenton, Bridgeport, New Haven and Wilmington.

The purpose of the survey was to get a much-needed comparison of the listening habits in Metropolitan New York with those of the other millions of people who live outside of New York, but still within the primary areas of the leading New York stations. Because of the diminishing signals of New York's score of independents and the widely varying degrees of signal strength thrown by the 50,000 watt stations in the outside area, time-buyers have found that the listening outside of New York cannot be compared with that in the Metropolitan Area.

According to the "Multiple Market Study", WJZ was revealed as the dominant New York station in seven out of the ten cities surveyed. No figures are being released, however, on WJZ's standing with the local stations in the cities surveyed, as the intent of the survey was not to pose WJZ as a competitor of the stations in those particular cities.

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THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the National Security Agency (NSA) in the area of intelligence gathering and analysis. This document is intended for the use of personnel within the NSA and its component organizations.

2. The NSA is responsible for the collection, processing, and dissemination of intelligence information. This information is used to support the national security of the United States. The NSA also provides technical assistance and support to other agencies and departments of the government.

3. The NSA is a part of the Department of Defense. It is located at Fort Meade, Maryland. The NSA is headed by the Director, National Security Agency.

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THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1551

WRC ON 20TH BIRTHDAY TELLS HOW IT HELPED MAKE HISTORY

Perhaps no broadcasting station in the country had a bigger story to tell than WRC, whose slogan is "First in Washington", on its 20th birthday this week. Furthermore, not to be outdone by the White House, "Official Spokesman", "D. C. Speaker" of the Associated Press, and OWI's late "John Durfee", WRC came to life and told its own story.

Also present to reminisce on the gala occasion were Fred Guthrie, now District Manager of R.C.A. Communications, who first directed WRC, and Carleton D. Smith, well-known presidential announcer, the present General Manager.

The main broadcast "When Hearts Are Young" was followed later in the evening by "WRC in the Service", participated in by those in the Capital now in uniform who had formerly worked in the station and greetings to "those away on orders", such as Lieut. A. E. Johnson, U.S.N., former Chief Engineer of WRC in Washington.

"In 1924 we presented the very first political commentator ever to broadcast", said the voice of WRC, "Frederick William Willem the noted newspaper correspondent. That year WRC was joined by direct wire for the first time with Station WJZ in New York to broadcast a ringside description of the Dempsey-Firpo fight. Early in 1925, when people were buying all-electric radio sets, WRC originated for the network the very first broadcast of an inaugural ceremony, that of President Coolidge.

"On that memorable day", WRC said: "We are at the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D. C., to bring you by radio - for the first time in history - an eye-witness description of the Inauguration of a President of the United States. . . We are using two microphones! This broadcast is being sent to all sections of the country from the steps of the Capitol."

Describing what was one of the first eye-witness broadcasts of a great news event - the arrival of Charles A. Lindbergh in Washington after his flight to Paris, the voice of WRC said:

"Graham MacNamee told of Lindbergh's landing at the Navy Yard. Milton Cross, watching the spectacle from the Capitol Dome, John Daniel at the Treasury described the parade as it came down Pennsylvania Avenue, and Phil Carlin was at the top of the Washington Monument, the first time anybody ever broadcast from the Capitol Dome or the top of the Monument."

"Remember our 1933 broadcast of President Roosevelt's first inauguration and Parade: That was the most involved program

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we'd ever had. . . a seven-hour broadcast . . . and we used five short-wave transmitters to send the program overseas", continued the voice of WRC.

"And - in 1933 - we also gave you the first broadcast of the opening of Congress . . . the first broadcast from the floor of the House of Representatives . . . President Roosevelt's first 'Fireside Chat'."

"1941 - WRC broadcast the first address by a wartime British Prime Minister to the Congress of the United States - and the first declaration of war to be broadcast by an American President!"

"After we set up in our first new home, lots of things happened", Mr. Guthrie said, taking over the story of WRC. "That was in the Riggs Bank Building at 14th and Park Road."

"And everybody said it was a wonderful location - because it was so far out in the country! WRC interjected.

"We had only one studio - but that was the very last word . . . our transmitter was right in the same building and our towers right up on the roof", Mr. Guthrie continued.

"And we had a staff of eight people - including the porter", WRC again interrupted to say.

"WRC shared time with WCAP", said Mr. Guthrie. You see the first year we were on the air, we didn't have what might be called regular hours. Did a lot of switching around."

WRC said: "But then I got a little tired of never knowing when I was to work and when I'd have some time off, so the next year we got on a regular schedule of Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings."

"I remember one night, though", Mr. Guthrie went on to say. "One of us signed off late - and one of us signed on early! So for five minutes, Washington heard two different programs coming in together on the same frequency. * * * *

"Twenty years ago tonight when we went on the air for the first time, we had a three hour program planned. But a few minutes after we were on the air I got word that I was wanted in the control room right away. The first speaker was talking and we could hardly hear him. His voice was terrible! Fuzzy and distorted! Absolutely unnatural! The engineers were blaming the trouble on the new-fangled microphone - and I didn't know what to think. One after another those speakers were worse and worse and we grew sadder and sadder"

"Our inaugural program - and we thought it was ruined! said WRC.

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"Well, sir - another guest began to talk", Mr. Guthrie went on to say. "His voice was perfect. Clear as a bell - natural as life. Truth of the matter was - we had got confused as to which was the right and wrong side of the mike - and half the speakers had talked into the back of it!"

"This is a postscript to the story of WRC - a postscript about today and tomorrow", Carleton Smith said, when his turn to speak came. "We in the WRC family, like to think of our station as a living entity - as we heard tonight - not just three initials, three call letters, not just a spot on your radio dial, but an entity that lives - a voice that is welcome in your home - a voice that brings fine things in music, drama, comedy, news, education and everything else that a voice can express. Tonight WRC wants to express appreciation to the legion of Washingtonians whose loyalty and friendship have helped make this 20th anniversary such a proud one. Your support has given us real cause for celebration. And while we observe our 20th birthday, let us remember that our American system of providing universal broadcasting service without cost to the listener rests on the support of our advertisers. Our appreciation to them and to the local and network sponsors whose broadcasts furnish that financial support. * * * *

"Many people keep the voice of WRC alive. From a staff of eight, 20 years ago we have grown to 79 today. We're very proud to be able to say that 25 members of our WRC family have been with us for more than 10 years. 29 are serving in the armed forces. During these 20 years WRC has developed and trained many fine entertainers and personalities - some have gone on to other fields - opera, the concert stage and the movies.

"Our staff is responsible for more than four thousand programs transmitted from Washington each year to the NBC network and the world.

"Today as we begin our third decade of public service, we pledge ourselves to offer only the best in programs. When victory and peace come again, a bright new world of radio will begin. There will be improved transmission and better reception . . . There will be television and other new marvels of radio magic.

"All these will be part of our service to you, our listeners. But they must wait until peace and victory. Meantime we renew our pledge to bend every effort toward accurate information and fine entertainment."

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A 68-page primer intended to help the beginning understand the fundamentals of radio has been produced by the General Electric Electronics Department. It is the outgrowth of a training course in radio prepared for people employed in non-technical positions in the radio industry.

Copies may be obtained from the Advertising Division, Electronics Department, General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn., for 25 cents in coin.

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CALLS GOODWIN WATSON ET AL "THREE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS"

In his speech to the Democratic Woman's Club in Washington last week, FCC Commissioner C. J. Durr had this to say about the now very famous Goodwin Watson case:

"The stonecutter had hardly finished carving on the base of our new memorial to Thomas Jefferson his words, 'I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man', when Goodwin Watson, Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission, William E. Dodd, Jr., of the same organization, and Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands, three patriotic citizens of the United States whose ancestors had fought in the war which made our Bill of Rights possible were, by legislative enactment, solemnly declared to be 'unfit' to serve their government because of their beliefs.

"No charge was made that they were lacking in competence to fill the jobs they hold or that they have failed to perform their duties loyally and efficiently. They were not accused of violating any law, of advocating any change by force in our Constitutional form of government, or of using their positions for political purposes or to further their own ideas or objectives. It was not even suggested that they had given less than whole-hearted support to the Government in the prosecution of the war. On the contrary, the evidence was uncontroverted that they had foreseen and warned against the menace of Nazism and Fascism when most of us were complacent in our belief that what happened in Europe and Asia didn't concern us. Much was said about their 'affiliation' with so-called 'Communist-front' organizations, but their real crime consisted of having expressed beliefs with which their accusers and judges did not agree. These beliefs were not expressed in the performance of their official duties or even while they were employed by the Government, but at a time when they were private citizens. Because of their beliefs, Messrs. Watson, Dodd, and Lovett were not deemed 'right-minded people'. So they were declared 'unfit' to serve their Government; not merely unfit to hold their particular jobs or to hold those jobs during this or the next fiscal year or during the war, but unfit for all time to serve the Government in any capacity, except to serve on juries and in the armed forces - small consolation for men past the age of military service, as two of them are. As 'dangersou' as these men are alleged to be, they are permitted to continue in their present jobs until next November 15th, at which time their compensation ends unless they are reappointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

"As paradoxical as this concession is, it is to the eternal credit of the Senate that it stood firm in its position that the legislation was unconstitutional and violated fundamental American rights, and accepted the concession as an unsatisfactory compromise only because a vital appropriations bill was at stake and important governmental functions would soon have had to be suspended for lack of funds.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY J. W. FULTON. VOL. I. NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. W. FULTON, 1885.

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"However disturbing this incident may be, I think we can take a great deal of comfort from the progress we have made since the last World War. For example, we haven't today many cases like those cited by Zechariah Chafee, Jr., in his excellent book, 'Free Speech in the United States'. We haven't yet had a case like that of Rose Pastor Stokes, who was sentenced to ten years in jail for telling an audience of women: 'I am for the people and the Government is for the profiteers.' Or like that of the woman who said with reference to the President, 'I wish Wilson was in hell', and was held to be guilty of a threat to kill the President, because, according to the reasoning of the Court, how could he be in hell unless he were dead.

"Thanks to a popular revulsion against the wave of hysteria and intolerance which came with and followed the last war, we are better prepared today to accept the attitude taken by President Roosevelt, who said shortly after we entered this war:

"We will not under any threat, or in the face of danger, surrender the guarantees of liberty our forefathers framed for us in our Bill of Rights. We hold with all the passion of our hearts and minds to these commitments of the human spirit."

"We also owe much to the firm stand taken by the United States Supreme Court which, in the Jehovah's Witnesses and other cases, has carried forward into recognized law some of the philosophy expressed in the dissenting opinions of Justices Brandeis and Holmes.

"Unfortunately, even though our intentions be the best, it is not always so easy to determine on which side of an issue the right of free speech lies. Firm believers in freedom of speech may easily find themselves in direct disagreement as to how its ends may best be served. The words of the Constitution have a simple sound, but when we apply these simple general principles to specific cases, difficulties may easily arise."

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MINDERMAN, NEW FCC PUBLICITY MAN

The Federal Communications Commission has appointed Earl Minderman as Director of Information. For the past year Mr. Minderman has been Director of the Division of Research and Information of the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information. Previously, he had been National Director of Information of the Work Projects Administration here and State Information Director of the same organization in Ohio. Before entering Government service, he had been on the editorial staff of the Columbus (Ohio) Citizen and the Toledo (Ohio) News-Bee.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900
SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter of the appointment of a chaplain to the 1st Cavalry, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. COOPER, Secretary of the Army.

Enclosed for the Adjutant-General's Office are two copies of a letter from the Adjutant-General to the Secretary of the Army, dated December 29, 1899, in relation to the appointment of a chaplain to the 1st Cavalry, and a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Army to the Adjutant-General, dated January 1, 1900, in relation to the same matter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. COOPER, Secretary of the Army.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. COOPER, Secretary of the Army.

J. H. COOPER

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

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J. H. COOPER

8/6/43

NEW INSTRUCTIONS TO RADIO RETAILERS ON ASSEMBLED SETS

Retailers were cautioned Thursday by the Office of Price Administration against selling new "assembled" radios and phonographs without tags which must be attached by the assembler to indicate the officially-sanctioned retail ceiling price of each item.

Because the manufacture of complete radio receiving sets and phonographs is prohibited by wartime conditions, new sets now appearing on the market are assemblies of parts likely to have been gathered from a variety of different sources. Assemblers, who have been reporting their new prices to OPA for approval now have begun shipments to the trade.

If the retailer receives any "assembled" radios or phonographs, shipped by the assembler after July 25, 1943, and these sets have not been tagged and labeled properly prior to shipment, he must withhold these from sale until he has contacted his District OPA office and the assembler; and until these "assembled" sets have been properly tagged and labeled.

Maximum Price Regulation 430 (Assembled Radios and Phonographs) makes it obligatory for assemblers of new radios and phonographs to attach a tag to each item sold, stating (1) the retail ceiling price of each set, (2) the assembler's stock number for that particular set, (3) a notice that the set has been assembled and priced in accordance with MPR 430, and (4) a statement that the set is guaranteed for a minimum of 90 days (unless a special price has been authorized by OPA under Section 12, in which case no guarantee is required.) This Price Regulation 430 became effective July 26, 1943.

Secondarily, the regulation requires assemblers to affix on the inside of every cabinet of an assembled radio receiving set or phonograph a label clearly showing (1) the circuit diagram of the chassis, including the location of tube sockets properly marked with the corresponding tube number, (2) the original manufacturer's name and model number of the chassis and phonograph (3) the assembler's name and address, and (4) his stock number for the item.

Retailers also were reminded by OPA that, regardless of any former practice, every person selling an assembled radio receiving set or phonograph in the course of business is required to furnish the purchaser with a sales slip, invoice, or some similar evidence of purchase, showing the assembler's stock number, date of sale, price charged, a statement showing whether the set is or is not guaranteed, and the name and address of the purchaser.

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THE INFORMATION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Information of the United States Government is hereby made available to the public in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and Executive Order 11652, 30 FR 12319, 12320, 12321, 12322, 12323, 12324, 12325, 12326, 12327, 12328, 12329, 12330, 12331, 12332, 12333, 12334, 12335, 12336, 12337, 12338, 12339, 12340, 12341, 12342, 12343, 12344, 12345, 12346, 12347, 12348, 12349, 12350, 12351, 12352, 12353, 12354, 12355, 12356, 12357, 12358, 12359, 12360, 12361, 12362, 12363, 12364, 12365, 12366, 12367, 12368, 12369, 12370, 12371, 12372, 12373, 12374, 12375, 12376, 12377, 12378, 12379, 12380, 12381, 12382, 12383, 12384, 12385, 12386, 12387, 12388, 12389, 12390, 12391, 12392, 12393, 12394, 12395, 12396, 12397, 12398, 12399, 12400, 12401, 12402, 12403, 12404, 12405, 12406, 12407, 12408, 12409, 12410, 12411, 12412, 12413, 12414, 12415, 12416, 12417, 12418, 12419, 12420, 12421, 12422, 12423, 12424, 12425, 12426, 12427, 12428, 12429, 12430, 12431, 12432, 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EDWARD KLAUBER, CBS CHAIRMAN, RETIRES

There was a solemn moment when the Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, accepted the resignation of Edward Klauber as a Director and as Chairman of the Executive Committee, last Wednesday. Mr. Klauber, who had made a big name for himself in the newspaper field as an editor of the New York Times and even a bigger success in radio, was forced to retire on account of ill health.

"I know you will join with me in a feeling of profound regret that Mr. Klauber cannot continue his work with us", William S. Paley, head of the Columbia Broadcasting System said addressing the Directors, "and in a feeling of deep appreciation for his many years of service and his outstanding contribution both to the success of the company and to the development of the radio broadcasting industry."

In a letter accompanying his resignation, Mr. Klauber asked that the following message, from him, be transmitted to the organization:

"Because of my ill health the Board of Directors has accepted my resignation from all official connection with CBS, and I have been allowed to retire.

"It is a matter of real regret that I cannot say a personal good-bye to all of you with whom I was associated for so many years.

"Since I am resting in the country I take this only available means of saying 'so long and good luck', and I do hope to see very many of you individually when I come back to New York."

The CBS Board declared a cash dividend of thirty cents per share on the present Class A and Class B stock of \$2.50 par value. The dividend is payable on September 3, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 20, 1943.

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PETRILLO SPRINGS HYDE PARK DEBUT AS WLB BEGINS PROBE

The news came almost at the same time that James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, hoped to launch his series of free concerts in smaller communities at Hyde Park, New York, summer home of President Roosevelt, and that the War Labor Board had named a three man panel to hold hearings on the Petrillo broadcast record ban.

It was said further that if the Hyde Park plan worked out, the President, whose idea the small community concerts is said to be, would be invited as the No. 1 guest of honor. The series of 570 concerts will begin within a couple of weeks and the union expects to spend at least a half a million dollars putting them on.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of the struggle for independence, of the struggle for the right to self-government, and of the struggle for the right to the fruits of the American dream.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from all over the world, and who have brought with them their own cultures, languages, and customs. This has made the United States a melting pot of different peoples, and has made it a nation of great diversity.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of great wealth and power. It is a nation that has been able to develop a great economy, and that has been able to become a world power. This has made the United States a nation of great influence, and has made it a nation that is respected and feared by all other nations.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of great freedom. It is a nation that has been able to develop a great system of government, and that has been able to become a nation of great liberty. This has made the United States a nation of great appeal, and has made it a nation that is loved and admired by all other nations.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of great hope. It is a nation that has been able to develop a great future, and that has been able to become a nation of great promise. This has made the United States a nation of great inspiration, and has made it a nation that is loved and admired by all other nations.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of great love. It is a nation that has been able to develop a great system of justice, and that has been able to become a nation of great compassion. This has made the United States a nation of great respect, and has made it a nation that is loved and admired by all other nations.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of great peace. It is a nation that has been able to develop a great system of law, and that has been able to become a nation of great harmony. This has made the United States a nation of great stability, and has made it a nation that is loved and admired by all other nations.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of great strength. It is a nation that has been able to develop a great system of defense, and that has been able to become a nation of great power. This has made the United States a nation of great respect, and has made it a nation that is loved and admired by all other nations.

The ninth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of great wisdom. It is a nation that has been able to develop a great system of education, and that has been able to become a nation of great knowledge. This has made the United States a nation of great respect, and has made it a nation that is loved and admired by all other nations.

The War Labor Board denied a request of the 7 transcription manufacturing companies that the AFM be ordered to call off its strike pending the determination of the case.

The Chairman of the panel appointed by WLB is Arthur Meyer, head of the New York State Mediation Board and Vice Chairman of the Regional War Labor Board. Other members are Henry S. Woodbridge of the American Optical Company, representing industry, and Max Zaritsky, President of the United Hatter, Cap and Millinery Workers (AFL), representing labor.

This particular case involves only the making of large-size broadcasting disks and not the standard-sized records for home and juke-box use, although Petrillo ordered his musicians to stop making all types of recordings.

There was a meeting in New York of the executives of the transcription manufacturing companies and three networks to consider a new proposal to settle the strike, the general idea of which, it was reported, called for payment by the radio stations of a fee not only to the musicians' union, as demanded by Mr. Petrillo, but also to the record companies. Mr. Petrillo was not available for comment but several days ago he acknowledged that he was having continuing sessions with Decca officials who were among those attending the Thursday New York meeting.

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NOBLE ASSOCIATES IN BLUE TRANSFER UNDER FCC SCRUTINY

In authorizing the transfer of ownership of the Blue Network stations to E. J. Noble, the Federal Communications Commission will go over those backhanded him in the transactions very carefully. This was indicated by Chairman James L. Fly. He said that Mr. Noble has taken full responsibility for the purchase and that there is some uncertainty as to who will come in with him. Asked if James H. McGraw, of McGraw-Hill, had been dropped because he was a publisher, Mr. Fly said:

"As a matter of fact I didn't know that Mr. McGraw had been dropped from the picture. I had no part in the negotiations."

The Chairman was asked how the entrance of McGraw, a publisher, into the network field would be regarded and he replied: "I don't want to meet that question until we come to it."

"Nor do I want to be taken as expressing any approval of this particular sale. That is something that will come before the Commission, and neither the Commission nor I have had any opportunity to pass upon the merits of this sale. That will be considered in due course. I do want to say, however, that the mere fact that a sale has been made and that RCA has moved to effect the disposition of the Blue is, I think, a constructive thing and it does represent an example of industry cooperation with Government."

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THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 1881, IS HEREIN REPRODUCED IN FULL.

THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT, WHICH CONTAINS THE RESULTS OF THE COMMISSIONER'S VISITS TO THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS, IS HEREIN REPRODUCED IN FULL.

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NEW YORK FCC HEARINGS PROVE GOOD SIDESHOW

The House sub-committee hearings in New York held the newspaper head-lines all week which is quite a feat in wartime. Apparently the inquisitors, Representatives Edward Hart (D), of New Jersey, and Richard Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, were occupied in New York longer than they had expected to be and as a result it was not known at this writing whether or not the main hearings scheduled for Monday, August 9, would be resumed at that time or would have to be postponed.

James A. Guest, head of the Federal Communication Commission's New York office, testified that the FCC had no power to "throw anybody off the air" but that action taken under his supervision had been followed by the disappearance of an announcer from WHOM, a foreign language station.

Mr. Garey quoted Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, as saying the test of a Communist was "his behavior between August 22, 1939, when Germany and Russia signed their non-aggression treaty, and June 22, 1941, when Germany attacked Russia." He asked Mr. Guest if he was in accord with that statement and Mr. Guest replied affirmatively.

Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the Committee, produced a letter in which the Office of Censorship stated its refusal to join with the FCC and the Office of War Information in the circulation of three questionnaires. The censorship body noted the growing antipathy to questionnaires in general, and declared it felt that information sought in the documents would be unnecessary to an adequate censorship. Further, the Bureau said that it felt some of this information went beyond its proper scope.

Gene T. Dyer, operator of two foreign-language broadcasting stations in Chicago, testified that he had dismissed three announcers and lost \$18,000 worth of business because he understood they were "repugnant" to the Federal Communications Commission, and feared that if he retained them it would have an adverse effect on renewal of his license.

The stations are WGES and WSBC. Dyer was told by his Washington representative, he said, that if the two announcers were not put off the air "it is possible that we will be called to account on two purely technical charges. The two charges will be based on irregularities found in our books and our equipment."

Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey asked Dyer if there actually was anything wrong with his books and equipment. Dyer replied the equipment was brand new and the books were in good shape.

Joseph Lang, General Manager of Station WHOM, New York City, testified that one of the reasons why he removed Elsa Maria Troja as one of his broadcasters was because of the insistence of an official of OWI.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a collection of small, separate colonies to a great, unified country. It is a story of the struggles of the people to establish a government that would protect their rights and promote their welfare. The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but they also found a land of hardship. They had to fight against the elements of nature and the resistance of the native Americans. They had to build a new society from scratch, one that would be based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

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8/6/43

Mr. Lang was a witness for the Cox Congressional Committee which is investigating the Federal Communications Commission. Early in 1942, Lang said, Lee Falk, Chief of Radio Foreign Language Division of OWI, had on several occasions insisted that Miss Troja be removed from Station WHOM. Finally in June 1942, Lang took her off the air.

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RADIO BECOMES "VOICE OF NEW YORK" IN HARLEM RIOTS

The radio stations of New York City, backed Mayor LaGuardia to the limit in his effort to quell the Harlem riots. The Mayor went on the air repeatedly and his talks were carried not only by the four big network stations - WABC, WOR, WJZ and WEOF - but every other station which had time available. Those which couldn't clear at the moment made recordings which were rebroadcast immediately afterwards.

As a result of the good teamwork and cooperation between the Mayor and the broadcasters, there was high praise for radio and its value in such an emergency was well demonstrated. Westbrook Pegler said that entirely too much credit had been given to Mayor LaGuardia. A correct proportion would be about .01 percent for the Mayor and 99.09 percent for the New York police who faced the mob. If that is true, then quite a large percent of credit should also go to the broadcasters of New York City.

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OFFICIALS ON CARPET FOR CLOSING POSTAL OFFICES

The Federal Communications Commission ordered an investigation into the recent closing of Postal Telegraph offices in connection with the firm's proposed merger with Western Union.

The action followed a complaint filed by the American Communications Association (CIO) that such closures were causing "discontinuances, reductions and impairment" of telegraph service.

FCC records indicated that approximately 100 Postal offices had been closed, but the union representatives contended the number was higher.

Postal has acknowledged closing of several of its branch offices, but denied any violation of the law. It contended the action was taken as an economy move, since the company is losing money.

Both Postal and Western Union officials testified at recent hearings that the closings had not resulted in any impairment of service.

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It is a pleasure to have you here, and I am sure you will find the work very interesting. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I hope you are well and happy. I will be in touch with you again soon.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you to express my appreciation for the work you have done in the past. I have been very impressed by the quality of your work, and I am sure that you will continue to do so in the future. I am sure that your work will be of great value to the community.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1552

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Doe", "Jane Smith", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses.

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3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Doe", "Jane Smith", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses.

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5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Doe", "Jane Smith", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses.

August 10, 1943

FCC EMPLOYEES CONGRESS FIRED TO FIGHT BACK IN COURT

The first definite action to fight for their jobs in the courts was taken this week-end by Robert Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands, Goodwin Watson, Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the same service. Dr. Lovett is on leave of absence and is expected to arrive in Washington today (Tuesday, August 10) to outline plans for the court test.

Charles A. Horsky, of the Washington law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb is handling the case. Expectation is that Mr. Horsky will seek in the District of Columbia Supreme Court sometime this month a declaratory judgment holding the act of Congress unconstitutional.

The plan is to attack the congressional statute on the ground that it is an unconstitutional assumption of the power of appointment, vested in the Chief Executive by the Nation's basic law.

Another contention is that the statute violates the constitutional prohibition against bills of attainder. But usurpation of the appointive power is expected to be the central issue on which a test will be sought.

Taking issue with President Roosevelt on the latter's stand in the case, Westbrook Pegler writes:

"The rider in an appropriation act by which Congress has tried to shake loose from the pay roll three political house pets of the New Deal may be a bill of attainder, as President Roosevelt has said, but if Congress has erred in this matter, the motives of those who voted so were purely patriotic. This was a protest, voiced in exasperation against the persistent sympathy of the New Deal for Communists and Fellow-Travelers, who have burrowed into the very walls of Government in Washington and in the bureau out through the country.

"It was also a general rebuke to the defiant impudence of many men and women who have flatly expressed or convincingly indicated their hatred of the economic system, meaning capitalism, on which the American Government is based and the only system under which those freedoms can exist which we are supposed to be presenting, with our compliments, to all the other peoples of the world, with the notable exception of our Russian comrades in arms, who have other preferences.

1941, 12, 15

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The first meeting of the Board of Directors was held on December 15, 1941, at the headquarters of the Board, 1234 Main Street, New York City. The meeting was attended by the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, and the members of the Board. The meeting was held in the afternoon, and the agenda was as follows:

1. The Chairman reported on the activities of the Board during the past year. The Board had held four meetings, and the agenda for each meeting was as follows:

2. The Board discussed the report of the Committee on the Administration of the Board, which was submitted to the Board on November 1, 1941. The Committee had recommended that the Board should be reorganized, and the Board had agreed to accept the recommendations of the Committee.

3. The Board discussed the report of the Committee on the Finance of the Board, which was submitted to the Board on November 1, 1941. The Committee had recommended that the Board should increase its capital, and the Board had agreed to accept the recommendations of the Committee.

4. The Board discussed the report of the Committee on the Personnel of the Board, which was submitted to the Board on November 1, 1941. The Committee had recommended that the Board should increase the number of its members, and the Board had agreed to accept the recommendations of the Committee.

5. The Board discussed the report of the Committee on the Public Relations of the Board, which was submitted to the Board on November 1, 1941. The Committee had recommended that the Board should increase its public relations activities, and the Board had agreed to accept the recommendations of the Committee.

"The Dies Committee has been blackguarded and derided for years * * * Nevertheless Dies has put the finger on many a covert mutineer on our ship of state and that fact, more than his methods, has been the cause of the uproar against him. Dies has accumulated an enormous file of information on thousands of individuals, including Nazis, Fascists and bigots of one kind and another but including also many friends and political proteges of the New Deal who have identified themselves with Communist organizations. In the course of his inquiries he has had very little cooperation from the departments and bureaus of the Government and, at one stage of the game, was openly opposed by Mrs. Roosevelt who took it upon herself to rebuke this committee of Congress by entertaining some of the individuals under investigation at lunch in the White House.

"In attacking the action of Congress with regard to Lovett, Watson and Dodd, Jr., as usurpation of the executive function, the President may be legally correct but, remembering his own usurpation of the legislative function in the case of the salary limitation within the last year, it is easier to believe that the effect is more offensive to him than the quality of the act. The effect is to publicize to the people the strong affection of the New Deal for people who see little good in and less hope for the preservation of the form of government which was intrusted to Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 and who have tried to junk or alter it and with considerable success to date. Mr. Roosevelt may be able to keep on the pay rolls the three relatively unimportant and harmless individuals who were signled out for the special attention of Congress but the country of course will wonder why he is so devoted to them when he has a choice from so many Americans whose ideas are strictly orthodox and whose associations are above suspicion."

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MARSHALL FIELD APPEAL NOT EXPECTED TO SWAY PETRILLO

Although Marshall Field is known to have the backing of President Roosevelt in many matters, it is not believed James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, will grant the request of Mr. Field, who as President of the Board of Directors of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, asked Petrillo to lift the ban on Philharmonic broadcast recordings. As far as the President is concerned, Mr. Petrillo in giving the free orchestra concerts, supposedly at Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion, may feel that he too may have the personal interest of the Chief Executive.

Mr. Field's letter was in response to a request from the AFM president that the Philharmonic Orchestra participate in the concerts that the union proposes to give in the smaller cities with the union musicians of leading symphonic organizations.

Although reported that the War Labor Board panel hearings would begin in New York next Monday (August 16), it was said at WLB that the date as yet had not been definitely set. The panel is

composed of Arthur Meyer, Vice-Chairman of the Regional War Labor Board in New York City, Henry S. Woodbridge, Assistant to the President of the American Optical Company and Max Zaritzky, President of the United Hatter, Cap and Millinery Workers, AFL. Since most of the parties concerned are in New York, panel hearings will likely be held there but if there is another Board hearing, as there most probably will be, that would take place in Washington. All hearings will be public.

The proposal said to have been made by Mr. Petrillo and considered at a meeting of radio and transcription officials in New York last week, was understood to have been rejected. The plan provided for payment to the union of \$18,000,000 over a five-year period in exchange for which the federation would cooperation with the recording companies in seeking new copyright legislation.

The new legislation would presumably enable both the musicians and record companies to collect fees from radio stations using the disks.

"The Philharmonic Society desires", Marshall Field wrote Mr. Petrillo, "in fact requires, the royalties from its recordings in order to insure the continuance of the orchestra which you are proposing to borrow. The other great symphonic orchestras of this country are similarly situated. Their very existence is threatened by the loss of recording symphonies."

Mr. Field said he thought his society would go along with the free concert idea provided that it involved no cost to the society; that cities on the tour be approved by the society; that performances be given in the orchestra's name; that conductors chosen be approved by the society - and that none of the concerts be broadcast "or recorded in any way".

"My plea to you", said Mr. Field in his letter, copies of which were sent to heads of other large symphony orchestras in the country, "is that you will immediately lift your ban on the recording of symphonic music and by so doing contribute to the availability of symphonic music throughout this country in a manner that not even your proposed concerts can accomplish."

"We have the word of the Army and Navy officers, as well as civilian officials in Washington, that the continuance of recording is necessary for the maintenance of military and civilian morale, one of the primary purposes stated by you for your own concerts."

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More than half of the 134 students who completed six weeks' courses offered by the second NBC-Northwestern University Summer Radio Institute had signed up for positions in the industry before receiving their graduation certificates July 29th. The radio stations to which they will go are scattered from Vermont to Texas and from Florida to Oregon.

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RADIO RESISTOR EXPANSION TO MEET ALL MILITARY NEEDS

Prospective expansion of radio resistor facilities will provide sufficient capacity to meet requirements of the armed services during the remainder of 1943 and the first half of 1944, it was indicated at a meeting of the Fixed and Variable Resistors Industry Advisory Committee with War Production Board representatives in Washington recently.

However, all plants must operate at capacity and proper distribution must be maintained in order to achieve these goals, Daniel J. Connor of the WPB Radio Division told the meeting. The industry's rate of production of resistors showed a slump of approximately 15 percent in June, the Committee was informed. Asked for an opinion on the causes of the June slump, Committee members variously attributed it to hot weather, vacations, absenteeism, lack of adequate supervision, lack of orders, and high labor turnover.

Scheduling procedure under Order M-293 was explained by Oscar W. McDaniel of the Radio Division. Where scheduling is applied, the Committee was told, material to meet the schedule is allowed. Listing in M-293, even though scheduling is not instituted, indicates that every effort will be made to provide material for the listed items, it was pointed out.

Discussing change orders, Elmer R. Crane of the Standard Components Section and Government Presiding Officer at the meeting, urged the early placement of orders. WPB has continually urged contractors to place orders early and follow up with change orders later, if necessary, he said. Resistor manufacturers also should order their materials promptly, the Committee was told.

The Radio Division recommends that manufacturers accept orders only to the extent of their ability to produce, Mr. Crane said. Under Priorities Regulation 1, he pointed out, manufacturers may refuse orders which they cannot deliver because of commitments on equal or higher rated orders. If this practice is followed, purchasers will be forced to sources which are in a position to make delivery, the load will be spread, and scheduling will be unnecessary, he stated.

Standardization of resistors should benefit both the industry and the armed services, Col. G. C. Irwin of the Army Signal Corps Standard Agency told the Committee. The primary importance of standardization is to insure that men in the field are able to obtain repair parts that will fit the equipment in use, he stated, and the benefit to production is a secondary factor.

The progress on resistor specifications is entirely satisfactory except for the length of time it has taken to develop the program, Colonel Irwin said. The Standards Agency does now seek to dictate the standards, but is providing a meeting ground for industry and the services to develop the most suitable specifications. When an agreement has been reached, the standards will be issued as war standards and will be processed immediately as Army, Navy or joint Army-Navy specification, Colonel Irwin explained.

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8/10/43

STORER GROUP APPLY FOR NEW 50 KW DETROIT OUTLET

President of the Fort Industry Company already operating a well-known group of mid-western stations, Lieut. Commander George B. Storer, in the Naval Reserve, is the head of a new company seeking a 50,000 watt outlet in Detroit. The application was filed by William J. Dempsey, former Chief Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission and is made in behalf of a newly formed organization - the Detroit Broadcasting Company - of which 90% of the stock is owned by the Fort Industry Company and 10% by Commander Storer.

Full time on 1220 kc. is sought. An application for 50,000 watts on the same frequency filed by WGAR, Cleveland, now is pending before the FCC following a hearing.

The Fort Industry stations, whose slogan is "You Can Bank on Them" are WSPD, Toledo, WAGA, Atlanta, Ga., WLOK, Lima, Ohio; WHIZ, Zanesville, Ohio; WWVA, Wheeling, West Virginia, and WMMN, Fairmont, West Virginia.

Commander Storer continues to be stationed in Chicago; J. Harold Ryan, Fort Industry Co. Vice-President and General Manager, is on leave and serving as Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio in Washington.

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SHORT-WAVE OVERSEAS SERVICE BLACKED OUT BY SUNSPOTS

An almost complete blackout of short-wave broadcasts between the United States and Europe occurred Monday. Observers of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York said that all radio stations on the Continent were out and that the London overseas radio had been forced off the air for the first time in Columbia's monitoring history.

The overseas service of Radio Corporation of America was halted at 3 P.M. Monday and still was blanketed seven hours later. RCA said there had been no interference in domestic broadcasting, but slight disruptions in telegraph and teletype facilities had been reported.

The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. reported that all radio service had been halted, except to the West Coast and to South America, since late afternoon. There were no disruptions of cable service, the company said.

All observers attributed the short-wave blackout to periodic sun-spot disturbances.

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STATION CHIEF, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Reference is made to the letter from the New York Office dated 1/15/50, captioned as above. The New York Office is requested to continue its investigation of the activities of the New York Office and to report the results thereof to the New York Office.

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SECRET

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SECRET

FLY AND COX CONTINUE TO SLUG IT OUT PUBLICLY

There has been no let-up in the public slugfest between Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission and the Cox FCC Investigating Committee. Although the hearings of the sub-committee in New York were only supposed to last a few days, they occupied an entire week with so much ground yet to be covered that Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, called off the scheduled session of the full committee in Washington today (Tuesday, August 10) and instead has gone to New York to conduct the remainder of the hearings there personally.

In the meantime the ire of Chairman Fly was aroused by Eugene L. Garey, General Counsel for the Cox Committee saying that testimony taken in New York during the past week showed the FCC and Office of War Information had built up "a hive of alien ideologies" in foreign language radio stations.

Mr. Garey asserted the FCC and Office of War Information had set up in the domestic foreign language stations ideologies "alien in fact, alien in purpose, to the people of the United States and to impose the ideologies on the American people and tell them what our war aims and purposes should be."

He stated "a large majority of the foreign language staffs of the stations had been in the United States only from 5 weeks to 18 months at the time of their appointment, and that evidence showed the program was undertaken at the direction of the FCC.

The attorney said neither the FCC nor the OWI had legal power to "do what they are doing" in respect to hiring or firing of broadcasters in the foreign language stations.

Mr. Garey expressed fear "the censorship", which he claimed existed, might carry through to religious programs and that "the next thing will be the press".

Chairman Fly branded as false the statements made by counsel for the Cox Committee at the hearings in New York denying the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to keep an eye on the operation of our foreign language broadcast stations. Mr. Fly drew attention to the fact that neither he nor any other representative of the Commission has been permitted to take the witness stand to give to the Committee or the public the full facts regarding these matters. Mr. Fly said:

"These irresponsible charges of the Cox Committee counsel follow the pattern of 'judicial' conduct which has characterized this whole proceeding. It is somewhat startling to see the Cox Committee counsel step out publicly in favor of pro-Fascist broadcasts in this country and, at the same time, charge this Commission with endeavoring to force its 'political' beliefs on the broadcasters.

"The Commission would be derelict in its duties as provided in the Communications Act, especially in time of war, if it did not check on these domestic stations broadcasting in the enemy's own language. The reason for this obligation is obvious. With one hundred seventy stations broadcasting foreign language programs - many in enemy tongues and directed at the millions of our people of foreign origins - it is imperative for the national security that the Federal Government exercise some degree of caution to guard against the use of the public's own airways to promote the interests of our enemies. The stations, almost without exception, have welcomed this service as a protection to themselves and as an assistance in their efforts to promote war activities and have co-operated wholeheartedly. The Commission has never censored any program of any broadcasting station, and it is a fortunate circumstance that it has not found it necessary to revoke a single station license to prevent these grave abuses.

"This latest line of attack is typical of the reckless methods that have characterized the whole Cox investigation up to date. Mr. Garey's statement is simply a reiteration of the conclusions announced in advance of a hearing and which, after a week, he has utterly failed to prove."

Commissioner C. J. Durr said that the FCC "has not attempted to dictate to any station with reference to the hiring or firing of foreign language broadcasters".

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U. S. PROBES 11 MORE NAMED AS JAP RADIO PROPAGANDISTS

As a follow-up to the recent indictments against eight Americans in Europe for treason, nearly a dozen more are under study by the Department of Justice on the same charge for serving as Japanese radio propagandists.

The Office of War Information gives their names as follows:

Frances Hopkins, believed to be a former missionary; Mrs. Henry Topping "the most loved and honored American in Japan", who has been there since 1895; Charles Hisao Yoshii, American-born Japanese, graduate of the University of Oregon, formerly did some newspaper work and radio broadcasting in this country; Frank Watanabe (radio name), who is believed to have lived in Los Angeles prior to taking up present radio duties; William Axling, preacher, who is not a member of the staff, but is quite frequently heard over Radio Tokyo; Edward Kuroishi, San Francisco-born member of the regular Radio Tokyo staff; Fumikio Saisho, graduate of the University of Michigan, member of the regular radio staff, who also writes commentaries and programs; Herbert Moy, New York born Chinese, mainstay for news and comments on Jap-controlled radio, can easily rate the most brilliant, fluent and persuasive of the renegade crop; Don Chisholm, American-born and American citizen was news announcer and commentator

over Jap-controlled radio in Shanghai; Shoichi Murata, now broadcasting for Radio Tokyo.

The list also contained the name of Carl Flick-Steger, who was said to be known in Providence, R. I., where he was born of German extraction. The memorandum stated, however, that Flick-Steger has already renounced his American citizenship and is under German influence entirely. He is a manager of a radio station in Shanghai, Jap controlled.

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CAPITAL AND LABOR TO FIGHT IT OUT ON AIR AND SCREEN

In the first all-out fight ever made utilizing the three outstanding show biz media, labor and capital will slug it out this Fall and Winter via a series of stage, screen and radio presentations, aimed at reaching their respective millions of sympathizers, Variety reports.

Plans for the campaign have been quietly shaping up during the past few weeks and, on the basis of what has been accomplished thus far, it'll be no pollyanna slugfest. As far as labor is concerned, the CIO is projecting itself into the show biz picture on a big scale to let the people of America know it's a battle for survival.

Through the educational division of the UAW-CIO, a radio series is in the making which will have definite political overtones, with labor taking a stand on the rollback of prices and fighting the subsidies. While it's realized they're late in getting into the battle via the CIO-sponsored radio presentations in countering the air programs of anti-labor monied interests, it's felt that much good can still be accomplished by the time Congress gets back to Washington.

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This cheering news from a bulletin of FM Broadcasters, Inc.:

"We note that static - according to its summertime wont - is on the increase, making ordinary radio reception sound like the battle of Midway these sultry nights. Folks with FM receivers don't know anything about this, of course. Lightning could blast the top of the house off, but FM still flows in unruffled, minus crashes, devoid of crackles. The many thousand families who had frequency modulation receivers last Summer, and even the Summer before that, have come to accept the phenomenon. They almost take noise-free reception for granted, except when they go out to play bridge with the Joneses and sit through a barrage of static-ridden background music."

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CONFIDENTIAL

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The American Communications Association (CIO) indicated it may carry its fight to block the merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph to court if the proposed plan is approved by the Federal Communications Commission. Chairman Fly of the FCC has warned the Western Union the FCC would not approve its proposed merger with Postal Telegraph if all Postal offices are to be closed.

The \$5,500,000 cut made by Congress in the appropriations of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, has caused OWI to reduce its staff from 1300 employees to 495, it was learned from Palmer Hoyt, new Director of the Division.

Lieut. John H. Garey, a former guide on NBC's Guest Relations staff, was reported missing after his plane failed to return from a mission over Hanover, Germany, on July 26.

Tony Wakeman, Sports Editor of WINX in Washington, D.C., lost his appeal for occupational draft deferment.

The gross income of the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiaries from all sources for the first six months of 1943 totaled \$141,001,366, a jump of \$51,565,900 over the first half of last year, the Financial Editor of the New York Times notes. This sharp gain in revenues reflects the accelerated tempo at which the RCA organization is turning out war materials for the armed services. But, despite this gain, net income for the six months of this year actually ran lower than a year ago, the report showing a net of \$4,918,794, against \$4,966,017, a decrease of \$47,223. Taxes are not entirely the cause of this result although they increased \$4,770,100 to \$14,204,800.

Approximately 45,000 radio sets, valued at 90,000,000 pesetas, were produced in Spain in 1942. A foreign technical journal states that 170 companies there are now engaged in manufacturing radio apparatus.

Jeff Sparks, formerly in charge of night operations at WABC, has resigned to become Program Director for an overseas Red Cross unit and leaves shortly for Washington.

Station WBEZ, the Board of Education, Chicago, Ill., was granted authority by the Federal Communications Commission to construct a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to use frequency 42,500 kilocycles with power of 1 kilowatt, limited time for frequency modulation.

A 24-page nontechnical book titled "How Electronic Tubes Work" has been produced by the General Electric Electronics Department at Schenectady, N.Y. It is designed primarily for industrial engineers. The book is available free on request to Dept. 6-215,

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The National Commission on the Status of Women was established in 1951 to study the status of women in the United States and to make recommendations for their improvement. The Commission was composed of representatives from various Federal departments and agencies, and it held numerous public hearings and conducted extensive research.

The Commission's report, "The Status of Women in the United States," was published in 1953. It provided a comprehensive overview of the social, economic, and political conditions of women at that time, and it identified key areas for reform, including equal pay, child care, and anti-discrimination laws.

The report also highlighted the contributions of women to the workforce and society, and it urged the Federal Government to take action to address the identified issues. This report laid the foundation for subsequent legislative efforts to achieve gender equality.

The Commission's work was instrumental in shaping the national conversation about women's rights and in influencing the passage of landmark legislation such as the Equal Pay Act and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The Commission's findings and recommendations were widely discussed and debated, leading to significant changes in public policy. Its work continues to be relevant as the struggle for gender equality remains an ongoing process. The Commission's legacy is preserved in the National Archives, providing a historical record of this pivotal moment in American history.

The Commission's report is a key document in the history of the women's movement in the United States. It provides a detailed account of the challenges women faced and the steps that were taken to address them.

The Commission's work was a landmark achievement, and its report remains a valuable resource for understanding the history of gender equality in the United States.

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8/10/43

Publicity Division, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Since he first made the offer three weeks ago, Alfred W. McCann, conductor of WOR's "Pure Food Hour", has received 13,031 requests for his booklet on home canning.

Led by record business in June and July, WOR's dollar sales volume for the second quarter of 1943 has topped every figure chalked up by the Station during that period in the past.

According to Eugene S. Thomas, WOR Sales Manager, the new record was the result of an unusually heavy placement of Fall orders, presaging one of the busiest Falls in the station's history. WOR's dollar volume sales were 11 percent over the second quarter in 1942.

Theodore Gamble, assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has been added to the list of speakers, including Palmer Hoyt of OWI, and Edward M. Allen, President of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, who will address the nation's retailers on August 10 over a closed circuit to NBC affiliates when groups of retailers will meet in local studios to hear authorities explain plans for the coming War Bond Campaign.

I. J. Kaar and G. W. Nevin have been appointed managers of the Receiver and Tube Divisions, respectively, of General Electric's Electronics Department. The Receiver Division is located in Bridgeport, Conn., while the headquarters of the Tube Division are located in Schendctady, with manufacturing plants in four cities.

Mr. Kaar, a California, was formerly Managing Engineer of the G.E. Receiver Division and graduated from the University of Utah.

Mr. Nevin, hailing from Idaho was formerly Chairman of the Management Committee of the Tube Division of the Electronics Department.

The contents of the current issue of "Radio Age" for October, published by the RCA Department of Information, include:

"Radar - Wartime Miracle of Radio", "Lower Distribution Costs Sought", by E. W. Butler; "'For This We Fight' looks Ahead, by Dr. James R. Angell; "RCA War Production", Picture Story of Manufacturing for War; "With RCA - North of the Border", by A. Usher; "Daytime Programs Change" by Edgar Kobak; "'Sewing' by Radio Shown", Machine Developed by RCA Laboratories; "RCA Lifeboat Sets Save 84"; "RCA Develops Stethoscope"; New Role Seen for Radio"; "Stations Built for Allies"; "Future Linked With Science", Sarnoff in University of Air Broadcast; "Testing Radio '7 Miles Up'"; "Outlook of Post-War Television Is Bright".

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100-443887-100

There is a list of names in the left margin of the first page of the report, which is headed "List of Names". The names are listed in alphabetical order and include the following: [illegible names]

led by George Williams in June, 1934, when William
the former for the second quarter of 1934, was Joseph's only living
child up by the station during that period in the family.
According to William J. Williams, the father of the boy
and was the result of an unusually heavy drinking and still living
enjoying one of the longest lives in the district of Columbia. William
him before being shot. It is noted that the boy was in 1934.

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the University of California has a long and distinguished history of research in the field of the history of science. This is reflected in the fact that the University has been a leading center for the study of the history of science for many years.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-14-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP

1. The Commission on the Status of Women, established in 1946, was the first international body to deal with the status of women. It was created by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

MARITIME GOLD STAR TO FEDERAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO

Award of the first gold star to be added to the "M" Pennant of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, manufacturing associate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, has been made by the United States Maritime Commission in recognition of Federal's continued outstanding production achievement.

Colonel Sosthenes Behn, President of I. T. & T., was advised of the new honor by the following telegram from Admiral H. L. Vickery, Chairman of the Maritime Commission's Board of Awards:

"In recognition of your continued outstanding production achievement the Board of Awards of the United States Maritime Commission has awarded Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation its first gold star to be added to your "M" Pennant."

The Maritime Commission "M" Pennant and Victory Fleet Flag were awarded previously to Federal for outstanding performance in the development and production of radio equipment for ships of the Liberty and Victory fleets.

E. H. Price has been appointed Manager of the Marine Division of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, an affiliate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, to fill the vacancy resulting from the recent death of Walter V. Russ.

The Company also named James T. Chatterton, former District Manager of its Washington, D. C. office to succeed Mr. Price as Commercial Manager, with headquarters in New York City. Mr. Price has served the company as District Manager of its offices at San Diego and Los Angeles, California; Portland, Oregon, and later as Commercial Manager in San Francisco.

Mr. Chatterton was formerly chief operated and later District Manager in Chicago and in 1942 was transferred to Washington, D. C. as District Manager.

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MUTUAL BILLINGS UP 104 P. C.

The Mutual network gross billings continued the upward trend first made evident in April, 1943, when the July gross billings marked the third consecutive month of over million dollar sales for the network. The gross billings for July, 1943, totalled \$1,088,809, an increase of 104.9 percent over July 1942, when the figure of \$531,305 was reported.

The seven months cumulative billings for 1943 totalled \$6,991,727, a 19.2 per cent increase over a similar period in 1942 when the figure was \$5,866,408.

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1. The first section of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order and are as follows: [illegible]

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This movement is caused by a number of factors, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment. The process of urbanization has led to the growth of large cities and the decline of small towns and villages. This has had a significant impact on the economy and society as a whole. The majority of the population now lives in urban areas, which are characterized by high population density, a high level of economic activity, and a high level of social organization. This has led to the development of a new type of society, which is based on the city. The city is now the center of economic and social life in the United States. The majority of the population now lives in urban areas, which are characterized by high population density, a high level of economic activity, and a high level of social organization. This has led to the development of a new type of society, which is based on the city. The city is now the center of economic and social life in the United States.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting documents in the collection.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a message of condolence to the people of the State of California, who have been afflicted by a severe drought and famine. The President expresses his sympathy for the suffering people and offers them the aid of the Federal Government. He also mentions the recent discovery of gold in California, which he hopes will bring relief to the people.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1553

BLASTING COX, FLY PUTS WALL STREET TAG ON FCC PROBE

Continuing the most amazing spectacle the Capital has ever seen of a Bureau Chief repeatedly talking back to a Congressional Committee investigating him, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, challenged Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, in New York this week conducting subcommittee hearings with:

"Again I want to raise the oft-repeated question as to when, if ever, the Commission will be heard on the witness stand and when will it be permitted to put in its evidence?"

Chairman Fly said the Cox Committee hearings had been grinding along now for about two months but no FCC Commissioner or anybody who had a good word to say for the Commission had been given an opportunity to be heard. He said Representative Cox was running the investigation "like the old shell game".

"The public has heard of the silent star chamber proceedings and of the refusal to permit the Commission to be heard", Mr. Fly went on. "The public knows also that we are not permitted to buy copies of that star-chamber testimony. Perhaps it has not observed that the Investigating Committee counsel nevertheless reads carefully selected portions of that stuff into the record as 'evidence'."

Likewise the irate Chairman proceeded to put the Wall Street hall-mark on his inquisitors.

"I notice that the Cox Committee has now publicly announced its Wall Street headquarters", Mr. Fly continued. "At least the daily press reported that Committee counsel had had a press conference at 63 Wall Street, announcing once more what the Committee had concluded on the basis of the 'evidence' presented to date. With no responsible evidence in the record, Counsel made known the Cox Committee's conclusion as to the impropriety of the Communications Commission keeping an eye on these broadcasts to our own foreign-born citizens in enemy languages. It should be of some interest that Congress has specifically appropriated funds to cover this work of the Commission. It is also to be noted that all of the men affected have very definite and convincing pro-Fascist backgrounds and alliances. If the Cox Committee is going to formally adopt the conclusions announced from Wall Street headquarters, it must be prepared to accept a grave public responsibility. I must say that this most recent device adopted of having counsel call a press conference at Wall Street headquarters and announcing Committee conclusions from there seems to be somewhat of a new departure. The Wall Street connection has always been obvious for various apparent reasons."

ILLUSTRATION OF THE NEW METHOD

The following is a description of the new method of teaching English to the Chinese. It is a method which has been developed by the Chinese Ministry of Education, and is now being used in all the Chinese schools. The method is based on the principle that the Chinese should learn English by using the Chinese characters to represent the English words. This is done by writing the Chinese characters for the English words, and then using these characters to teach the English words. The method is very simple and easy to learn, and it has been found to be very effective. The Chinese Ministry of Education has published a book which describes the method in detail, and this book is now being used in all the Chinese schools. The book is written in Chinese, and it contains many examples of the method. The book is very well illustrated, and it is very easy to read. The Chinese Ministry of Education has also published a book which describes the method in detail, and this book is now being used in all the Chinese schools. The book is written in Chinese, and it contains many examples of the method. The book is very well illustrated, and it is very easy to read.

Asked if the FCC would have the same right to investigate personnel of stations which are not carrying foreign language broadcasts, Mr. Fly replied:

"We would have the same rights, except, of course, there would be less cause in time of war to wonder about the American speaking broadcasts - less cause to wonder about these than the foreign language programs particularly where the enemy language is used. In other words, you have the authority and the duty in either case but it is a simpler problem with our English speaking broadcasts."

Questioned as to whether there had been any indication that Attorney General Biddle intended to press the case against Representative Cox charged by the FCC with taking \$2500 as a lobbying fee in connection with a Georgia station, Chairman Fly said that he had not been in touch with the Attorney General about it. He added the FCC had had a formal acknowledgment from Mr. Biddle however.

Commenting upon this phase of the case, Drew Pearson, columnist, wrote:

"President Roosevelt is quoted by friends as having remarked pointedly to Attorney General Biddle at one Cabinet meeting: 'Well, Francis, when are you going to prosecute Cox?'"

Along the same line the Washington Post remarked editorially:

"Nothing the Cox committee has been able to turn up, moreover, matches the shocking conduct of Congressman Cox himself in accepting \$2,500 from Station WALB for legal expenses after he had importuned the FCC to grant that station a license. Every new charge that Mr. Cox and his aides bring against the Commission has the effect of emphasizing his own misconduct. Each new smear that the Committee devises puts Speaker Rayburn deeper into hot water for allowing Mr. Cox, a stockholder in a broadcasting company seeking renewal of a license, to persecute the Government's broadcast regulating agency in the name of the House of Representatives. Each new smear also advertises the pusillanimity of the Attorney General who refuses to submit the Cox case to a grand jury in accord with the law of the land. The Cox Committee is succeeding only in bringing into contempt those weak-kneed officials who lack the stamina to stand out against corruption and smearing when politics are involved."

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RMA PLANS POSTWAR STUDY; NEW COMMITTEES APPOINTED

The radio manufacturers are taking definite steps with regard to postwar readjustment problems. Paul Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, has appointed R. C. Cosgrove, Vice-President of the Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Chairman of a special Postwar Planning Committee.

The new Committee's work on industry economic problems will be correlated with that of the technical planning agency now being

organized by RMA and the Institute of Radio Engineers. The Committee is authorized to organize subcommittees or panels and to deal with such subjects as: Liaison Planning with Government and Industry Agencies; Reconversion to Civilian Production; Public Relations - Promotion and Advertising; Distribution Problems; War Contract Termination; War Inventory Disposal; Problems re Government Plants; Reemployment and Labor Relations; Market Analysis - Research; Patents and Licensing; and Export Markets.

The members of the Postwar Planning Committee in addition to Mr. Cosgrove are: W. R. G. Baker, General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; M. F. Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pa.; John Ballantyne, Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. C. Bonfig, RCA Victor Division, Camden, N.J.; Walter Evans, Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. H. Gardner, Colonial Radio Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; Leslie F. Muter, The Muter Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Nance, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Nicholas, Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Ross D. Siragusa, Continental Radio & Television Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Ray F. Sparrow, P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., and A. S. Wells, Wells-Gardner & Co., Chicago, Ill.

President Gavlin has appointed the Association's new standing and special committee Chairmen, as follows:

Standing Committees:

By-Laws and Organization - Leslie F. Muter, Chicago, Ill.

Credit - T. A. White, Chicago, Ill.; Eastern Vice Chairman, H. A. Pope, Newark, N.J.; Western Vice Chairman, E. G. Carlson, Chicago, Ill.;

Engineering Department - Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Bridgeport, Conn.; Assistant Director, Virgil M. Graham, Emporium, Pa.

Export - Walter A. Coogan, New York, N. Y.

Legislative - J. J. Nance, Chicago, Ill.

Membership - Roy Burlew, Owensboro, Ky.

Service - F. E. Smolek, Chicago, Ill.

Traffic - O. J. Davies, Camden, N.J.

Special Committees:

Organization of Radio Technical Planning Board - A. S. Wells, Chicago

Postwar Planning - R. C. Cosgrove, Cincinnati, Ohio

Replacement Parts - Robert C. Sprague, North Adams, Mass.

RMA-OEW Export - Walter A. Coogan, New York, N. Y.

The new Legislative Committee will have general jurisdiction over radio legislation, both Congressional and State. Included are several pending measures of special industry interest such as the revision of the war contract renegotiation and patent laws and the bill of Senator Kilgore for Federal mobilization of technical resources.

Ray F. Sparrow, head of the Radio Parts Division, has named the following Parts Section Chairmen:

Capacitor - S. I. Cole, Aerovox Corporation, New Bedford, Mass.; Coil - Monte Cohen, The F. W. Sickles Co., Springfield, Mass.; Fixed Resistor, D. S. W. Kelly, Allen-Bradley Company, Milwaukee, Wis.;

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1877. It is a message of condolence to the people of the State of Texas, who have just suffered a great calamity. The President expresses his sympathy for the victims and his confidence in the ability of the people to overcome their losses.

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of people who have immigrated to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these people are not naturalized citizens.

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Instrument - R. L. Triplett, Readrite Meter Works, Bluffton, Ohio;
 Socket - Hugh H. Eby, Hugh H. Eby, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.;
 Switch - H. E. Osmun, Centralab, Milwaukee, Wis.; Transformer -
 George Blackburn, Chicago Transformer Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Variable
 Condenser - Wm. J. May, Radio Condenser Company, Camden, N.J.;
 Variable Resistor - J. H. Stackpole, Stackpole Carbon Company, St.
 Marys, Pa.; and Wire - R. G. Zender, Lenz Electric Manufacturing
 Co., Chicago, Ill.

A meeting of the RMA Executive Committee is planned for next month.

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FULTON LEWIS, JR., REBELS AGAINST OWI'S LATEST BONER

Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual commentator, has apparently kicked a memorandum clear over the moon which the OWI sent out to try to line the boys up for a big hurrah over the 2nd Anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter, Saturday (August 14). Mr. Lewis charged that OWI had attempted to induce the radio industry and commentators to propagandize a false interpretation of the Charter, and that while he approved of the Charter in principle, nevertheless he refused to go along with the phony version and accordingly served notice on the Office of War Information to that effect. Mr. Lewis was reported to have received many telegrams and letters from listeners backing him up.

The Office of War Information denied it had attempted to induce broadcasters to accept an erroneous interpretation.

The Washington News (Scripps-Howard) going to the bat for Mr. Lewis said:

"The latest OWI boner is an instruction sheet for radio stations advising them how to help celebrate the second anniversary of the Atlantic Charter next Saturday. These instructions say, among other things, that the Charter 'has been formally adopted by all the United Nations.'

"Fulton Lewis, Jr., of the radio, points out correctly that the Charter has not been 'formally adopted' even by the United States. The Charter was signed by F.D.R., but he can bind the United States to nothing without the consent of the Senate or of the whole Congress."

The OWI memorandum was sent to individual news commentators of radio forums, program directors of radio stations, and others in the world of radio entertainment, asking them to advertise and promote the anniversary. It proceeded to give its interpretation of what the Charter promised, including "the guarantee" to every person of freedom from want and freedom from fear.

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"That, of course, is not what the Atlantic Charter said at all", Mr. Lewis told his audience. "What it did say was that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations . . . assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

"That is a long, far cry from any guarantee.

"The memorandum also says that the Atlantic Charter has been formally adopted by all the United Nations. That is a flat, diametric misstatement of fact. The Charter has not been formally adopted even by us, the United States. For the United States, it was signed by President Roosevelt, who can bind the United States to nothing whatsoever without the consent of the Senate of the United States and the specific approval of Congress as a whole in carrying out whatever material program is involved.

"On the part of Russia, it was signed merely by Maxim Litvinoff, the Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and it was not approved by the Russian Soviet at all. The same thing is true in almost all of the nations involved, including Britain."

"To summarize", said Mr. Lewis, "the OWI - a Government bureau supposed to deal in facts and facts only - is asking the entire radio industry to launch a propaganda campaign, to sell the American people on the idea that the Atlantic Charter meant, not what the President said; not what the Charter said; but rather something entirely different, which the OWI perhaps would like it to mean."

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JERSEY CITY, TAMPA POWER INCREASES DENIED; MIAMI O.K.

The Federal Communications Commission has denied the application of the Bremer Broadcasting Corporation, licensee of Station WAAT, Jersey City, N.J., for a construction permit to increase power from one to five kilowatts, install a new transmitter and effect changes in its directional antenna system for night use. WAAT is presently licensed to operate on 970 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, unlimited time, with a directional antenna at night.

At the same time, the Commission denied the application of The Tribune Company, licensee of WFLA, Tampa, Florida, for a construction permit to increase its power from 1 to 5 kilowatts during nighttime operation and to make correspondent changes in its directional antenna. WFLA now operates on 970 kilocycles with power of 5 kilowatts day and 1 KW night, with directional antenna, unlimited time.

The Commission's action on both these applications followed its policy with respect to the use of critical materials during the war period.

In another action, the Commission adopted a Decision and Order modifying a construction permit granted December 9, 1941, to

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that
the within and foregoing is a true and correct
copy of the original as the same appears
in the records of the Department of the Interior.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

Very truly yours,
J. M. McKIM,
Secretary of the Interior.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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copy of the original as the same appears
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the Miami Broadcasting Co., licensee of Station WQAM, Miami, Florida, so as to permit utilization of its present transmitter site and antenna, with 5 kilowatts power, subject to certain specified conditions. WQAM is now operating on 560 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt day and night, unlimited time.

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PROBE OF OWI BROADCASTS TO BE ASKED OF CONGRESS

Congress having lopped off the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, it will be asked to lop off the Overseas Branch by Representative J. William Ditter, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Recalling assurances to Congress that the OWI Overseas Branch would adhere to the purpose for which it was created, Mr. Ditter said:

"Now in spite of those assurances we find the OWI again browbeating the radio industry into deluging the American public with distorted propaganda based upon the coming anniversary of the Atlantic Charter, Saturday. It in effect tells radio stations and networks to broadcast that the Atlantic Charter frees the world from fear and want.

"Such an intimidation is sheer nonsense. It would have the radio listeners told that the Atlantic Charter has been adopted by all of the United Nations, and that is a plain misstatement of fact. It seeks to intimidate the broadcasters by asking that the amount of time devoted to Atlantic Charter propaganda be made known to OWI in a special report. Obviously OWI is up to its old tricks."

"It is conceivable that the 'Moronic little King' broadcast delayed the capitulation of the Italian government and thereby added to American casualties", Representative Ditter said.

"Congress, I am convinced, will not continue to tolerate such activities on the part of the Office of War Information. If that office is to be maintained, it must remove all semblance of political partisanship; it must rid itself of such stupidity as made the Italian broadcast possible."

Elmer Davis, Director of OWI just returned from overseas again denied that he would resign.

Palmer Hoyt, Director of the Domestic Division, said Bureau personnel reductions included:

Special services, from 281 to 88; motion pictures, 130 to 14; radio, 69 to 53; graphics and printing, 74 to 25; news 189 to 146; publications, 37 to none; program coordination, 50 to 44.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that
the following is a true and correct
copy of the original as the same
exists in the records of the
Department of the Interior.

WITNESSETH my hand and seal of office
this 1st day of January, 1900.

JOHN D. BROWN, Secretary of the Interior.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that
the following is a true and correct
copy of the original as the same
exists in the records of the
Department of the Interior.

WITNESSETH my hand and seal of office
this 1st day of January, 1900.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that
the following is a true and correct
copy of the original as the same
exists in the records of the
Department of the Interior.

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Mr. Hoyt said that the Domestic Division had cut 777 employees from a 1,269-man staff to conform with Congressional reduction of its operating budget to \$2,250,000 from the \$8,800,000 it had asked.

Four major curtailments saved \$4,450,000 of the \$5,550,000 cut from the Division's budget by Congress. Elimination of the field bureaus saved \$1,500,000 and cut off 370 employees. The motion picture bureau was allowed \$50,000 for current operations and \$950,000 was saved. The Division abandoned poster and pamphlet publication at a saving of \$2,000,000, Mr. Hoyt said.

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ANTI-PETRILLO FIGHT GAINS CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT

Further Congressional interest in ending the Petrillo log jam that bars making of broadcasters' discs, was shown when Representative Joseph C. Baldwin (R), of New York, said Thursday that he would back a bill introduced by Representative Hugh Scott, Jr. (D), of Pennsylvania, which would bring recordings under the copyright law entitling the performer to royalties if his records were broadcast. Representative Baldwin said he believed there might be similar action in the Senate.

Along with this development there came an announcement today (Friday) that the War Labor Board panel, which will hear the Petrillo case, will probably convene in New York City, Monday, September 6th, with the possibility of a short preliminary session the Thursday before.

Trouble was apparently indicated for Mr. Petrillo when some 700 members of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, one of his own unions, expressed themselves as opposed to the plan of Petrillo for free concerts in small communities. While the musicians made it clear that they were not fighting the recording ban, they said they had noted that Mr. Petrillo had declared repeatedly that its purpose was to aid needy musicians.

"Last week, in an apparent desire to gain the public good will, the Federation announced that it would spend \$500,000 on a program designed to bring good music to small communities", their petition set forth. "Are the musicians who are to be so used unemployed? No! Famous symphony orchestras have been designated to do this work."

Also taking a wallop at the Petrillo-FDR free concert plan and at Petrillo personally, the New York Times says:

"Marshall Field, as President of the Board of Directors of the Philharmonic Symphony Society, has asked James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, to lift immediately his ban on the recording of symphonic music.

It was said that the Committee had not yet decided
 to hold a public hearing on the proposed legislation.
 The committee had not yet decided whether to hold a public hearing.

But the committee had not yet decided whether to hold a public hearing.
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"My plea to you, and I am sure it will be the plea of the management of every symphonic orchestra in America', Mr. Field wrote, 'is that you will immediately lift your ban on recording of symphonic music and by doing so contribute to the availability of symphonic music throughout this country in a manner that not even your proposed concerts can accomplish.'

"This plea has the merits of understatement. Mr. Petrillo, through the use of irresponsible private power, is denying music to millions by his ban on recording, while he ostentatiously offers 'free concerts' as a special favor to a few thousand. Why should the country be placed in the position of pleading with Mr. Petrillo to remove a ban that he ought never to have had the power to impose? Mr. Petrillo has this power only because Congress and the Administration have in effect delegated such power to him. If they will revise our ill-considered labor laws, which give Mr. Petrillo the power to impose ruinous boycotts against individual musicians as well as concert halls, theatres, restaurants, transcription companies and radio stations, nobody will have to appeal to Mr. Petrillo not to abuse his powers. They will no longer be his to abuse."

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WAY CLEARED TO CONSTRUCT OR CHANGE LOCAL STATIONS

Upon consideration of a report and recommendation of its Committee on Critical Radio Materials, the Federal Communications Commission has determined that under certain stated conditions it would be in the public interest to grant applications for permits involving the use of idle equipment to increase power of 100-watt local channel standard broadcast stations to 250 watts and for construction of new 100-watt or 250-watt local channel stations.

Applications for permits to construct new 100-watt and 250-watt local channel standard broadcast stations in cities or towns where no station is located at present and not located in metropolitan districts already served by radio stations, and applications to increase power of local channel stations to 250 watts may be granted upon a satisfactory showing that:

1. All required materials, except vacuum tubes, may be obtained without priority assistance. (The Commission is informed by the War Production Board that building construction requires a clearance which may be obtained only when that agency is satisfied that a direct contribution toward winning the war is clearly indicated.)
2. Such applications involve no inconsistencies with the Commission's Rules and Regulations.
3. Such applications tend toward a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio service, are consistent with sound allocation principles, offer substantial improvement in standard broadcast service, and
4. Such applications are otherwise in the public interest.

This document contains information which is classified "TOP SECRET" under Executive Order 12958, Section 1.5, as amended, and is exempt from automatic downgrading and declassification.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 06-17-2003 BY SP-6 BTJ/KJS

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to develop a plan of action.

8/13/43

Applications for local channel stations or changes in such stations which have been dismissed without prejudice, pursuant to the policy announced April 27, 1942, may be reinstated for consideration in the light of the new circumstances upon submission of a petition within thirty days of this date showing (1) that such application is in conformity with the foregoing enumerated conditions; and (2) any and all changes with respect to facts and circumstances as represented in the original application.

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COX-FCC N.Y. HEARINGS TO CONTINUE THROUGH NEXT WEEK

The sub-committee hearings in New York of the select committee headed by Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, investigating the Federal Communications Commission which were only expected to last a few days are scheduled to continue for at least another week. No date has as yet been set for the resumption of the meetings of the full committee in Washington.

Reports of how the FCC and the Office of War Information allegedly cooperated to influence hiring and firing of foreign language radio personnel were read into the record at the New York hearings.

Robert K. Richards, Executive Assistant for Broadcasting in the Office of Censorship, quoted Sidney Spear, FCC attorney, as saying the FCC helped force removal of radio station personnel objected to by Lee Falk, head of the OWI's foreign language broadcast section. He also quoted Mr. Falk as asking censorship to notify him in advance of any plan to remove an individual from the air so the OWI could recommend a successor.

Mr. Spear was quoted in the Richards report as saying that when Mr. Falk objected to a broadcaster he would tell the FCC, and when the station applied for a renewal the FCC would "tip off" Mr. Falk, who then would call upon the station manager and suggest that the employee be fired.

Then the manager would be given "some time to think this over", Mr. Richards further quoted Mr. Speak, and "after a couple of weeks he would begin to notice he was having some trouble getting his license renewed * * * He would fire (the employee) and very shortly after this his license would be renewed."

Eugene L. Garey, General Counsel to the Cox Committee, told the sub-committee:

"If the radio can thus be controlled in August of 1943, there is nothing to prevent the same control from slanting our political news."

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Application for local stations or channels in the
area which have been assigned to the Federal
policy should be made to the Federal Communications
Commission in the light of the fact that the
Commission is the only authority which can
grant or deny such applications. It is in
the public interest that the Commission
should be kept advised of the status of
such applications and of the results thereof.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The information contained in this report is
classified as "Secret" because it contains
information the disclosure of which could
be injurious to the national defense. It
is to be controlled and its use limited
to those personnel who have a valid
need to know it. No one is to be given
access to it unless he has been specifically
authorized to do so.

Reports of this kind are to be handled
as "Secret" and the Office of War Information
is to be kept advised of the status of
such reports. It is the policy of the
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the progress of the war and of the
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8/13/43

BLUE NETWORK SALE NOW AWAITS FCC APPROVAL

The application to transfer the licenses of the three Blue Network stations - WJZ, New York, KGO, San Francisco, and WENR, Chicago - to the new company known as the American Broadcasting System, headed by Edward J. Noble "Lifesaver" candy manufacturer, has been received by the Federal Communications Commission. The Commission may consider the matter at its next meeting Tuesday, August 17th.

The Blue Network was sold to Mr. Noble for \$8,000,000. He is President of the American Broadcasting System and sole owner of its \$4,000,000 of capital stock, according to data filed with the FCC.

Assets of the American Broadcasting System were reported to the FCC as \$8,000,000, including the \$4,000,000 capital stock and the loan is contingent on FCC approval of transfer of the Blue Network.

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WMC MANPOWER REVISION MAY INCLUDE RADIO

It is believed some radio jobs, as well as those in the motion picture and other entertainment industries, may be reclassified when the War Manpower Commission announces a completely overhauled program, probably next Sunday (August 15th).

Scheduled to be announced as part of the new line-up are:

1. A lengthened nondeferable list. Workers whose jobs are added to the nondeferable list will be denied further deferment from the draft unless they shift to war work within a reasonable period of time.
2. A brand new list of "critical" occupations.
3. A revised "controlled hiring" program. Controlled hiring or "job freeze" programs have been adopted in many labor shortage areas. The revision will attempt to standardize the various programs throughout the country as part of a renewed attack on labor turnover.
4. A thawing of the wage control sections of existing manpower orders to permit workers to change jobs for higher pay.

It is estimated 200 different jobs may be classified as critical.

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THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The National Bureau of Investigation is a Federal law enforcement agency, created by the Department of Justice in 1907. It is the largest and most prominent of the Federal law enforcement agencies. The Bureau is headed by the Director, who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Bureau's primary function is to investigate and prevent crimes against the United States, and to enforce the Federal laws. The Bureau is organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific area of law enforcement. The Bureau also has a large number of field offices, which are located in various parts of the country. The Bureau is a very important agency, and it plays a vital role in the Federal law enforcement system.

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THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The recent recall of the nomination of Commissioner George Henry Payne by President Roosevelt evidently continues to puzzle insiders. "I don't believe even George Henry himself knows why the President withdrew his name", a high official said.

Commissioner Walker of the FCC on August 10th granted motion to dismiss without prejudice application for consent to transfer control of Southern California Broadcasting Co. (KWKW), Pasadena, Calif., from Marshall S. Neal, individually and as Trustee of all other stockholders to L. W. Peters.

The WPB Radio and Radar Division has asked the RMA to advise manufacturers that all electronic components now classified as "B" items under CMP procedure are being continued in such classification despite the wide discussions of future CMP changes.

Representing a 525% increase over business signed in July, 1942, the WABC bookings were not only greater than any other July but were the second all-time high for any month, Arthur Hull Hayes, General Manager, said. The all-time monthly record was set in August, '42.

Stockholders of both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph have approved the merger of the two companies. The final decision is with the Federal Communications Commission, which is continuing its hearings. Actual unified operation is expected to take place about October 1st.

"Hams" are heroes in the eighth of a series of real-life dramas, "Not For Glory", to be presented on the NBC Network at 5 to 5:30 P.M., EWT, Saturday, August 14. This weekly feature of war on the home front, presented by the National Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, turns this Saturday to Fort Wayne, Ind., and the service of its radio amateurs during the flood there last May.

Station WTRC, Elkhart, Indiana, will become affiliated with the Blue Network as a basic supplementary station. Effective August 23rd, Station WBLM, Macon, Georgia and effective Sept. 19, Station WGCM, Gulfport, Miss., will also join the Blue Network.

Beverly M. (Bevo) Middleton, Sales Manager of WABC, will leave August 20th to join the Army. John H. (Jack) Field, Jr., who joined WABC last April as an account executive, will succeed Mr. Middleton as Sales Manager.

Construction of the new WJZ transmitter at Lodi, New Jersey, will start next Wednesday, August 18th, at 12:00 noon, when Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network will break the ground. WJZ will complete its new transmitter building, and will reconstruct its 640-foot tower which will go into operation by the latter part of the year

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The present report is a summary of the information received from the various sources mentioned in the preceding report. It is intended to provide a general overview of the situation and to highlight the main points of interest.

The information received from the various sources is as follows: (1) The situation in the area is generally stable, with no major incidents reported. (2) The main points of interest are the activities of the various groups and the movements of the personnel involved.

The WFO has been active in the area, and has been reported to be engaged in various activities. It is believed that the WFO is working to establish a presence in the area and to gain control of the situation.

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There are reports of a number of incidents in the area, and it is believed that these incidents are related to the activities of the various groups. The incidents are being investigated, and it is hoped that the results will provide a clearer picture of the situation.

Section 702, which is a part of the WFO, has been reported to be engaged in various activities. It is believed that the WFO is working to establish a presence in the area and to gain control of the situation.

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No. 1554

August 17, 1943.

SHORT-WAVE BONERS MAY DOOM WHAT IS LEFT OF OWI

With Representative Ditter (R), of Pennsylvania, and Representative Barry (D), of New York, on the warpath and others in Congress sure to follow, it looks as if what was left of the Office of War Information after Congress so mercilessly swung its axe may also be a goner. It seemed to be the idea after that first terrible blow that if Elmer Davis could be eliminated from the picture temporarily by having him take a little trip abroad, things would quiet down. And they probably would have if during his absence the Overseas Branch hadn't insulted the King of Italy by short-wave - the most colossal boner in the history of diplomacy. As if that hadn't been enough, the OWI ideologists later followed through, in the words of Representative Ditter, "by browbeating the radio industry into deluging the American public with distorted propaganda about the Atlantic Charter anniversary".

This touched off the critics anew. "It is not merely the brazen effrontery of the Office of War Information that is causing so much concern", George Rothwell Brown, one of the best known of the Capital correspondents wrote in the Washington Times-Herald. "It is the increasing evidence of its unreliability, the unsoundness of its philosophy, its disregard of truth, and its lack of sound judgment that is developing a strong feeling in Congress that it should be completely reorganized, even to the point of abolishment.

"Whether Elmer Davis can continue to hold it together much longer through the personal prestige which he still maintains is problematical.

"The 'moronic little king' incident has been followed by others even more disquieting.

"During the period of Mr. Davis' absence abroad OWI appears to have got completely out of hand. Under date of August 2, John Hymes, Chief of the Stations Relations Section of the Domestic Radio Bureau, issued an official request to war program managers to ballyhoo the second anniversary, so called, of 'Atlantic Charter Day' - a 'day' incidentally, which has no more existence than John Durfee, OWI's fraudulent 'Voice of America'.

"This communication to the war program managers was predicated on a bare-faced falsehood so serious as to impugn the general veracity of this Government propaganda agency. That falsehood - as T.R. would have said, it would even be possible to use a 'shorter and uglier word', was as follows:

"The Atlantic Charter has been formally adopted by all the United Nations and thus has become the most important single document in setting forth the principles for which we are fighting."

"The deception here must have been deliberate. It constitutes an obvious effort to 'persuade' radio commentators to promulgate an untrue statement. The Atlantic Charter, so called, has not been formally adopted by all the United Nations. In particular it has not been adopted by the United States. It could not be 'adopted' by the United States without the consent of the Senate. It has not even been submitted to the Senate.

"The Atlantic Charter is not even a charter. It is merely the expression of a pious hope by two of the world's most brilliant politicians, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill. It has a political purpose and a political use, but it is not an official document.* * *

"Before the Cox Committee, in New York, allegations have been made of a tieup of OWI and the Federal Communications Commission that reveal an attempt to control radio through the hiring and firing of foreign broadcasters with the desired ideological 'slant'.

"OWI needs a thorough going-over by Congress. It has embarrassed the President. It has embarrassed the State Department. We shall be lucky if it has not embarrassed the British government.

"From information available here, it is clearly indicated that if Mr. Davis does not do a job on OWI, and pronto, Congress will."

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WEISS REBUKES SELF-APPOINTED NEW DEAL CENSOR

George Myers, secretary of the Los Angeles County Democratic Committee is evidently a little wiser than before he encountered Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System. Mr. Myers advised Mr. Weiss that the Committee had passed a resolution taking cognizance of the fact that many commentators were critical of President Roosevelt and the New Deal. Furthermore, the resolution set forth that such broadcasts were made possible by sponsors who were able to purchase the best time on the aid and that the Los Angeles Democratic Committee proposed to "disseminate information" about these critical commentators in a letter to sponsors. There was also a complaint about alleged misstatements Fulton Lewis, Jr. had been making.

Mr. Weiss, replying to the Committee, wrote, in part:

"Upon receipt of the letter to the sponsors, I became aware of the device that your Committee evidently intends to employ by intimidating, if you can, all personalities on the air who do not happen to hold the same political beliefs that you do. I need hardly point out to you how undemocratic and even brazen, the implications of your communications are, and do not believe that it would redound to the credit of your Committee if I were to expose the threats of free speech contained in them."

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FCC N.Y. HEARINGS CONTINUE - FLAMM CASE MAY COME UP

There is every indication that the subcommittee hearings of the House FCC Investigation in New York, which were only expected to last a few days but are now entering their third week in New York, may continue even longer. No one in the office of Chairman Eugene Cox, of Georgia, at the Capitol, would venture an opinion as to when the sessions might be resumed in Washington but it was said there was a possibility of a sub-committee meeting here if the New York proceedings had not finished by that time, a week from Wednesday (August 25).

It is believed sensational charges may be made at the New York hearing in connection with the proposed sale of WMCA by Edward J. Noble, whose purchase of the Blue Network has necessitated his disposing of WMCA so as not to have two stations in New York City. Mr. Noble purchased the station from Donald Flamm. Last week Mr. Flamm brought an action in the State Supreme Court to rescind the sale of WMCA in 1941.

Mr. Flamm, who received \$850,000 for the property, sold January 17, 1941, charged he "was an unwilling seller and was coerced by various threats on the part of defendant and his agent into agreeing to the sale." Mr. Flamm not only wants the station returned to him, but he is asking for an accounting of the profits, explaining he incurred \$200,000 expenses in the negotiations.

Motion for a temporary injunction was heard Friday when Supreme Court Justice David Peck granted a stay order until a decision is handed down probably this week. Regardless of how the Court decides the Flamm case will probably be made a Roman holiday in the Cox-FCC investigation with plenty of charges made by all parties concerned.

There was a lively time in New York last week when Chairman Fly, who "just happened to be there" and still not given an opportunity to testify, answered charges made at the hearings by issuing statements to the press but at the same time charging the opposition with "trying their case in the newspapers".

The principal bone of contention was the FCC War Problems Division, Mr. Fly asserting it had been discontinued, and Eugene L. Garey, Cox Congressional Committee attorney, declaring it "has been changed in no way except in name".

Mr. Fly told an interviewer that the Division existed for about a year and was discontinued about six months ago "largely because some members of the House questioned it." He added that "there may have been some feeling against two or three members of the Division."

Mr. Carey, at his law office, later said that functions of the Division, dealing with supervision of foreign language radio stations in the United States, "are still being carried on. No change has been made except in name."

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1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the study conducted by the research team. The study was designed to investigate the effects of the proposed intervention on the target population. The results indicate that the intervention had a significant positive impact on the outcome measures.

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1. The Commission has received information that the following persons have been identified as having been involved in the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the United States:

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study.

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The War Problems Division entered the testimony at the subcommittee hearing when Robert K. Richards, Executive Assistant for Broadcasting in the Office of Censorship, said that "broadcasters who have talked to me fear mainly one division of the FCC."

"The War Problems Division?" Mr. Garey asked him.

Mr. Richards replied affirmatively.

The House subcommittee recessed over the weekend but are scheduled to resume the New York hearings today (Tuesday).

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CALLS IT THE "COX PERSECUTION COMMITTEE"

Taking another swat at Representative Eugene Cox, of Georgia, Drew Pearson, widely syndicated columnist, writes:

"Congressman Cox's spite investigation of the Federal Communications Commission continues to reach amazing lengths in flouting established legal procedure. Latest flouting of the law is to cross-examine witnesses without any member of the Cox Committee present.

"Actually, a Congressional investigation is supposed to be what it says - an investigation by Congress. Congressional members of a committee are supposed to be present and do the job themselves. But since other members of the Cox Committee apparently regard this as a personal vendetta by Cox against the FCC (the FCC accused him of taking an illegal lobbying fee), they don't come around to many hearings.

"The other day, for instance, Lucien Hilmer, former Assistant General Counsel of the FCC, was called before the alleged Cox Committee. When he arrived, he found two paid minions of the committee, Fred Walker and Ernest Hauser, but no Congressmen. So when they attempted to give him the oath, Hilmer refused.

"This subpoena is returnable before a committee of Congress', he said, 'and no Congressman is present.'

"So after some embarrassed telephoning, Chairman Cox arrived. He tried to make Hilmer swear that he would tell the truth to the 'Committee or its agents', but again Hilmer refused. He pointed out that he was supposed to testify before the committee, not before its agents.

"So Cox finally gave him the correct oath, and sat for a few minutes while Hilmer testified. Then apparently bored with his own inquisition, the little Georgia Congressman departed.

"As soon as he stepped out of the room, Hilmer stopped testifying. So after more scurrying and telephoning, Congressman

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NEW POLICY TO KEEP UP RADIO SETS

A policy to maintain radios, automobiles, refrigerators and other electrical appliances "essential" to the civilian economy, was indicated in the tentative program for production of essential consumer goods presented by WPB, Arthur D. Whiteside, Vice Chairman of the Office of Civilian Requirements, advised. No details as to additional goods which may be authorized for manufacture, however, were indicated, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reports. Among the basic policies announced were:

"Adequate repair parts, replacement parts and labor must be made available to maintain existing essential equipment in the hands of civilians in operating condition."

"The distributive and service trades must be maintained to the extent necessary to make essential goods and services available to civilians when and where needed."

"Every effort will be made to economize the use of resources and to conserve the goods now in civilian hands."

"The emphasis on distribution will be substantially increased", was another policy announced, indicating that OCR has not solved the difficult problem of distribution so that consumers in all localities will have a proportionate share of scarce items, and it was stated that a principal problem facing OCR was 'inadequate distribution of scarce goods', as well as manpower and shortage of critical materials."

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HEARINGS OF BLUE NETWORK SALE MAY BE PUBLIC

It was intimated by Chairman James L. Fly that the Federal Communications Commission hearings to be held before the sale of the Blue Network to Edward J. Noble are approved would probably be public. Mr. Fly said he couldn't speak for the whole Commission in the matter but the Blue Net sale was of such importance that it wouldn't surprise him if there would be a complete public record of it.

Mr. Fly said the question of whether or not there would be a public hearing might be decided at the regular FCC hearing today (Tuesday).

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The New York Fire Department has set a precedent by appointing two women as radio operators at the Fire Department Station WNYF. Their duties will be to get in contact with fireboats, rescue companies and to keep in touch with all branches of the department and broadcast all developments.

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of information to date - most services are voluntary and
of limited duration for about 18 months after the initial
admission to the program.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan of action has been developed, the final step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the steps that have been identified in the plan and monitoring the progress of the implementation.

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The above information was obtained from the files of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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FCC "FEAR" AND "TERRORISM" EXAGGERATIONS, FLY CHARGES

Fresh from the scene of his guerrilla warfare with the Cox FCC Investigating Committee in New York, where he was on the outside looking in, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission at his press conference Monday in Washington continued to talk back to Representative Cox and his associates. Congressional Committee, or no committee, Mr. Fly said, the FCC was going to keep an eagle eye on the foreign language broadcasting stations. He reiterated that the War Problems Division, which was charged with throwing announcers objectionable to the Government off the air, was no longer in existence but said with considerable emphasis that the Commission still is.

"We have in the monitoring of foreign language stations a duty to which we shall devote ourselves", Chairman Fly said. "I think the charges of 'fear' and 'terrorism' in the broadcasting industry raised by the Cox Committee seem to have sprung from the exaggerated description of this foreign language station scrutiny. Anybody who knows anything about the industry or the Commission knows that the average broadcaster has not the slightest ground for worrying about having his license taken away from him."

Mr. Fly said he had been Chairman of the FCC for almost four years and not a single station had ever been off the air on account of its program.

Someone asked if the Chairman meant by that, general approval of the programs of all 900 stations.

"No, I did not mean to say that I approve all program content", Mr. Fly answered. "It is not up to me to say that I approve of the program content and in general it is not up to me to disapprove it. I think there are many cases where the quality of the program can be improved. I think the industry in the interests of its own welfare has in recent months devoted considerable attention to that very program of notching up the level of the programs. That, of course, is their job and not mine."

To a question as to when the Cox Committee might conclude its hearings in New York brought the Communications czar retort that he had no word from the Cox Committee and never had any word from them giving him any information. All he knew about the hearings was what he read in the papers.

"In New York while the Congressional subcommittee hearings were going on, the Associated Press called up mentioning some facts which had been referred to in my press conference the day before", Mr. Fly said. "They wanted to know why those matters have not been cleared up in the hearing. They said that it would take only a few minutes to put in these facts and documents, etc., and why weren't they cleared up at the time of the hearing. I was a little bit shocked that there was anyone connected with the news services following this that did not completely understand that we have not had a chance

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,
January 1, 1901.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1899.

ALBANY:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PRINTERS,
1899.

THE LAND OFFICE
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE
THE RECEIPT OF THE
REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
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to put in a word or a document. In fact that was one of the main points I tried to cover before - there was no opportunity for any sort of hearing. That's one thing that is most discouraging about the whole procedure."

Asked if he thought the FCC would ever have a chance to give its side, the reply was:

"I am very discouraged about the whole business. So long as they are willing to follow the practice of letting their counsel read one paragraph of a letter and not putting the balance of the letter into the record at that time; so long as they take these star chamber records and read four lines from them into the record and refuse to put the balance of it in, and in no case permitting us to see the balance of the document or the balance of the transcript of the star chamber proceedings, and when they put in one letter refusing to take the response to that letter when the response clears up the whole matter - that sort of proceeding as is carried on from day to day - you can't look forward very optimistically for any hearings at all, and certainly there is no prospect of one in the near future. If there were any desire at all to get the full facts, the time to get a letter is the very time when the few lines are read into the record from that letter."

Asked if letters received by the Commission about the Cox hearings were favorable or otherwise, Mr. Fly replied:

"I think consistently so. Particularly since the Committee has so publicly and recurrently demonstrated the attitudes and methods which are going to control the Committee throughout."

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BANKHEAD DEFENDS U. S. ADS IN NEWSPAPERS

There was a lively defense of the bill for the Government to spend \$25,000,000 in newspaper advertising by its co-author Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama. There is a belief if this bill were passed the next move would be to vote a similar subsidy to radio stations.

"It seems strange that some people believe that advertisements sponsored and paid for by business corporations do not threaten the independence of the press", he said, "but that paid advertisements by the Government create a terrible menace. That position is absurd", Senator Bankhead declared.

"Corporations are in a position to select the newspapers from whom they buy space and to withhold future advertisements if the editorial attitude of a newspaper does not suit them", he said. "Under the Bankhead-Cannon bill the Treasury has no discretion about placing or withholding advertisements.

"The Treasury must allocate advertisements under regulations prescribed in cooperation with representatives of newspaper associations and advertising agencies."

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SET MAKERS POST WAR BOARD INITIAL MEETING SEPT. 15

Final arrangements have been made by the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Radio Manufacturers' Association for a conference of the joint committee to consider postwar radio products and services. It is to be known as the Radio Technical Planning Board and the meeting will be held in New York City Wednesday, September 15th.

The "R.T.P.B." will be a technical advisory body to formulate recommendations to the Federal Communications Commission and other government and industry agencies on the technical future of radio developments, including spectrum utilization and systems standardization for many public services, such as television and frequency modulation. The new group will develop studies, investigations, recommendations and standards as are required, submitting them to the FCC and other agencies having final authority.

Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC originally proposed the industry technical organization now being established. The R.T.P.B. will be a representative, all-industry body. Initial sponsors, in addition to RMA and I.R.E., now being invited to participate in its organization meeting, include:

American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Institute of Physics, American Radio Relay League, F.M. Broadcasters, Inc., National Association of Broadcasters, National Independent Broadcasters.

Other major, non-profit radio organizations, as well as communications, aeronautical and similar groups concerned also may be included later.

The respective RMA and IRE Chairmen are A. S. Wells, of Chicago, and Haraden Pratt, of New York, who now are submitting the plans to other industry groups prior to the formal September 15th meeting.

The other members of the RMA Committee are H. C. Bonfig, Camden, N. J.; W. R. G. Baker, Bridgeport, Conn.; R. C. Cosgrove, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter Evans, Baltimore, Md. and Fred D. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa. The other members of the IRE Committee are Alfred N. Goldsmith, New York, N. Y.; B. J. Thompson, Princeton, N.J., and H. M. Turner, New Haven, Conn.

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The Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch has inaugurated a new 15-minute radio program. Its purpose is to broadcast a preview to Columbus and Central Ohio, of the food pages appearing in The Dispatch Friday editions. The announcement says:

"Local radio support is the most recent addition to services offered advertisers who use The Dispatch exclusively."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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SILENCING "UNDESIRABLE BROADCASTERS" PROVES "SHOCK"

Expressing its opinion of disclosures of the Cox Committee New York hearings, the Editor & Publisher said:

"Disclosure that officials of the Federal Communications Commission and the Office of War Information used the former's licensing powers as a means of shutting out 'undesirable' broadcasters should be read with a sense of angry shock, called by its right name and prevented for all future time. The admission by one official that the tactics were 'extra-legal' and that he had to wrestle with his conscience to accept them is just so much chatter. The tactics were not extra-legal, they were plainly illegal, violating a specific dictum of Congress.

"It is intolerable that appointed minor officials should assume the power of final judgment over the utterances of radio speakers. If broadcast statements are treasonable, the law provides measures for dealing with them. If they are subversive or harmful to the national interest we have war time statutes which can be readily invoked. Neither of these smacks of the near blackmail which is implicit in the methods freely admitted in testimony before the House committee.

"Press and radio should stand as one on this issue. If one government underling can assume and get away with the power of gagging a radio speaker, we can be sure that others will try the same schemes in other directions. The postal regulations by which a number of publications have been silenced are already a danger to free publication; let them be administered in the manner described before the Cox Committee this week, and the menace to free journalism will be positive and constant."

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ROCHESTER STATION ASKS COURT RELIEF FROM PETRILLO

Station WSAY at Rochester, N. Y., has turned to the courts to regain its Mutual net programs. The station petitioned for an injunction against Petrillo and Leonard Campbell, presidents, respectively of the A.F.M. and Rochester Musicians Protective Association, seeking to restrain them from pressuring Mutual to prevent the net from supplying the programs. The petition was scheduled for Supreme Court hearing Thursday (12).

It charges unlawful interference with the station's business. It declares the station's owner, Gordon P. Brown, is willing to hire musicians whenever needed at union rates, but he is unwilling to hire unneeded musicians. The union asked that he hire a five-piece orchestra.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the cooperation of the private sector in the development of the country's resources. This is due to a number of factors, including the lack of a clear legal framework for the private sector, the absence of a reliable judicial system, and the lack of a clear policy on foreign investment. The Government has also failed to create a conducive environment for the private sector, which has led to a lack of confidence in the Government's ability to manage the country's resources.

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U.S. NOW HAS SAY-SO OVER BROADCAST ENGINEERS

Broadcast engineers were the only ones in the industry included in the critical list issued by the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service last Sunday. Otherwise radio's classification as an essential industry remains unchanged.

Broadcast engineers will have to be engaged through the U. S. Employment Service and other radio personnel will be forzen into their jobs when regional and local stabilization agreements are adjusted to comply with the new regulations.

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PAUL PORTER GOES STEP HIGHER AS ASSISTANT ESD

Paul A. Porter, formerly counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington, has been made Assistant to Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director. Recently OPA Chief of Rent Control, he was boosted to chief aide of Marvin Jones. In connection with the last promotion, a well-informed person observed:

"The real food czar is now Paul Porter, who has joined the White House staff."

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RADIO ENCOURAGES YOUNG AMERICANS TO WRITE SOLDIERS

An article in Liberty Magazine captioned "A Million Kids Take Pen in Hand", says:

"Upon her return to America after four and a half months in the North Africa war theater, Martha Raye, of motion-picture fame, declared, 'The troops' only complaint was that they didn't get enough letters from home. That's what they want most.' If letters from home are what our fighting men want, 1,200,000 American kids are going to see that they get them!

"A few months ago Jack Armstrong, the redoubtable All-American Boy, who may be heard on your Blue Network station any weekday afternoon, organized the Write-A-Fighter Corps. At present it boasts amembership of more than 1,200,000 boys and girls between the ages of six and sixteen. The Corps has grown with a snowball-downhill impressiveness, and ranges from coast to coast and border to border."

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 ::::: TRADE NOTES :::::
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Speaking of post-war developments, Senator Harry S. Truman (D), of Missouri, had this to say of television:

"Television is on the threshold of great development. It is true that there are many technical and commercial difficulties which must still be overcome. But the day cannot be far off when our homes, schools offices and automobiles will be equipped with television sets."

 Majestic Radio and Television Corporation - Year to May 31:
 Net income \$394,430, Or 37 cents each on 925,715 common shares in contrast to net loss of \$51,512 in previous fiscal year.

 Station KFMB, San Diego, California, will become affiliated with the Blue Network on September 1, as the San Diego outlet, replacing Station KFSD.

 Walter E. Schneider, Associate Editor of Editor and Publisher, will join the NBC press staff September 1, as Magazine Editor.

 Western Union informed the Federal Communications Commission that all "unnecessary duplicating branch offices and tributary offices" will be consolidated if the pending plan for merging its system with Postal Telegraph is approved.

 A new book is "Radio Networks and the Federal Government" by Dr. Thomas Porter Robinson, published by Columbia University Press, \$3. Dr. Robinson is an economist at present connected with the Office of Price Administration.

 A new line of two-bearing (ball), 3600-rpm motor-alternator sets in integral ratings up to 5 kva, single-phase, has been announced by the Motor Division of the General Electric Company. Compact and light in weight, these alternator sets are designed for converting direct current to alternating current for various uses. These include any applications which require a-c power, such as radio and other electronic equipment of standard a-c design.

 At the head of the editorial column of the Westmoreland Observer, a weekly newspaper published in Westmoreland County, Pa., this slogan appears:

"Get your news from the radio
 Get your ideas from us."

 Station W6XYZ, Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., was granted license to cover construction permit, as modified, which authorized new experimental television broadcast station.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

AUG 20 1943

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRANK E. MULLEN

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G.O.P. TO FIGHT TO GET ITS SIDE TO SOLDIERS BY RADIO

It has been learned that Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee and his colleagues will put up the biggest kind of a fight to combat the fourth term short-wave radio campaign among the soldiers. The necessity for this was brought home to the Republicans by President Roosevelt's recent outline of post-war benefits for service men. The War Department explained that only 200 words of the speech were broadcast to the soldiers but the Republicans quickly countered by asserting that these 200 words covered the President's program of aid for the soldiers when they are mustered out. Chairman Spangler made a heated protest but up to now it apparently has gone unheeded. The Republicans obviously were caught napping and in some confusion but campaign strategy with regard to reaching the boys by radio in the future in whatever part of the world they may be will be one of the important topics of discussion when the Republican Postwar Policy Advisory Council meets at Mackinac Island, Mich., Monday, September 6th.

This may even be one of the subjects included by Mr. Spangler in his address which will be broadcast over the NBC and possibly other networks when the Mackinac convention opens.

When queried about the demand of Mr. Spangler that he be allowed to answer President Roosevelt, Elmer Davis passed the buck by saying that broadcasting to troops is now in the hands of the Army. Secretary Stimson, himself a Republican, as yet, however, has not only refused to make amends for the President's alleged fourth term appeal to the soldiers, but has kept mum as to what might happen if another such speech were made. Nor has Secretary of the Navy Knox, also in a strategic position with regard to overseas communications, and himself likewise a Republican, been heard from.

Newspaper commentators in the meantime have kept the pot boiling.

"The episode excited much political acrimony", Mark Sullivan wrote. "This acrimony will recur when the President makes his next radio address. And it will recur with especial bitterness if and when the President becomes a candidate for a fourth term.

"The war creates a special condition. Soldiers abroad are not ordinarily reached by the regular radio networks, nor by newspapers. They are cut off from the ordinary sources by which public opinion is made and communicated.

"But it is necessary that there be means of reaching them for military purposes, for what is called 'indoctrination', for

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first period of the history of the United States is the period of the discovery and settlement of the continent. This period is divided into three main parts: the period of discovery, the period of settlement, and the period of the struggle for independence. The period of discovery is the period from the first European discovery of the continent to the first settlement. The period of settlement is the period from the first settlement to the first struggle for independence. The period of the struggle for independence is the period from the first struggle for independence to the present time.

The second period of the history of the United States is the period of the struggle for independence. This period is divided into two main parts: the period of the struggle for independence, and the period of the establishment of the new government. The period of the struggle for independence is the period from the first struggle for independence to the present time. The period of the establishment of the new government is the period from the first establishment of the new government to the present time.

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The fifth period of the history of the United States is the period of the present time. This period is divided into two main parts: the period of the present time, and the period of the future. The period of the present time is the period from the present time to the present time. The period of the future is the period from the present time to the future.

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morale, for amusement and the like. To do this special facilities are set up by the Government. These facilities are operated and controlled by Government officials.

"If soldiers abroad are to be enlightened about the matters that compose political issues, they cannot be restricted to hearing speeches from the President; they must also hear what is said by the Administration's critics."

Said Gould Lincoln in the Washington Star:

"Chairman Spangler of the Republican National Committee issued a statement at the time denouncing the President's address as an attempt to make political capital with the armed forces.

"He requested that his statement be sent to the armed forces, making the request of both Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox, both Republicans, by the way. So far as is known, the request has not been and will not be granted. If such a policy is continued, it will be a lopsided political campaign next year so far as the armed forces are concerned, with the Democrats holding all the cards."

Much along the same line George Rothwell Brown of the Washington Times-Herald added:

"Secretary Stimson did not cause to be broadcast to the fighting forces the Republican protest that the President in outlining this program at this time had plainly indulged, for his own political benefit, in fourth-term propaganda.

"Mr. Stimson's action thoroughly confirms the charge of political motive in the President's radio address, if any confirmation were needed.

"But if Mr. Harrison Spangler, the Republican National Chairman, thinks he can accomplish anything at bawling out the President for being what he is and long has been, a clever and resourceful politician, he is going to find himself sadly mistaken."

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ARMY NEEDS AND WILL BUY CIVILIAN RADIO EQUIPMENT

Hundreds of short wave sets and other items of amateur radio equipment are now being used by Signal Corps units of the Army Service Forces. There is need, however, for even greater quantities of this type equipment. The Emergency Purchase Section, Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District, 5000 Wissahickon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is charged with the purchase of such items from civilians desiring to aid the war effort by offering them for sale.

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Insofar as radio equipment is concerned, purchases are confined to certain high grade or scarce instruments which are no longer manufactured or which are needed in greater quantities. The list of "wanted" instruments ranges from standard and commercial short wave sets to ordinary meters. The greatest need, however, is for testing equipment, such as oscilloscopes, signal generators, tube-checkers, etc. All material is shipped to troops overseas, to Army training schools or allocated to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Army will buy the following radio equipment from private individuals:

Standard and commercial built short wave transmitters (such as Hallicrafters HT-1, etc.; Temco and Collins Model 32 and 30) and Standard and commercial built short-wave receivers (such as Hallicrafter, National, RCA, RME, Hammarlund or Howard); AC and DC Voltmeters, Ammeters, Milliameters, Radio Frequency Meters and Volt-ohm-milliameters; Oscilloscopes 2-3 inch; Audio signal generators, 30-15000 cycles; RF signal generators 15-215 megacycles; late model tube checkers and other test equipment.

It is emphasized that owners who wish to sell radio equipment to the Army Signal Corps should not send it in without prior request from the Emergency Purchase Section, Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District. A letter to that office listing the equipment that individuals wish to dispose of will receive prompt attention and full details of how the transaction is consummated will be supplied.

Price consideration is based upon your net cost less reasonable depreciation for use, age and condition of equipment. Inasmuch as all equipment is being purchased FOB Philadelphia, cost of packing and shipping can be shown separately so that an allowance for the costs can be made when material is accepted.

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WEISS POLITICAL CENSORSHIP FIGHT ATTRACTS WIDE NOTICE

Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System and Vice President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, refusing to be bluffed by the political censorship threats of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee and his expose of their attempt to muzzle West Coast radio stations attracted country-wide attention.

As reported in our last issue, George Myers, Committee secretary, in whose name the ultimatum was delivered, was quick to call the incident a "misunderstanding with no intention to intimidate anyone". However, Mr. Heiww, whose network operates 33 stations on the Pacific Coast had received the threat in black and white and didn't mince words in denouncing the attempt of Myers and the Committee in its effort to kill off anti-New Deal comment.

A lengthy dispatch to the New York Times from Los Angeles describing the battle for free speech said, in part:

"The Democratic Committee adopted a resolution asserting that a condition existed in the broadcasting industry 'by which a large number of commentators are expressing views diametrically opposed to the ideals and aims of the Democratic party and its leader, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.'

"A copy of the resolution was sent to Mr. Weiss, followed a few days later by a copy of a letter sent to the sponsors of the Fulton Lewis broadcasts. This second letter stated that the sponsors must accept equal responsibility for 'misstatements' by the commentator.

"It called upon the sponsors to instruct Mr. Lewis, when 'misstatements' were made in his critical remarks about government bureaus, to devote 'five times as much of his radio program to acknowledging and correcting his errors as he used erroneously presenting his misstatements as facts.'

"Radio executives asserted that the letter carried implications of a secondary boycott, as in its notice that if the sponsors concurred in the demands this would be evidence that 'your company merits support.'

"In reply to the letters, Mr. Weiss wrote:

"I became aware of the device that your Committee evidently intends to employ by intimidating, if you can, all personalities on the air who do not happen to hold the same political beliefs that you do.

"I need hardly to point out to you how undemocratic and even brazen the implications of your communications are, and do not believe that it would redound to the credit of your committee if I were to expose the threats to free speech contained in them."

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RADIO TO PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN CAPITAL WAR EXHIBIT

Equipment of the Army Signal Corps including the latest radio devices will be displayed at the 18-day War Department Exhibition in Washington, beginning Thursday, September 9th. It is described as the biggest public exhibition ever attempted by the Army and will be held to promote the war bond drive.

There will be a grandstand seating 10,000. The show will be spread out over an area of approximately six blocks on the Ellipse and Mall just back of the White House. It will extend from Fourteenth Street to what would be Sixteenth Street if it were cut through and from Constitution Avenue to a depth of about three blocks.

There will also be personal appearances of some of the leading radio and screen artists.

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3. It is recommended that the [redacted] be monitored closely, and any further activities be reported immediately to the appropriate authorities.

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BROADCASTERS WOULD RE-DEFINE FCC'S POWER

The broadcasting industry is strongly united in the demand for new legislation re-defining the powers and scope of the Federal Communications Commission, Neville Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters, said this week, following a meeting of the NAB Legislative Committee in Washington last Tuesday. Reports from meetings in nearly half the 17 NAB districts, the first since the Supreme Court FCC network decision of May 10, were reviewed.

"Most of the meetings have resulted in the passage of resolutions and the appointment of District Legislative Committees. Recognition of the industry's peril is evident in these moves", Mr. Miller concluded.

Continued formulation of plans and policies occupied the Committee during its all day session, including discussions of the White-Wheeler bill, scheduled for hearings in September, and the Holmes Bill, recently refiled in the House of Representatives.

Committee members present were: Nathan Lord, WAVE, Louisville, Ky.; Clair McCollough, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.; Joseph Ream, CBS, New York; William Barlow, appearing for James D. Shouse, WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ed. Yocum, Billings, Montana; and G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, S.C.

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FLY GETS MORE PUBLICITY THAN IF ALLOWED TO TESTIFY

If Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission had been allowed to testify in the regular way in the FCC Investigation, he would have been in the newspapers a day or two and then out. With Representative Cox slamming the door in his face and Fly flying back every day or so with a press statement although he has never been on the witness stand, he has been continually buzzing around Cox and getting as much if not more publicity as Congressman Cox.

A typical example was last Wednesday when the Federal Communications Commission was charged with having caused the dismissal of George Brunner a German language announcer on the foreign language station WBNX in New York. W. C. Alcorn, Manager of the station, was said to have let Mr. Brunner out after hearing from Lee Falk of OWI.

Henry F. Wolfgang was charged with supplying information about Brunner to the FCC prior to Falk's action. Wolfgang, described as a narcotic addict, according to the evidence, was listed by the New York City police as a potential Nazi spy. He had posed as a refugee, it was brought out, and was employed by the publication PM for two months, to write special articles.

1990-1991

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The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed as members of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America:

John J. ...
James H. ...
William F. ...
Charles E. ...
Robert L. ...

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Under the usual procedure, Chairman Fly, desiring to enter a denial, would have done so a day or so later on the witness stand but instead issued a denial to the press so speedily that it almost got into the same edition of the newspapers with the original charges.

"The FCC had nothing whatsoever to do with the dismissal of George Brunner as an announcer for Station WBNX", the FCC Chairman declared.

"FCC's interviews with Henry H. Wolfgang had nothing whatsoever to do with the dismissal of Mr. Brunner.

"Mr. Brunner was dismissed in June, 1942 - one whole year before any representative of FCC ever met Henry Wolfgang.

"It was in May, 1943 - one year after the Brunner dismissal - that Wolfgang came to the FCC legal office in New York and told the sensational story concerning alleged Nazi radio activities. FCC agents in conjunction with the FBI investigated his charges immediately. They discovered the New York police record which listed Wolfgang as a potential spy with definite indications of working for the Gestapo, and his history as a narcotic addict, and dropped the man at once.

"The record will substantiate each of these facts."

Making the point that Capital opinion is not flattering to the FCC Congressional investigation, Variety had this to say:

"Whether or not Rep. Eugene Cox's probe of the Federal Communications Commission is a 'washout' as Chairman Fly of FCC suggests, on Capitol Hill the undercurrent of opinion is that Congress sacrificed some integrity by placing the Georgia member in charge of the inquiry. The Washington Post, a liberal Republican paper, has been bitter in its condemnation of a Congressional inquiry where the chairman serves as judge and jury over a Federal agency that has frankly accused him of irregular practice.

"Speaker Rayburn and House Majority leader John W. McCormack could have blocked the appointment of Congressman Cox had they been so disposed, and a petition to the House Judiciary committee pointed out the weaknesses in having a man under charges by the FCC conduct an inquiry into its administration. Nothing was done about the petition and those who defend Cox say that the Washington Post is dealing in politics with its purpose to discredit a Democratic House committee.

"In the Senate and House press galleries, the comment is that Congressman Cox picked a real master in public relations when he knocked the chip off Fly's shoulders. Although the Cox committee has been guided in its procedure by a recognized publicity expert, Chairman Fly has been able to compete with him for newspaper headlines and frequently beats him to the printed punch. Fly has a strong supporter in Drew Pearson, whose syndicated column 'Washington Merry-Go-Round' circulates in some 600 newspapers, and who is continually

The following information was obtained from the records of the
 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the
 Bureau of Reclamation, and is being furnished to you for your
 information. It is to be understood that this information is not
 to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was
 furnished, and that it is not to be distributed to any other
 person without the express written consent of the Department of
 the Interior.

19. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1991; 265: 1001-1005.

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prodding Attorney-General Biddle to take some action on the charges preferred against Congressman Cox, now pigeon-holed at the Department of Justice. Biddle seems reluctant to cross swords with the anti-administration and Republican bloc in Congress."

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FCC SETS SEPT. 10 FOR PUBLIC HEARING ON BLUE NET SALE

As had been expected, there will be a public hearing by the Federal Communications Commission on the proposed \$8,000,000 sale to the American Broadcasting System, organized by Edward J. Noble, the Lifesaver Candy king. This announcement came from the Commission earlier in the week:

"In view of the national importance and general public interest in the proposed sale of the Blue Network, Inc., licensee of three radio stations and operator of a major network, the Federal Communications Commission has designated for public hearing on September 10 next, the application for consent to transfer control of the Blue Network Company, Inc., from Radio Corporation of America to the American Broadcasting System, Inc.

"Under Section 310(b) of the Communications Act, the Commission must act upon the transfer of control of the three stations - WJZ (New York City), WENR (Chicago), and KGO (San Francisco) which are licensed by the Blue Network, Inc. Also involved in the transfer and subject to Commission approval are 48 relay stations licensed to the Blue and authority to transmit programs to Canada.

"The procedure of public hearing on this application, it was noted, will provide opportunity for presentation of all material evidence and enable the Commission to obtain full information regarding the proposed transfer. The full Commission will preside at the September hearing."

By way of acquainting the executives and department heads of the Blue Network with Mr. Noble, Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, gave a luncheon for him at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York last Thursday.

The new American Broadcasting System, with a Delaware charter, has Mr. Noble as President; Earle A. Anderson of Upper Montclair, N.J., as Vice-President and C. Nicholas Priaulx, Yonkers, N.Y., as Secretary-Treasurer.

The application shows that Mr. Noble personally put up \$1,000,000 of the \$8,000,000 involved in the sale and will hand over the rest when the FCC gives its approval. He is believed ready to put up another \$3,000,000 and has arranged to borrow \$4,000,000 from three New York banks. The new corporation has a capitalization of 500,000 shares of common, with \$10 par value. Four hundred thousand shares will be issued when the deal is closed.

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CHARGES OHIO STATION USED SMITH-CONNALLY ACT TO CENSOR

Richard T. Frankenstein, Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), reported to Washington that an Ohio station had used the Smith-Connally anti-strike act to keep him from making political references.

The speech, prepared for delivery over Station WHKC at Columbus, Ohio, Frankenstein said, included a criticism of Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, and Representative John M. Vorys (R), of Ohio, "for their antilabor, anti-Roosevelt, anti-farmer voting records in the Seventy-eighth Congress." Frankenstein had planned to praise Senator Harold H. Burton (R), of Ohio, for a "far-sighted approach" to American foreign policy.

"I was advised by the program director of the station, John Moses, that all references to political figures must be deleted", Frankenstein said in a statement. "This is the first known instance of a radio station using the Smith-Connally law to prohibit a union official from making a political speech."

The CIO official said he was turning the censored copy of the speech over to the Federal Communications Commission, asking that the FCC authorize station WHKC to allot time for a reading of the uncensored script.

Mr. Moses based his interpretation of the Smith-Connally Act on a syndicated newspaper column by David Lawrence, Frankenstein said. In a letter to the FCC, Frankenstein said "we trust that the Federal Communications Commission will not permit the radio stations of the United States to base their broadcasting policy on David Lawrence's column."

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CLAIMS FCC GAVE LICENSE ONLY WHEN 2 ANNOUNCERS FIRED

Only after foreign language Station WGES in Chicago had discharged two announcers at the request of the Federal Communications did the Commission renew the station's license, Arnold B. Hartley told the Cox FCC Investigation sub-committee in New York Thursday. The names of the announcers who thus allegedly had to walk the plank were Stefano Luotto and Remo Conti.

Hartley, now a program director at Station WOV, New York, testified the owner of the Chicago station, Dr. John Dyer, sent him to Washington last October to find out why the FCC would not give the station a renewal of its license.

He said two officials of the FCC's War Problems Division, Jerome H. Spingarn and Nathan David, told him the FCC had received complaints about the two announcers.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

On the 10th day of October, 1951, the Director of the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, presented to the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, a report on the results of the 1950 Census of the United States.

The report, which is the first of a series of reports on the results of the 1950 Census, contains a summary of the results of the census, and a detailed analysis of the results of the census. The report is divided into two main parts: a summary of the results of the census, and a detailed analysis of the results of the census.

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Eugene L. Garey, counsel to the subcommittee of the Cox Congressional Committee, read into the record a letter Hartley said he wrote to Dr. Dyer after talking to Springarn and David.

"Luotto and Conti will have to go. They will have to get off the air.

"If we don't clean up, it is possible that we will be called to account on two purely technical charges, since the FCC will not in all likelihood fight the case of the Luotto issue."

He said he was aware at the time that the FCC had no authority to ban station personnel, but that the two announcers were dismissed last March, and afterward Station WGES received a renewal of its license.

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For Release Tuesday Afternoon, August 24, 1943.

FTC CITES ANOTHER SHORT-WAVE DIATHERMY CONCERN

Charles Shapiro, trading as Modern Home Diathermy, 505 W. 8th St., Los Angeles, selling and distributing diathermy machines designated "Vitatherm Short Wave Diathermy", is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation and false advertising.

In advertisements in newspapers, pamphlets and other media, the respondent has made the following representations, among others, concerning his product:

"VITATHERM Short Wave Diathermy In Your Home!"

"Electro-Magnetic Waves generated by the oscillator of the Vitatherm produce a thorough, regulated heat directly within and throughout the body part under treatment. . ."

"These physiological responses of the body to Short Wave Diathermy have aided in relieving thousands of medically diagnosed cases of arthritis, asthma, bronchitis, lumbago, neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism, sinusitis and many kindred disorders. Eminent medical practitioners regard Short Wave Diathermy as a great contribution of modern science to the treatment of disease and the alleviation of pain."

The complaint charges these representations are grossly exaggerated, false and misleading, and that individual self-application of the device by the unskilled lay public in the home, under conditions prescribed in the advertising or under such conditions as are customary or usual, is not an effective treatment nor does its use constitute a competent remedy for any of the ailments enumerated.

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It is the policy of the United States to support the people of the Republic of China in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

The United States will continue to support the people of the Republic of China in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

The United States will continue to support the people of the Republic of China in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The United States will continue to support the people of the Republic of China in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Chicago Theatre of the Air (WGN and MBS) will try out a new radio operetta Saturday, September 11th, written by Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press. Its scene is laid on the new Alaska Highway.

The Board of Directors of the American Guild of Musical Artists, has voted in favor of merging with the American Federation of Radio Artists. Lawrence Tibbett is President of both unions, which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The radio union is scheduled to act on the merger proposal at its annual convention next Saturday in Chicago.

According to a report of the Blue Network's progress in 1943 made to Fred Thrower, Vice-President in Charge of Sales, the sales curve will shoot sharply upward during the second half of the year, in view of the ten additional programs signed up for July, August and September and the six regular programs due back on the air in the Fall after a Summer hiatus. The outlook for the second six months of the year promises an even more favorable record than the first half, when one-quarter of the Blue's lineup of 36 sponsored programs were newcomers to the network.

The Federal Communications Commission has denied without prejudice the application of R. O. Hardin and J. C. Buchanan, doing business as Nashville Broadcasting Co., for a permit to construct a new local broadcasting station at Nashville, Tenn., to operate on a frequency 1240 kilocycles, with power of 250 watts, unlimited time.

Ensign John Robertson, son of Mr. Hugh Robertson, Executive Vice-President of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, was married last week to Miss Marjorie Davidson of River Forest. Lieut. Hugh Robertson, Jr., also of the Navy acted as best man. Ensign Robertson is in the Naval Air Force and recently returned from active duty in the South Pacific war theater.

The Philco Corporation announced this week that its consolidated net income last year of \$2,209,992, or \$1.61 a share, remained unchanged following final renegotiation of its war-production contracts for 1942. Under the agreement, the company said, it had been necessary to make a net adjustment of \$220,350, but this was provided from the \$1,000,000 reserve for contingencies established last year. The reserve for contingencies established now is \$779,650. Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents a share on the common stock; previous payments this year were a similar amount in June and 15 cents in March.

The Federal Communications Commission designated for hearing the application for renewal of license of Georgia School of Technology (Station WGST), Atlanta, Ga. Chairman Fly and Commissioner Craven voted "no". This case has attracted considerable attention because of the interest in it by former Governor Townsend of Georgia and Representative Eugene Cox, Chairman of the present FCC Investigation.

The Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. has this day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. do hereby authorize the President of the Company to execute and deliver to the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. a certificate of incorporation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. in the State of New York.

In testimony whereof, the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. has caused this resolution to be signed by its President and the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. and the same to be attested by its Secretary.

Witness my hand and the seal of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. this 11th day of November, 1911.

By the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc.

By the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc.

By the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc.

Following the resignation of Oscar Turner, Program Manager of NBC's Radio-Recording Division, who goes to the Office of War Information, Norman Cloutier has been appointed Manager of Thesaurus programs and will have charge of all matters pertaining to the programming of Thesaurus. He will also continue to be responsible for all recording copyright matters. Morris W. Hamilton will become Program Manager.

Zonite Products Corp., Chrysler Bldg., New York, engaged in the sale of Forhan's Toothpaste, a cosmetic preparation, and Erwin, Wasey & Company, Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, advertising agency, which has participated in the preparation and dissemination of advertising matter for Forhan's Toothpaste, are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation, in advertisements in newspapers and periodicals, by radio continuities and other means.

Finch Telecommunications, Inc.; Four months to April 30: Net profit, \$120,199, equal to 52 cents each on 231,100 shares, which is in contrast to the deficit of \$12,462 reported for the year ended December 31, 1942.

Station KOAM, The Pittsburg Broadcasting Co., Inc., Pittsburg, Kansas, denied request for Special Service Authorization to operate unlimited time, power of 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day, for the period ending February 1, 1944.

First step toward the construction of the new WJZ transmitter was taken Wednesday when Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, broke ground at the site on Route 17 in Lodi, New Jersey.

The official ground-breaking was the high point of a gala celebration attended by representatives of the Blue and WJZ, the Mayors of five New Jersey cities and officials of Bergen County. The new transmitter building will be completed within the next four months and the 640-foot tower will be reconstructed and in operation by the end of the year.

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The last three paragraphs which were inadvertently omitted as the continuation of the story "Calls It The 'Cox Persecution Committee'" in the issue of August 17th, are as follows:

"As soon as he stepped out of the room, Hilmer stopped testifying. So after more scurrying and telephoning, Congressman Louis Miller, St. Louis Republican, arrived. But he also was either busy or bored, and refused to stay to hear Hilmer testify.

"So from 2 P.M. until 4 P.M. Hilmer had to sit, twiddling his thumbs, waiting for the Cox Committee lawyers to drum up another Congressman. Finally at 4 P.M. they got Miller to come back.

"That is just one example of how Cox's 'persecution committee' is operating."

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Following the completion of the first stage of the project, the results of the investigation are being analysed. The results of the investigation are being analysed. The results of the investigation are being analysed.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1556

August 24, 1943

FLY BUZZES TOO CLOSE TO REP. COX TO BE SWATTED

Despite the fact that the Cox-FCC Investigating Committee pulled up stakes in Washington and has been holding its meetings in New York, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, has apparently been sticking uncomfortably close to it. Thus far denied a hearing by Chairman Cox and his Committee, Mr. Fly has been banging back at them with press statements and finally finding it "necessary" to go to New York on "other business" held a press conference in New York which got more space than the Cox Committee charges which prompted it.

As if that weren't enough to put his side of the case before the public, Mr. Fly over the week-end exploded a depth-bomb in the form of a three-column letter to the editor of the New York Times, which the Times printed Sunday and which took up half the editorial page.

At about the same time, Drew Pearson, who has one of the most widely syndicated columns in the country, wrote another blistering "Cox Persecution Committee" comment (a previous one having been reprinted in our August 17th release), which read:

"The Cox 'persecution' committee, investigating the Federal Communications Commission, doesn't like the publicity it is getting in the newspapers. So it has hired James K. Leftwich of a New York advertising firm as its publicity mogul. Leftwich has been going around slapping newsmen on the back, suggesting that they haven't mentioned the name of Committee Counsel Eugene Garey often enough.

"Recently Garey held a press conference in which he explained that the reason the Cox Committee had moved its hearings from Washington to New York was because the publicity was bad in the Nation's Capital. Washington newspapers, he explained, were all controlled by the Administration.

"Page certain Washington publishers who have fought Roosevelt to the bitter end!"

Chairman Fly wrote to the Times, in part:

"I do not wish to go into the matter of the \$2,500 check Congressman Cox received from Radio Station WALB in Albany, Ga. for 'legal services' he purported to perform in connection with that station's application for a license from the Commission. This matter is now in the hands of the Attorney General and the facts are widely known to the public. The relation of that item to the origin

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 1, 1900

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WE, THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
DO HEREBY RESOLVE THAT

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of the investigation and the scurrilous remarks regarding the Commission which were made by the Congressman on the floor of the House even before the investigation began are likewise relegated to the background. At this juncture, however, one may well inquire as to the character of 'judicial inquiry' which has developed from such a genesis.

"From its inception the Cox Committee and its counsel have abandoned any attempt at objectivity or constructive accomplishment. The principle of a full and fair presentation of all the facts has been rejected. Suppressing the true facts, the Committee has sought the headlines by twisting and distorting meager evidence carefully calculated to do injury to the Commission and its personnel. Careful design is all too apparent.

"The Commission has never been permitted to answer the irresponsible charges made, to make any statement through counsel or to offer any document in evidence. The procedural controls of the Committee are exercised to the end that startling news will be created and its publication assured, while evidence reflecting upon the validity of the story is completely smothered. Thus after six months of 'investigation' and seven weeks of 'hearings', the Committee has still not afforded the Commission an opportunity to answer any of the charges or to get a word in edgewise.

"Observers at Committee meetings have noted the oft-repeated Edgar Bergen-Charley McCarthy act in which Mr. Cox and his counsel exchange speeches carefully prepared to emphasize the point which they desire the press to accentuate. In the hearing room the Committee's own hired press representative seeks to spur on the reporters. Adjournments and recesses are utilized to grasp the headlines and, indeed, to smother countervailing statements.

"Control of the public procedures and the publicity mechanism, while a hearing is denied, has been accompanied by complementary behind-the-scenes activity fitting into the same pattern. Early in the investigation the Commission discovered that various 'witnesses' from the industry, from the Government and from the Commission's own staff were being grilled by Committee counsel in secret sessions. At these proceedings no member of the Congressional Committee has been present. The press and public have been kept similarly in the dark. Even the 'witness', if not antagonistic to the Commission, has been refused permission to see or correct the transcript of his own testimony.

"These 'star chamber' proceedings by the employees of the Committee have been held in private hotel suites, in the private law offices of Committee counsel and his personal associates, and in other places of seclusion. On occasion the attendance of 'witnesses' at such places before these Committee employees has been compelled by subpoenas issued without any authority of law. This unlawful procedure has been amplified by the Committee staff member purporting to place the witness under oath. Under these circumstances the 'witnesses' have been grilled for hours on end and full transcripts of the 'testimony' taken. The Commission has never been permitted to purchase or even to see a copy of those transcripts.

"Reprehensible as the taking of this secret testimony is, the manner in which it is finally used is worse. When the witness is very antagonistic to the Commission and is not able to be present at the public hearings, only the most damaging parts are read into the record; any countervailing statements even of the same witness are studiously suppressed. When the witness of the 'secret session' is a Commission employee, only those statements which appear to be damaging because read out of context are uttered for the public record.

"After the witnesses who might be fair and state the facts as they really are have been culled out by these secret sessions, the anti-Commission witnesses who are sufficiently disgruntled are finally called to public hearing, and their secret testimony is used to force them to go at least as far in 'public hearings' as they were cajoled or threatened to go in the closed session. That even these witnesses, hostile as they are to the Commission, are reluctant to go this far on the public stand is evident from the record."

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NEW OWI RADIO NEWS AND POLICY GROUP TO MEET SOON

The new Advisory Radio News and Policy Committee appointed by Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, and Palmer Hoyt, Director of Domestic Operations, will meet with OWI officials as soon as a satisfactory date can be arranged. This Committee is composed of nine outstanding officials in the radio industry.

A similar Advisory Committee composed of Newspaper editors and publishers was appointed several weeks ago and has already had an initial meeting with Mr. Davis and Mr. Hoyt.

The radio officials who will serve on the Radio Committee are:

Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System; Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System; William S. Paley, President, of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Mark Woods, President of The Blue Network; Leo Fitzpatrick, Executive Vice President and General Manager of The Goodwill Station, WJR, Detroit; Herbert L. Pettey, Director of WHN, New York City; Martin B. Campbell, Managing Director, WFAA, Dallas Studios, and WBAP, Fort Worth Studios; Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company.

These officials will make recommendations to OWI from time to time upon information problems as they relate to radio.

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CBS OFFERS TO WITHDRAW WNYC OPPOSITION FOR DURATION

The Columbia Broadcasting System, in a petition filed Monday with the Federal Communications Commission, withdrew its opposition to longer hours of operation for Station WNYC, New York, for the duration of the war, provided, that in the opinion of the Commission, such action would aid in the war effort. Columbia Broadcasting System is the owner and operator of WCCO, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Class I station, operating full time with 50,000 watts power on 830 kilocycles. WNYC operates with 1,000 watts during the day on this same wavelength and in compliance with FCC Rules and Regulations signs off at sundown Twin City time.

For several years, the City of New York and officials of WNYC have been seeking to have their time of operation extended. To date their efforts have been opposed by the State of Minnesota and the Columbia Broadcasting System, because the extended nighttime operating schedule for WNYC would interfere with the program service provided to rural listeners in the north central area and is contrary to the Rules of the Commission.

WNYC in its latest request for additional time, however, stated in its application to the FCC that the service to be rendered would be 'needed wartime services' for the people of the City of New York. In the petition filed yesterday, Columbia stated that it "desires to take no action which will in any way hamper the fullest and most effective prosecution of the war", and that, 'it is the sincere wish of Columbia to facilitate and to aid in any way possible the complete prosecution of the war and the proper defense of the people of this country.'

Columbia also stated that it cannot, itself, possess knowledge of sufficient facts regarding the strategy of the war to enable it to determine whether the operation of WNYC, as proposed by the application, would assist in the prosecution of the war and the proper defense of the people of this country, but was willing to leave the decision as to the merits of the case in the hands of the Federal Communications Commission.

WNYC and the City of New York first applied for operation until 10:00 P.M. on the WCCO channel in 1939. The application was opposed by Columbia and the State of Minnesota, on the grounds that the extended operation of WNYC was not only contrary to the Rules and Regulations of the FCC but that such operation would interfere with the nighttime rural service provided by WCCO. After two years of intermittent hearings the Federal Communications Commission denied the application of WNYC. In October, 1942, WNYC filed an application for a Special Service Authorization, which would permit the station to operate until 10:00 P.M. prevailing Eastern time. This was granted in December, 1942, without notice to Columbia. When Columbia filed a petition for rehearing, the grant was revoked and another hearing was set for September 13, 1943.

In announcing its willingness to withdraw opposition to the Special Service Authorization grant, Columbia specified that such grant should be only for the duration of the war or the license period of WNYC, whichever period is shorter, and that the extended time on the air should be used only for programs in connection with the war effort. Columbia also stated that in taking such action, it was acting only to facilitate the establishment of a temporary service which may be determined to be necessary during the wartime emergency, and that it was not waiving in any manner its right to insist upon the maintenance of the frequency of 830 kilocycles used by WCCO as a clear channel, and the fullest protection of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, the Communications Act of 1934 and all applicable laws of the United States. Neither, in withdrawing its opposition, Columbia stated, would it admit that the operation of WNYC during nighttime hours would not cause interference within the territory served by WCCO.

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WU-POSTAL MERGER HEARINGS EXPECTED TO END SOON

Chairman Fly at his press conference Monday, while declining to make any official prediction said he believed the Western Union-Postal Merger hearings would wind up "pretty soon".

Mr. Fly said the sessions had been so long drawn out that he was getting tired of them and asked "Who isn't?"

Mr. Fly remarked that the Commission had taken so much testimony and given such latitude in examination and cross examination that maybe the record had been made too extensive for some phases of the case.

Asked if there would be any oral argument, the Chairman replied: "I don't believe we will have much oral argument; most of it has been argument anyway."

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PRAISE FOR WARTIME RADIO CRYSTAL RESEARCH

In connection with an article on quartz crystal which appeared in Life August 2nd, Gerald James Holton, of Harvard University, writes that magazine:

"In proportion to size those little glasslike quartz wafers are perhaps the most remarkable of all the tools science has given to war. When the story of the almost incredible progress in research and manufacture of radio crystals in the last two years can be told, it will prove to be a tale of one of this war's greatest achievements. No less significant will be the fruit of these advancements to a new world at peace where crystals will be the vibrating hearts of most telecommunication equipment."

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SEES DEMOCRATS' APPROVAL OF WEISS IN OWI APPOINTMENT

That Lewis Allen Weiss, General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System at Hollywood should head the list of those appointed to serve on the new OWI Radio News and Policy Committee after Mr. Weiss had told the local Democratic Committee in Los Angeles where to get off, was seen as the Administration's approval of the Californian's action by John O'Donnell, Washington correspondent of the New York News, whose column is reprinted in the Washington Times Herald, and the Chicago Tribune, who writes:

"The Office of War Information announced last night that it has created an Advisory Radio News and Policy Committee, composed of big shots on the air. From what's been happening in the past fortnight we think this Committee has some important work to do.

"We mean important work in connection with radio broadcasts of news and the fourth term campaign of F.D.R. Also, but in a minor key, work in connection with the Government broadcasting of Uncle Elmer Davis, top-kick in the Office of War Information. There have been a few published reports to the effect that some of the broadcasting outfits were inclined to be surly and mulish when confronted with the proposition of giving Uncle Elmer (who used to be a newspaperman himself and was later a broadcaster - and a damned good one) free time on the air just by way of keeping the Davis hand in and making sure that the folksy, Hoosier twang of Uncle Elmer didn't lose its homey appeal by Washington associations.

"One thing they can do is to call up Chairman Frank C. Walker, of the Democratic National Committee, and ask him if he doesn't think it would be a good idea to pass the word down the line - to State and city Democratic Committees - that they shouldn't try to put the blast on radio critics of Fourth Term Candidate Roosevelt by asking their sponsors to take them off the air - or else.

"Out in Los Angeles, the Democratic Committee this month passed a resolution, which complained that a large number of broadcasters were expressing views 'diametrically opposed to the ideals and aims of the Democratic party and its leader, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.'

"They sent a copy of the resolution to the Don Lee Broadcasting System, complained specifically about Radio Broadcaster Commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr. and demanded that the sponsors devote five times as much time to refute Lewis' observations as the commentator had used in making them.

"Lewis Allen Weiss, General Manager of the Don Lee System, was properly burned up by these political strong-arm methods. He denounced the Democratic Committee for infringing on the rights of free speech and said their political policy on radio news 'would meet with contempt of Democrats as well as Republicans'.

"Now we are happy to note the name of Lewis Allen Weiss leads the list of appointees to Elmer Davis' new OWI Radio Committee. Apparently the boys have grasped the significance and danger of the political pressure on radio in a hot campaign year."

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NAB PAYS TRIBUTE TO WOMEN TECHNICIANS

"That she might serve at home and leave him free."

This is the keynote of a brochure prepared by Arthur Stringer, Secretary of the War Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, and Howard S. Frazier, of NAB, to give an idea of how women are serving in the technical side of radio. As is proper and fitting in anything having to do with the fair sex, the brochure is largely made up of photographs. Pictures are shown of more than a hundred women now in radio with the caption:

"As the photographs in this brochure indicate, women have come to the control rooms and transmitters of the nations broadcast stations to relieve men for war duty. This presentation is both a tribute to these patriotic young women and an invitation to others to enter the industry."

Typical are the following:

KINY, Juneau, Alaska. Trained on the job, Mrs. Louise D. Carl now does all the announcing, spins records and transcriptions, rides gain on short-wave rebroadcasts and handles sound effects. Her only license is a marriage license. Her husband is Walter R. Carl, StationManager.

WBAL, Baltimore. In preparation for all technical personnel contingencies, Chief Engineer Gerald V. Cooke maintains a control room training program for feminine staff members. Miss Dee Speed and Miss Elma West are his first two graduates.

WWDC, Washington, D. C. Here's a trick shot of the station's three women technicians who compose the control room staff, Miss Rosita Cardinale, Mrs. J. M. Whitman, mother of four children, and Miss Pauline Lilly. The latter joined the station in February of last year. After intensive training the scope of her work was extended to include remote switching, auditioning and cutting of instantaneous recordings. Same procedure was used in training the other two girls.

WCCO, Minneapolis. Miss Mary Ellen Trottnier, while taking post graduate work at the University of Minnesota, was recommended over a year ago, as an apprentice technician. She received sixty days' training under studio supervisors. Now handles regular shifts in studio and master control operations. She enrolled in ESMWT Fundamentals of Radio course, holds a third class license, and plans to obtain first class radio-telephone license.

WAVE, Louisville. When Douglas Atwell, operator, left for the Air Corps, June 3, his wife, 18-year-old Alberta, took over. Though his marriage and departure to the Air Corps occurred almost simultaneously, there was just enough time for Alberta to become initiated into the mysteries of the control room.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

It is a well known fact that the discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in the year 1492. He was an Italian navigator who was sailing for Spain when he discovered the continent of America. His discovery was a great event in the history of the world, and it led to the colonization of America by the Europeans.

The discovery of America was a great event in the history of the world, and it led to the colonization of America by the Europeans. The Europeans found that America was a land of great wealth and resources, and they began to settle there. They found that the people of America were very different from the people of Europe, and they began to study them. They found that the people of America were very intelligent and capable, and they began to respect them.

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INCREASE OF 35% IN WAR RADIO OUTPUT SEEN

Demands now being made upon radio manufacturers by WPB and the Army and Navy are at an all-time peak. For 1944, an increase of 35% in radio requirements is indicated, according to O. H. Caldwell, Editor of Radio Today, who says:

"During 1943, output has been at a rate of three million dollars annually. For 1944, four billion dollars' worth of radio apparatus is scheduled. (These figures are to be contrasted with the quarter-billion-dollar normal civilian radio output, at manufacturers' prices).

"This huge demand for war-radio equipment makes it apparent that no resumption of civilian radio manufacture can be considered during the next twelve months, barring an unforeseen turn of the war. All civilian output is automatically banned, except for the trickle of Lend-Lease assemblies going to Russia and South America, from manufacturers with balanced inventories, a total of not over 100,000 sets annually. The sole civilian responsibility recognized by WPB's Radio Division, is only to provide tubes and parts to keep at least one radio set working in each of the nation's 30 million radio homes."

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VISIONS POST-WAR TELEGRAMS BY "TELEFAX"

Post-war telegrams may be sent by telefax, something on the order of television, F. E. D'Humy, Vice-President of Western Union, reports. Mr. D'Humy described the device to members of the Federal Communications Commission at a hearing on the proposed merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph. Telefax in principle, is a method of beaming messages by light waves. An exact reproduction of the original message filed by the sender will be transmitter, making the possibility of error infinitesimal, he said.

Telefax would mean better service and lower rates to the public, Mr. D'Humy added. Development of the plan would extend over a ten-year period. It would call for the gradual retirement of existing equipment.

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"Probably 100 different shows in the last 17 months, since the formation of the new Blue, have been booked", Phil Carlin, Vice President in Charge of Blue Network Programs, writes in Radio Daily. "Incidentally a substantial number of them have been sold. Just to prove that I'm not talking through my hat on this, we did a little figuring, and here's what we found. Since January, 1942, to date, we've auditioned 1400 actors and actresses, 300 singers, 62 acts, 81 package shows, 36 commentators, and 475 prospective announcers, besides auditioning 40 shows for agencies. You can also add to that list 100 children auditioned by Madge Tucker for her two children's programs."

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MISS KELSEY PRESENTS "RADIONICS TRAIL BLAZERS"

Miss Elizabeth Kelsey of the Zenith Radio Corporation's Engineering Department, has written a 60-page booklet, "Trail Blazers to Radionics and Reference Guide to Ultra High Frequencies", including biographies of great men in science and bibliographies.

The Preface, written by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, and G. E. Gustafson, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering, reads:

"Trail Blazers to Radionics and Reference Guide to Ultra High Frequencies have been prepared to fill a need recognized by those in the communications divisions of our armed forces, by radio engineers, science teachers and college and high school students, as well as by the layman. In writing Trail Blazers to Radionics (Part 1) every effort was made to present in a concise form important data that would not otherwise be obtainable without considerable research in a large library. The purpose of this work is to present biographies of great men of science and their research, and tell where such contributions are now used in the progress of science. We hope that its contents will stimulate a desire for the pursuit and advancement of knowledge by students, therefore preparing the way to the Radionic Age into which man is now entering.

"The first edition of Reference Guide to Ultra High Frequencies was published months ago and widely distributed. It provided much of the academic background for Radar research and is regarded as a definite contribution in the field. This third edition of Reference Guide to Ultra High Frequencies (Part 2) has been brought up to date and includes much new material. We hope that it will continue to aid those developing Radionic military equipment, especially the men in our Army and Navy research laboratories who long before war was declared did the original work on that most valuable weapon, Radar.

"Miss Elizabeth Kelsey of Zenith Radio Corporation's Engineering Division has spent many patient months in compiling and editing this book. She is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, member of American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an associate member of the Institute of Radio Engineers and of the International Television Society.

"We present to you the results of Miss Kelsey's efforts, with the compliments of Zenith Radio Corporation, in the interests of the victory program."

Copies of the booklet are available upon request for schools.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY J. H. HARRIS
NEW YORK: HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, 1880.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Among the radio correspondents at the Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Quebec are Richard Harkness, NBC; H. R. Baukhage, Blue Network; William L. Henry, CBS; Ray Henle, MBS; Willson Woodside, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and Michael Barkway and Clement Fuller, British Broadcasting Corporation.

Production and sales of radio sets in Canada continued to decline in the last quarter of 1942. Producers' sales during the quarter totaled 30,181 sets, valued at \$1,868,000, but only 12,029 sets were made.

W. L. Fattig has been appointed Acting Supervisor of the Technical Service Section of the General Electric Receiver Division, Bridgeport, Conn. P. R. Butler, former Manager of the Section, is now a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. In 1937, Mr. Fattig became a radio field engineer for the G-E Receiver Division and covered Atlanta and New Orleans. In 1940 he was called to Bridgeport, Conn., to work in the Section he now heads as Acting Supervisor.

Mr. Butler is a native of Portsmouth, N.H. After 10 years in the radio field he joined General Electric in 1935 as a radio field engineer for the Receiver Division and later became Supervisor of field technical service for the Division.

Station KFSD, 1000-watt outlet in San Diego, Calif., will join NBC's Pacific Coast network on September 1st.

J. H. Swenson, Supervisor of the CBS Maintenance and Construction Department, and R. A. Trago, Assistant Supervisor of that Department, have let the network to enter the Army; and W. J. Fahey has joined the Maintenance and Construction Department.

David Davis, Supervisor of CBS' Field Engineering Department, now also fills Mr. Swenson's position as Supervisor of the Maintenance and Construction Department. Harry Silbersdorf, a staff technician in the Field Engineering Division for the past twelve years, has been named Assistant Supervisor of that Department.

WOR Recording Studios have been recording and servicing 200 stations in this country and Canada with 5-minute news summaries from Australia, Belgium and Greece. Belgian and Greek underground sources relay the news to London and from there it is cabled to the United States, put on 16-inch records by WOR and distributed. It is expected that there will be six nations following this procedure within a short time.

E. F. Peterson has been placed in charge of Design Engineering of General Electric receiving tubes; K. C. DeWalt, design engineer, Tube Division, will continue his responsibility for design engineering of all other product lines of the Division.

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY HAS REVIEWED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012, AND HAS APPROVED THEM FOR ISSUANCE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY.

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BLUE OPENS OWN NEWS ROOM

The Blue Network formally opened its own New York news room yesterday (August 23rd), G. W. Johnstone, Director of News and Special Features, has announced. To satisfy the needs of the large staff of news broadcasters built up by the Blue, the news room will be in operation 24 hours daily, seven days weekly.

Complete with its own battery of teletype printers and manned by a staff of nine persons, the New York news room is to be under the supervision of John C. Robb, who has been promoted from the position of editorial assistant to Mr. Johnstone, to Manager. Leon Decker, also a former editorial assistant, and John T. Madigan, formerly with the NBC news room, have been appointed news editors, heading a staff of six writers.

Since the separation from NBC and the setting up of the Blue as an independent network in January, 1942, news reports for Blue newscasters have been written in the NBC news room under the supervision of Mr. Johnstone's editorial assistants, and mechanical facilities were pooled by the two networks. The opening of the Blue news room Monday marks the complete separation of news operations.

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SHIP NAMED AFTER VICTOR HERBERT, ASCAP FOUNDER

A new Liberty Ship, the "Victor Herbert", a birthday gift to Major General Jonathan M. Wainwright taken by the Japs at Corregidor, was christened by Mrs. Claude Pepper, wife of the Florida Senator last Sunday at Panama City, Florida.

The "Victor Herbert", named for the composer and founder of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, is a sixtieth birthday present to the General, who is now being held in Formosa. Senator Pepper spoke at the launching ceremonies, and Mrs. Wainwright accepted the ship on behalf of her husband.

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Station KTUC, at Tucson, Arizona, is now giving time breaks in military terminology. Often called "twenty-four hour time" such a system means that 1:00 P.M. becomes thirteen hundred, 2:00 P.M. becomes fourteen hundred and so on until midnight when it's twenty-four hundred.

"I don't know of another station in the country using military time", said Lee Little, General Manager of KTUC. "The change-over created no small muddle in the minds of our announcers and as far as the listeners are concerned, we have a hunch that we have almost forced them to learn how to tell time all over again."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to alter or to abolish their government, and to institute a new one, when it became necessary for them to do so. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the first principle of the American Revolution.

The second principle of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be represented in their government. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the second principle of the American Revolution.

The third principle of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be protected in their property. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the third principle of the American Revolution.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The fourth principle of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be protected in their liberty. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the fourth principle of the American Revolution.

The fifth principle of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be protected in their religion. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the fifth principle of the American Revolution.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The sixth principle of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be protected in their education. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the sixth principle of the American Revolution.

The seventh principle of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be protected in their health. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the seventh principle of the American Revolution.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1557

NEW CALL LETTERS FOR ALL FM STATIONS NOVEMBER 1

There will be a complete reshuffling of call letters for the Frequency Modulation (FM) stations of the United States November 1st. These stations are now 45 in number and all have new designations.

The system just adopted for FM stations will replace the present combination of letter-numeral calls (such as W47NY, W51R, etc.) presently used by FM broadcasters and will conform to the combinations currently used by standard broadcast and commercial television stations. In cases where a licensee of an FM station also operates a standard broadcast station in the same city, he may, if he so desires, retain his standard call letter assignment followed by the suffix "FM" to designate broadcasting on the FM band. Thus, if the licensee of a standard broadcast station with the call letters "WAAX" (hypothetical), also operates an FM station in the same location, he will have the choice of using the call "WAAX-FM" or he may, on the other hand, be assigned a new four-letter call - say, WXRI. Similarly, an FM broadcaster on the West Coast, who also operates a standard broadcast station "KQO", may, if he likes, use the call "KQO-FM" or he may ask for a new four-letter call "KQOF" for his FM station. This choice will remain entirely with the FM operator.

FM licensees may inspect at the FCC a list of the approximately 4,000 four-letter calls which are available for assignments. This number appears ample to supply calls for all additional standard, commercial television, FM stations and non-broadcast classes for some time to come. (The Commission wishes to call attention to the fact, however, that all three-letter calls have already been assigned.)

All call letters beginning with "W" are assigned to stations east of the Mississippi River; all station calls beginning with "K" are located west of the Mississippi and in the territories. A breakdown of the 4,000 four-letter calls available shows approximately 2,900 "K" calls and 1100 "W's" still unassigned.

FM stations are asked to have their requests, indicating a preference in call letters, filed with the Commission by October 1. If no request has been received from an FM licensee by that date, the FCC will, at its discretion, assign a new four-letter call to that station.

It is recommended that FM operators, who wish a new four-letter call, list their first, second and third choices, and in the event two stations seek identical call letters the request first received by the Commission will be honored. All FM stations will use their new call letters on the air effective November 1, next.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS.

I, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for and in and for the County of Dallas, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof as the same appears from the records of said County.

Given under my hand and the seal of said County, at Dallas, Texas, this 1st day of January, 1901.

JOHN W. BROWN, Justice of the Peace.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County, at Dallas, Texas, this 1st day of January, 1901.

JOHN W. BROWN, Justice of the Peace.

I, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for and in and for the County of Dallas, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof as the same appears from the records of said County.

Given under my hand and the seal of said County, at Dallas, Texas, this 1st day of January, 1901.

JOHN W. BROWN, Justice of the Peace.

I, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for and in and for the County of Dallas, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof as the same appears from the records of said County.

Under the old system the first letter of an FM call, either K or W, indicated the geographical position of the station in relation to the Mississippi River, the number designation showed the frequency on which that station was operating and the last letter or letters gave a clue to the city from which the broadcast emanated. (FM stations are licensed in the 43,000 to 50,000 kilocycle band, on frequencies from 43,100 to 49,900 kc., progressing by 200 kilocycle steps.) Thus the call K37LA indicates a station operating on 43,700 kc at Los Angeles; W53D, a station on 45,300 kc. at Detroit, etc.

The Commission's decision to discard the combination of letter-numeral calls for FM stations arose out of several disadvantages and inherent limitations in the system based upon the past experience of FM broadcasters themselves, and the advisability of making the change at this time when transmitter construction is halted because of the war. Licensees of FM stations have found that the letter-numeral system is somewhat cumbersome and does not meet with general public acceptance. In addition, a change in frequency of an FM station under the old system involved a change in its call with consequent confusion to the listening public. Finally, it was felt that as FM broadcast stations were licensed in more and more cities, it would become increasingly difficult to identify the station call with a particular city through the use of an initial letter or letters.

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ALL YOU HAD TO DO IN THOSE DAYS WAS TO ASK TERRELL

Back yonder when this thing called radio was new, a reporter assigned to cover its development and naturally pretty hazy on the subject, said: "I am going to get a book and learn something about it."

"Don't be foolish", said Lynne M. Lamm, a veteran Washington correspondent, "if you want to know anything just call Terrell."

And plenty did just that thing including no less a personage than a former Secretary of Commerce and President of the United States - Herbert Hoover. Also, if a broadcaster wanted to share time, change a frequency, or step up the power a little, he likewise called Mr. Terrell. If it happened to conflict with some other station, Terrell, in his nice Southern way, would suggest that the two stations get together and if they could work out something agreeable to each other, it would probably be all right with the Commerce Department. And it usually was.

The writer, recalling those good old days, asked one of the outstanding radio authorities of the United States if, outside of war activities, approximately the same thing could not be done today without the hundreds of FCC employees and hundreds of thousands of dollars of overhead, and he said "Sure, the whole thing

is political. The FCC has become one of the biggest political Christmas trees in the entire Government service. With Secretary Hoover on the job, Judge S.B. Davis, his Solicitor General, now gone to his reward, and a few of the faithful like Terrell, we could run the thing as good now as we ever did. In those days we didn't even have a law to back us up."

The Terrell referred to, of course, is the one and only William D. Terrell, the first radio inspector in the United States, who will retire at the end of the month after 40 years in the Government service.

In recognition of his splendid service, the FCC addressed the following letter to him:

"Dear Mr. Terrell:

"On the occasion of your voluntary retirement from government service August 31, 1943, may I convey to you on behalf of the Commission and its staff, as well as personally, our sincere best wishes and our hope that you will continue to enjoy for many years to come health, happiness, and the satisfaction of important work well done. We know that the friendships cemented during our association with you will endure, and that you will continue to hold the respect of all concerned with radio which you have earned during your forty years of meritorious service to your government.

"In 1911, when you became the first United States Radio Inspector, you had already had twenty-two years of pioneer communications experience including eight years of government service. Thereafter, as Chief of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, you contributed more than any other government official toward the early growth of broadcasting and of high-frequency communication. Since 1932, as Chief of the Division of Field Operations of the Federal Radio Commission, and as Chief of the Field Division of the Federal Communications Commission, you have devoted yourself unremittingly and unsparingly to the duties of your office.

"We especially wish to thank you for your last two years on active duty, undertaken at our request and with the approval of the President after you had passed seventy, the statutory age of retirement for Federal employees, thus giving us the benefit of your expert advice and assistance during the most difficult period of adjustment to war conditions when your help was urgently needed.

"As tokens of your accomplishment and of the esteem in which you are held in your profession, you were elected a Fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1929 and made an Honorary Member of the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association. You have represented this Government with distinction at many national and international meetings, including the International Radiotelegraph Conference, London, 1912; National Broadcast Conferences called by the Secretary of Commerce, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925; International Telegraph Conference, Paris, 1925; International Radio Conference, Washington, 1927; Safety of Life at Sea Conference, London, and European Broadcasting

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

1. The total area of land owned by the United States in California is approximately 100 million acres.

2. The majority of this land is located in the western part of the state, particularly in the Sierra Nevada mountains and the coastal regions.

3. The land is primarily used for grazing, agriculture, and recreation.

4. The Department of the Interior is responsible for managing this land, ensuring its conservation and proper use.

5. The land is managed through various agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

6. The land is subject to various laws and regulations, including the Antiquities Act, the National Monument Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act.

7. The land is also subject to public domain laws, which allow for the sale or lease of the land to private individuals or entities.

8. The land is often the subject of controversy, particularly regarding issues such as mining, logging, and development.

9. The Department of the Interior works closely with other federal agencies, as well as state and local governments, to manage the land effectively.

10. The land is a valuable resource for the state of California, providing many benefits to the people who live there.

The following information was obtained from the records of the [redacted] Department, dated [redacted].

[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint, illegible text.]

The following information was obtained from the records of the [redacted] Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the [redacted] land grant.

[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint, illegible text.]

Conference, Prague, 1929. In all these lines of duty, you have brought credit to yourself and the government.

"Not the least of your services has been the selection and training of younger men who will now carry on the tradition of competence and integrity which you have established, and who will seek to maintain the high standards you have set. I know these men join with the Commissioners in appreciation and cordial best wishes.

"BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

(Signed) James Lawrence Fly
Chairman"

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FCC MODIFIES ITS RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Commission has modified its Rules Governing Fixed Public Radio Services, Part 6, deleting the reference to the term "A-3 emission" (telephony) in the definition of "radiotelegraph" in Section 6.9, and adding a new Section 6.11 to incorporate this stricken material and to permit the use of A-3 emission for the control of the transmission and reception of facsimile material. At the same time the Commission deleted from Section 6.10 the reference to emissions which are used for telegraph services, and incorporated the stricken material in a new Section 6.12.

The modified sections and new sections read as follows:

"Section 6.9 Radiotelegraph - The term 'radiotelegraph' as hereinafter used shall be construed to include A-0, A-1, A-2 and A-4 emission."

"Section 6.11 Use of A-3 Emission by Radiotelegraph Stations - The licensee of a point-to-point radiotelegraph station may be authorized to use type A-3 emission for the purpose of transmitting addressed program material as set forth in Section 6.51 and for the purpose of controlling the transmission and reception of facsimile material."

"Section 6.10 Radiotelephone - The term 'radiotelephone' as hereinafter used shall be construed to include type A-3 emission only."

"Section 6.12 Use of A-0, A-1 or A-2 Emission by Radiotelephone Stations - 'The licensee of a point-to-point radiotelephone station may be authorized to use type A-0, A-1 or A-2 emission for test purposes or for the exchange of service messages."

* * * * *

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting documents in the collection.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. This is a serious omission, as the CLPE is a well-known and active organization which has been operating in the United States for many years. It is therefore essential that the Commission be kept informed of its activities, in order that it may be able to take appropriate action to prevent its operations from continuing.

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SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-01 BY 60322 UCBAW/SJS/KSP

SECRET

The Commission also adopted a new Section 2.66 of its General Rules and Regulations to require written notice to the FCC Inspector in Charge of the district in which a radio station operates two days prior to the voluntary removal of that station, temporary or permanent discontinuance of operation, and within two days subsequent to involuntary discontinuance of operation. Radio stations in Alaska are excluded from this requirement.

The new Section 2.66 reads:

"2.66 Discontinuance of Operation. Unless otherwise required by the rules governing the particular service in which a radio station operates, the licensee of each fixed or land radio station, except stations operating in Alaska, shall notify the inspector in charge of the district where such station is located of any of the following changes in the status of such station at least two days before such change:

- (a) Temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of ten days or more;
- (b) The date of resumption of operation after temporary discontinuance of operation for a period of 10 days or more;
- (c) Permanent discontinuance of operation.

"Provided, however, where any such discontinuance of operation is not voluntary and results from causes beyond the control of the licensee notice thereof shall be given not later than two days after such discontinuance of operation.

"In all cases of permanent discontinuance of operation the licensee shall, in addition to notifying the inspector of intention to discontinue operation, immediately forward the station license to the Washington, D. C., office of the Commission for cancellation."

* * * * *

Concurrently, the Commission revised Section 1.361 of its Rules of Practice and Procedure so as to eliminate any reference to specific forms. Footnotes to Sections 1.361 and 43.1 have also been adopted to emphasize relationship to the two sections.

Section 1.361 now reads:

"Sec. 1.361* Financial Statements - Each licensee of a standard broadcast station shall file with the Commission on or before March 1 of each year on such forms as may be prescribed by the Commission, a balance sheet showing the financial condition of the licensee as of December 31 of the preceding year and an income statement for the preceding calendar year. Each such form shall be subscribed as provided in Section 1.121."

* See also Section 43.1 of the Rules and Regulations which requires the filing by licensees and permittees of all classes of broadcast stations of reports as to ownership, operation, interests therein, contracts, etc."

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An asterisk inserted immediately after "Section 43.1" refers to the following footnote;

"*See also Section 1.361 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure which requires the filing by each licensee of a Standard broadcast station of financial statements."

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PRAISING WEISS, CHICAGO TRIB. SAYS RADIO RULED BY FEAR

Referring to the attempt of the Los Angeles Democrats to throw a scare into the broadcasters, the Chicago Tribune, which itself owns the famous Station WGN, said editorially:

"Thru the courage of Lewis A. Weiss, General Manager of the Don Lee broadcasting chain in California, an attempt by the Democratic politicians of that State to censor radio criticism of the New Deal has been brought to public attention.

"The Los Angeles County Democratic Committee took action, thru letters to the broadcasting chain and to sponsors of some of its programs, to suppress radio commentators who have been critical of the New Deal. The Committee made a particular drive against Fulton Lewis, Jr., whose factual reports, based on his own investigations, have exposed numerous administration blunders.

"The Committee was blunt in stating the grounds for its opposition to Lewis. It is out after his scalp because he and other commentators 'are expressing views diametrically opposed to the ideals and aims of the Democratic party and of its leader, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.'

"The Committee's representations were made privately. When Weiss made them public, denouncing them as 'undemocratic and even brazen', the politicians began to back away. They asserted that there was 'no intention of intimidating any one.' The Committee had, of course, asserted that sponsors should be held jointly responsible with a commentator for any of his remarks. It had demanded that Lewis' sponsor instruct him that when he made 'misstatements' about government bureaus he must devote five times as much time to presenting the New Deal alibi as he did to presenting the original facts.

"This outrage cannot be regarded as merely the spontaneous action of a local Democratic organization. The Los Angeles Democrats were following the official party line of the New Deal. The Federal Communications Commission, the OWI, and other administration agencies are also trying to make the radio stations of the country official expounders of administration policies.

"The radio industry is ruled by fear, the fear that if it offends the administration the licenses of its stations will be revoked. The FCC has shown in the past that it will not hesitate to take such action on trivial excuses, when it is politically desirable to do so.

"There will never be a free radio in this country until the right to operate radio stations is confirmed by Congress, to be revoked only for abuse of that right, proved in the courts. Radio stations today are legally in the same class with saloons. The stations are kept under license in order that they may be subject at all times to the intimidation of the licensing authority."

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FCC PROBE SUBCOMMITTEE TO MEET IN WASHINGTON AUG. 30

A subcommittee of the Cox Federal Communications Commission investigation will meet at the Capitol next Monday, August 30. It will be headed by Representative Louis E. Miller (R), of Missouri, and the sessions are expected to last two or three days.

At the New York sub-committee hearings, Lido Belli, Italian-language broadcaster and radio-time broker, testified that he had been forced off the air by Office of War Information officials and obliged to give over control of his business to a man suggested by them. Mr. Belli said that in eleven months off the air he had lost \$90,000. His business is that of purchasing radio time "in bulk" from Station WBNX and selling advertising time to his clients.

Renzo Nissim, a former OWI aide, who took over the business of Belli, admitted that he had been a former member of the Fascist party in Italy. Mr. Nissim said he had been consulted by Lee Falk, OWI foreign-language-radio chief, before receiving an offer from Lido Belli. Mr. Belli had testified that it was at Mr. Falk's suggestion that he agreed to take on Mr. Nissim, and to let Mr. Nissim dismiss his current employees and hire new ones that would be acceptable to the OWI. Mr. Nissim said later that he had employed and dismissed, but consulted the OWI first. As to program content, he said Mr. Falk wished foreign-language broadcasts to be "anti-Fascist, pro-democratic".

His enlistment in the Fascist party, Mr. Nissim said, was for the purpose of obtaining employment as an assistant professor at a university in Florence, Italy.

"So you joined the Fascist party there so you could get a job?" Representative Cox interposed.

"Yes", Mr. Nissim answered.

"And when you decided to come to the United States you gave it up so you could get a job here?" Mr. Cox continued.

"Yes", said the witness.

William I. Moore, Assistant to the Manager of Station WBNX, told of Mr. Falk's having said, "in essence", that unless the foreign-language broadcasters got rid of "unsavory personnel" they would lose their licenses.

Duccio Tabet, a censor and translator of Italian programs for radio station WOV, who came to this country in 1940 as a political refugee, who admitted he was a former officer in the Italian army and at one time a member of the Fascist Party, testified yesterday he censored religious programs and at one time paraphrased part of the Lord's Prayer "to prevent misinterpretation".

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines.

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are of Mexican descent. This population is concentrated in the southwestern United States, particularly in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. It is estimated that there are over 10 million people of Mexican descent in the United States, and this number is expected to increase significantly in the future.

[illegible]

1. The Commission has received information from the Government of the United States of America that the United States has been providing military assistance to the Government of the United States of America.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy of non-interference. This is due to the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy of non-interference.

Tabet said that the line: "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us" was paraphrased to read: "Let us forgive those who enacted by anger or driven by the hidden force of Satan have attempted to offend us."

Tabet's explanation was that it was his job to "prevent anything against the war effort from going on the air."

He said he helped to formulate the censorship code for that station and that one of the rules of the code read: "When one talks of peace he must in every case first state that the victory of America is necessary for humanity to find its peace."

In line with this policy, he testified, the quotation "Peace on earth, good will toward men", which was broadcast at Christmas time was paraphrased to read: "Peace on earth, good will toward men and victory for America."

Tabet added that the paraphrasing of the Lord's Prayer had never been broadcast because in his capacity as censor he deleted it.

X X X X X X X X

IS ELMER IN THE DOG HOUSE? ROW OVER HIS BROADCASTS

Elmer Davis seems to no more get out of one mess than he is in another. Now a controversy is raging over whether or not he is trying to strong-arm the networks into giving him time on Sunday nights to resume his Administration broadcasts. Before his trip abroad, Elmer broadcast on Friday nights but the former CBS ace newscaster says that was too much of a chore after a hard day's work.

As will be remembered, the Republicans threw several dead cats at the broadcasts of Mr. Davis and are not expected to show any more enthusiasm if he returns. The entire matter is expected to be put up to the new formed OWI Radio Committee of which Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President of the Don Lee network, is Chairman.

All of which leads up to a big question as to whether or not Mr. Davis is in the presidential dog-house raised by the Washington Post in an editorial earlier in the week, "Where's Elmer Davis?" which read:

"No previous Anglo-American conference has had so much publicity as the current meeting at Quebec. The press is in attendance and free to report the proceedings while they are in progress. The principal participants have been openly feted and photographed. So newsworthy was the occasion considered by the British that their Minister of Information, Brendan Bracken, came all the way to Canada to participate in his official capacity. But his counterpart in the United States, Elmer Davis, has been conspicuous only by his absence.

There are two main types of ...
The first type is ...
The second type is ...

7-10-1968

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the field of research on the history of science.

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the number of people who are employed in the service sector has increased significantly in recent years. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the service sector is becoming increasingly important in the economy, and the fact that people are increasingly seeking out service jobs.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. This is a serious omission, as the CLPE is a well-known and active organization which has been operating in the United States for many years. It is therefore essential that the Commission be kept informed of its activities in order to be able to take appropriate action.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CLA) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is active in the United States or whether it is merely a propaganda organization.

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed amendments to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which were adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1979.

"Mr. Davis' attendance at the Quebec conference would have been altogether logical. Who can be better fitted to give guidance and help to the American correspondents there than the Director of War Information? Yet the link between our newsmen and the conferees has been presidential Secretary Stephen Early. Able though he is, this is not his job. One cannot help wondering why Mr. Davis was left on the outside. It scarcely seems reasonable to ascribe his absence to his own volition.

"President Roosevelt sometimes moves in mysterious ways. In this instance he appears to have forgotten about Elmer Davis altogether or deliberately to have ignored him. The neglect can scarcely serve to enhance the already somewhat battered prestige of OWI. It lends weight to the contention of some critics that the agency has no essential function to perform. Certainly it cannot perform its function effectively if it does not enjoy the full confidence and intimacy of the President. Prime Minister Churchill has given an object lesson in how to make use of an Office of War Information. Mr. Bracken serves at his right hand. Mr. Davis should occupy the same position in relation to the President. In denying it to him, Mr. Roosevelt deprives himself of an exceedingly valuable aid and instrument."

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LOOKS AS IF DREW PEARSON HAS HIT IT AGAIN

The flash this morning (Tuesday) that Mrs. Roosevelt was in New Zealand came pretty close to the prediction of Drew Pearson, Blue's famous commentator last Sunday night that Mrs. Roosevelt would take a trip around the world visiting our troops.

Mr. Pearson's hitting it so close seemed to be taken as one more instance of his many predictions coming true. Another theory was that maybe Drew had gotten wind of Mrs. Roosevelt's flight, had considered press censorship and the First Lady being "a military secret", a lot of eye-wash and being pretty close to the throne, had taken a chance on breaking the story.

Anyway it appears to be another big scoop not only for Pearson but for the Blue Network and radio generally.

Mr. Pearson in his Blue Network broadcast Sunday night (August 29, 7 P.M., EWT) will give his answer to "Will FDR Run Again?"

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The enemy shooting a radio announcer didn't make much of a hit with Claude Mahoney, Washington Blue network news commentator.

"If you don't like me, shut me off or tell me so", Mr. Mahoney said to his listeners, "but please don't shoot me."

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::::
 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
 ::::

Leon Henderson's salary as a commentator is \$100,000 a year, according to Igor Cassini of the Washington Times-Herald. If that is true, it was a lucky break when they separated Leon from his \$15,000 Price Administrator job.

A party will be given by Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, Tuesday August 30th at the Hotel Statler to meet Morgan Beatty, NBC's London commentator.

In the 181-day period from January 1 through June 30, 1943, 8,412 CBS broadcasts were devoted to some phase of the war, according to a report released by the network's Research Department. Since some of the broadcasts treated more than one war topic, 10,237 different war items were included in these 8,412 broadcasts, totaling over 1,700 hours.

WDAK, Columbus, Ga. will become affiliated with the Blue Network as a supplementary station to the South Central Group effective Sept. 1, or as soon as lines become available.

In spite of materials shortages and the ban against recording by the American Federation of Musicians, the recording industry expects a commercial sale of between 75,000,000 and 90,000,000 discs this year, according to Variety. In view of the barriers to recording and production, both of which are more than a year old, the Government clamp on shellac dating from April and the AFM ban from August 1, 1942, such sales figures are way over expectations. Estimate is based on sales of the first six months of this year.

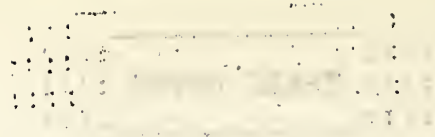
Ben S. Fisher, former Assistant General Counsel for the Federal Communications Commission, was inducted as president of the Sigma Chi fraternity in Chicago Tuesday.

A native of Anderson, Ind., Mr. Fisher was graduated from the University of Illinois Law School in 1914, and came to Washington about 13 years ago where he is now a member of the law firm of Fisher & Wayland.

KEYS, Corpus Christi, Texas; KGBS, Harlingen, Texas; and WCED, DuBois, Pennsylvania, will soon join the Columbia network.

Reports from Stockholm has reported that a pilotless German "mystery plane" crashed on the Danish island of Bornholm this week and investigation revealed "certain technical details" indicating the plane was steered by radio from the ground.

Giving paper shortage as the reason, the Philadelphia Record and the Philadelphia Inquirer are omitting their weekly radio columns. They will, however, continue to print the daily and Sunday radio logs.



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8/27/43

The Federal Communications Commission has authorized Western Union Telegraph Co. and Postal Telegraph Cable Co. to file tariffs discontinuing so-called Gift Money Order service during the war period. In abolishing this service, the Commission noted that it was "somewhat of the same nature as congratulatory and greeting messages" which have been discontinued by the telegraph carriers as non-essential services for the duration of the war.

Money order service at reduced rates will, however, still be available to or from members of the armed forces.

Gift Money Order service is a special type of money order whereby the telegraph company delivers to the payee a special gift-order form indicating that the money is to be used for the purchase of a gift desired by the recipient. The service furnished is the same as that given under the regular money order classification, except that a regular money order does not specify the use to be made of the money so sent.

It came as a surprise to Joe Seiferth, but President Roosevelt did turn down his invitation to appear at the World Premiere of Icecapades of 1944 which Station WJZ will sponsor. September 14th. Joe, audience promotion manager, whose policy is "nothing but the best for WJZ", in his invitation to the President said, "We expect to receive \$50,000 per loge for radio, motion picture and stage artists - but we can raise \$100,000 per seat, making a total of \$1,400,000, if you and your party will be able to attend on that night.

Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to the President, assured Joe that the refusal of the invitation "indicates no lack of sympathetic interest by the President, who joins with me in wishing you every success in this very patriotic undertaking." Seats at the Icecapades Premiere at Madison Square Garden will be sold to war bond purchasers, with WJZ expecting to raise at least \$5,000,000.

Leading all industries in the uptrend was the amusement group which showed a 49.3 percent increase, reflecting in part the enormous wartime public spending power, according to the survey published in the current issue of The Exchange Magazine. Only the steel iron and coke industry, of the 19 general groups tabulated, showed a decline.

Net income of amusements for the year was \$20,402,000. Next was the automotive industry \$129,365,000, showing a 29.2% increase.

SIMPLE

Travel rationed,
Where to go?
Stay home with
Your radio.

- From CBS Radio Beams

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10/10/50

The subject of this report is the investigation of the various factors which influence the rate of reaction between a solid and a liquid. The purpose of the experiment is to determine the effect of temperature, surface area, and concentration on the rate of reaction. The reaction chosen for this purpose is the reaction between sodium thiosulfate and hydrochloric acid, which produces a precipitate of sulfur. The rate of reaction is measured by the time taken for the precipitate to obscure a cross marked on a piece of paper placed beneath the reaction vessel. The results of the experiment are as follows:

1. Effect of Temperature: The rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature. This is because the molecules have more kinetic energy and are therefore more likely to collide with sufficient energy to overcome the activation energy barrier. The results are shown in the following table:

| Temperature (°C) | Time taken for cross to disappear (s) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 10 | 120 |
| 20 | 60 |
| 30 | 30 |
| 40 | 15 |

2. Effect of Surface Area: The rate of reaction increases with increasing surface area of the solid reactant. This is because a larger surface area provides more sites for the liquid reactant to attack. The results are shown in the following table:

| Surface Area (cm²) | Time taken for cross to disappear (s) |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 10 | 120 |
| 20 | 60 |
| 40 | 30 |

3. Effect of Concentration: The rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of the liquid reactant. This is because there are more molecules of the liquid reactant per unit volume, leading to a higher frequency of collisions. The results are shown in the following table:

| Concentration (mol/l) | Time taken for cross to disappear (s) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 0.1 | 120 |
| 0.2 | 60 |
| 0.4 | 30 |

Conclusion: The rate of reaction is affected by temperature, surface area, and concentration. Increasing any of these factors will increase the rate of reaction. The activation energy of the reaction can be determined from the Arrhenius plot of the rate constants. The results of the experiment are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions.

Signature: _____
Date: _____

Teacher's Signature: _____
Date: _____

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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August 31, 1943

PRESS ATTACKS ON OWI MAY AGAIN TOUCH OFF CONGRESS

Surely no Government official or agency have had a worse lambasting from the press than Elmer Davis and the Office of War Information. Instead of dying down as time goes on, the criticism seems to keep up with the result that it appears to be paving the way for another OWI Congressional investigation or maybe something worse when that august body reconvenes two weeks hence. Already Representative Barry (D), of New York, has announced that he will introduce a bill to abolish the OWI and transfer its activities to the State Department. Representative Ditter says he will introduce a bill to lop off the Overseas Branch.

In the meantime, the press continues its barrage. One of the few kind words this writer has seen, and that was for Mr. Davis personally and not for OWI, was by Raymond Clapper, of Scripps-Howard, who wrote:

"When Elmer Davis came to Washington only a year ago, he was one of the most respected of all radio commentators. He had worked hard for years to win the confidence of people in his integrity, judgment and ability as an analyst of events. After having achieved notable success by a lifetime of work, Mr. Davis was drafted to become Chief of OWI.

"Now, a year later, Davis is bruised, discouraged, held up to savage attack in Congress and in the press. And his chief who brought him here gives him the rough brushoff, and leaves him standing alone and exposed to every political brickbat.

"Doesn't Mr. Roosevelt know that he is the real target of these brickbats? Yet men like Davis must stand out in front and take them - and with no protection, no support, no thanks from the chief they serve. You would not find a better man to head OWI, but that would never be suspected from the treatment Davis receives.

"Davis means nothing to me. But he ought to mean something to the Government."

Arthur Krock in the New York Times attached considerable importance to the fact that Davis was not at Quebec.

"In this capital where, as in any other, political courtiers thrive better if they know who is falling from high favor and who is entering it, the absence of Elmer Davis from the Conference of Quebec has attracted great attention", Mr. Krock observed. "Various reasons - none ominous - can be assigned for the President's failure to channel his information department there through the

STOCK MARKET: DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE RISES 10.25 TO 10,248.50

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a long and distinguished record of leadership in the field of human rights. This record is reflected in the many treaties and conventions to which the United States has adhered, and in the many resolutions and declarations adopted by the United Nations and other international organizations. The United States has also been a leading proponent of the principle of self-determination, and has supported the efforts of peoples to free themselves from colonial rule and foreign domination.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the goals that need to be achieved. It is important to gather all relevant information and to consider the perspectives of all stakeholders involved.

no other persons were involved in either of the above mentioned cases. The above mentioned persons were not involved in either of the above mentioned cases. The above mentioned persons were not involved in either of the above mentioned cases.

1. The first of the two is the "Mormon" or "Latter-day Saints" Church, which was organized in 1830 by Joseph Smith, a native of New York. This church is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ and the Bible, but it also includes many additional doctrines and practices that are unique to the faith. The church is headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah, and has a large following in that state and throughout the world.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI ON 11/11/68

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

Director of the Office of War Information. But the political courtiers detect bad omens; and some disinterested observers are disposed to agree with them.

"When it became known that Mr. Davis was not to be a part of the President's Quebec entourage, there was a good deal of private eyebrow-raising. But after The Washington Post editorially asked the reasons for the omission, and remarked that the President seemed deliberately to have foregone a chance to restore prestige to "the battered OWI", the discussion became open and general. The omens assumed a heavier shadow when the nearest approach to an opposite number Mr. Davis has in Great Britain, the Minister of Information, Brendan Bracken, arrived in Quebec and was as helpful to the press as the circumstances permitted him to be.

"Mr. Bracken is both skilled and forthright in the business of imparting official information, and his unbarred intimacy with the Prime Minister - a facility Mr. Davis does not enjoy with the President - gives special authority to what he says.

"The President, if he chooses, can disperse the cloud that has fallen over the OWI in this particular, and send the professional courtiers on other scents of favor's decay. With a few words of reasonable explanation, should he wish to take notice of the episode, he can remove from Mr. Davis the shadow of the doghouse. If he wishes to lift the OWI from the slump of morale which the Quebec incident and certain plainer misadventures have produced - notably Mr. Roosevelt's reprimand of its overseas branch's broadcasts after the fall of Mussolini - the President should say those few words or authorize them to be said for him. Congress is in no friendly mood toward the agency, and when new appropriations are considered the OWI will need all the help it can get."

Referring to the Nicholas Roosevelt withdrawal, the Washington Post said:

"In the discussion on the appropriation for OWI the assertion was made that Mr. Elmer Davis had done yeoman service in getting war news from the Army and Navy. That assertion seems to have been propaganda having no substance. The proof is afforded in Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt's resignation from OWI. Mr. Roosevelt as Deputy Director of OWI was daily responsible for getting news out of the armed services. His letter of resignation is a long note of frustration. He has failed to develop the working arrangement with the armed services which was the object of his appointment. All that he has to show for a nine-month assiduity for which there is general testimony are minor concessions.

"It is usually an excuse with the Army and Navy that liaison officials at OWI do not inspire confidence. Clearly such a charge could not be sustained at Mr. Roosevelt's expense. Mr. Roosevelt came to the OWI with the highest credentials. An editor of repute, a former Minister to Hungary, a Roosevelt, he was an ideal choice by Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis must have been pretty sure that the armed services would yield their confidence to such a man

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as Mr. Roosevelt. But the Army and Navy are not easily cajoled - and cajoled is the word. They would not admit Mr. Roosevelt into their councils on information, nor would they amplify and expedite the flow of news for OWI distribution.

"Mr. Roosevelt, in consequence, has passed the task back to Mr. Davis. Evidently he feels he is wasting his time and energies. 'So long', he writes, 'as the relations of the Office of War Information with the War and Navy Departments rest solely on the basis of petition and suggestion you, and only you, in the Office of War Information can do anything further to improve the public relations policies of the Army and Navy.'"

The Washington Daily News said:

"Future of OWI is being debated backstage here. One plan calls for putting the Foreign Branch under the State Department, or War or Navy. Another calls for setting up OWI as an independent agency with more authority instead of less, after the manner of the British Ministry of Information."

Saying that Mr. Davis is getting ready to cushion new Congress blows with a reorganization of his Bureau, Helen Lombard of the Bell Syndicate writes:

"President Roosevelt's broadminded attitude toward the vagaries of his subordinates stretches very far. But it is likely to stop suddenly short when they show signs of becoming real political liabilities."

"With Congress already hot on the heels of the OWI, Mr. Davis cannot afford to miss another opportunity to demonstrate the usefulness of his agency."

"The new system should be of educational value to some of Mr. Davis' collaborators, demonstrating as it does that the American point of view must take precedence over the furthering of personal ideological slants."

The Washington Star said there was a growing belief that Foreign Branch of the OWI sooner or later would have to be placed under the direction of the joint chiefs of staff. The Washington Times-Herald reported that Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan had captured the Foreign Branch of the OWI for his secret Office of Strategic Services.

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In 1942 there were 41 broadcasting stations in operation in Szechwan Province, China. The largest of these stations, with an international hook-up, is located in Chengtu.

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HELPING HAND HELD OUT TO RELAY BROADCAST STATIONS

Upon consideration of a further report of its Committee on Critical Radio Materials, the Federal Communications Commission announced that under certain enumerated conditions it would be in the public interest to authorize judicious use of idle equipment to increase the power of relay broadcast stations when existing power is insufficient, to make other changes in relay equipment to render improved service, and to construct new relay broadcast stations for the following purposes:

- (a) To be used as an emergency program link between the studio and the main transmitter in case of failure of the normal wire lines.
- (b) To facilitate the transmission of programs in connection with the war effort, particularly from camps and other places where adequate telephone line facilities are not available or where the cost is prohibitive.
- (c) To facilitate the broadcast of programs from remote points where the shortage of lines has made it impossible or extremely difficult to obtain these facilities.

Applications for authorizations to change facilities or to construct new relay broadcast stations for the purposes set forth herein may be granted upon a satisfactory showing that:

- (1) All required materials may be obtained without priority assistance for either construction or maintenance;
- (2) Such applications involve no inconsistencies with the Commission's Rules and Regulations;
- (3) Such applications tend toward a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service, are consistent with sound allocation principles, and offer substantial improvement in relay broadcast service; and
- (4) Such applications are otherwise in the public interest.

Applications to change facilities or to construct new relay broadcast stations, which have been dismissed without prejudice pursuant to the policy announced in Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, may be reinstated for consideration in the light of the new circumstances upon the filing of petitions within thirty (30) days of this date showing (1) that such applications are in conformity with the foregoing conditions; and (2) any and all changes with respect to facts and circumstances given in original applications.

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CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

This document contains information which is classified "Secret" under Executive Order 11652, dated March 1, 1966, and is being disseminated on a "Secret" basis. It is to be controlled, stored, handled, transmitted, and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11652, dated March 1, 1966, and the provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 101-11.6, dated April 1, 1964, and the provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 101-11.6, dated April 1, 1964.

It is the policy of the United States Government to protect the confidentiality of this information and to prevent its unauthorized disclosure to the public. It is the responsibility of all personnel who have access to this information to ensure that it is not disclosed to the public in any form, in any manner, and by any means.

This information is being disseminated on a "Secret" basis for the purpose of providing information to the public. It is to be controlled, stored, handled, transmitted, and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11652, dated March 1, 1966, and the provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 101-11.6, dated April 1, 1964, and the provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 101-11.6, dated April 1, 1964.

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JULY MILITARY ELECTRONICS OUTPUT \$234,000,000; NOT ENOUGH

Electronics equipment requirements in the war program are mounting steadily and the electronics industry faces a fresh challenge in the form of higher production schedules proposed for the remainder of 1943, Ray C. Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board, said last Saturday.

The actual output of military electronics equipment for July of this year was \$234,000,000 and to meet future requirements the rate of production of electronics equipment will have to be stepped up to the rate of four billion dollars annually between now and the end of December, 1943, Mr. Ellis said. This figure would jump the monthly dollar volume of production to approximately \$333,000,000 per month, or nearly \$100,000,000 per month increase over the July total.

As a further indication that no "plateau" in production totals for electronics is in prospect, Mr. Ellis estimated that war production needs to be supplied by the industry will be 30 to 40 per cent greater for 1944 than for this year.

"The production curve on military electronics equipment continues on the upswing, but producers, suppliers and contributing agencies must not relax their splendid efforts if the requirements of the armed forces are to be met", Mr. Ellis said.

"Output must be maintained and increased despite difficulties in the field of critical components, experienced labor and the other problems facing us", he added. The electronics industry in general has done a fine job, but it must be prepared for even greater efforts in the drive for victory.

"Electronics equipment is serving in every sector and in every phase of the war. Ships, guns, planes, tanks and communications all are dependent on the material produced by the electronics industry, and our job is to keep these vital products flowing in ever-increasing volume to the war fronts."

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NEW RADIO COMPASS AIDS WITH PLANES

A newly invented radio compass (Patent 2,327,640) also may be of assistance with airplanes. Its inventor is Frederick J. Hooven, of Dayton, O., and the patent has been assigned to the Radio Corporation of America.

The compass operates through a system including a directional receiving means, a non-directional receiver and a modulator responsive to the combined outputs of the receivers. By a method of computing the differences of voltages inducted by the mechanism, tabulations may be made by which directions from an airplane may be found. This kind of compass has an advantage over magnetic compasses in that, as long as a plane is within range of sending stations, it can establish its position and direction, and provides an added check against the gyro compass all large planes carry.

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The following report was prepared by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of showing the results of the work done during the year 1904.

The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the work done during the year, and the second part contains a detailed statement of the work done in each of the several branches of the Bureau.

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The second part of the report contains a detailed statement of the work done in each of the several branches of the Bureau, and is divided into several sections, each of which contains a detailed statement of the work done in that branch.

The third part of the report contains a detailed statement of the work done in each of the several branches of the Bureau, and is divided into several sections, each of which contains a detailed statement of the work done in that branch.

The fourth part of the report contains a detailed statement of the work done in each of the several branches of the Bureau, and is divided into several sections, each of which contains a detailed statement of the work done in that branch.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

FOR THE YEAR 1904

The following report was prepared by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of showing the results of the work done during the year 1904.

The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the work done during the year, and the second part contains a detailed statement of the work done in each of the several branches of the Bureau.

DRAFT FRAUD CHARGES STIR UP ANOTHER BIG FLY-COX ROW

The House FCC investigators at a subcommittee meeting Monday in Washington, presided over by Representative Louis E. Miller (R), of St. Louis, got another big rise out of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission when Committee Counsel Hugh Reilly charged Mr. Fly's request for deferment of 1,069 of his employees a "fraud and misrepresentation". When this list was sent to the President, the White House was said to have cut it down to 218.

FCC Counsel Charles R. Denny disputed the Committee's figures, asserting that many named as draft dodgers were family men and that "the total number of deferments in the entire Commission on occupational grounds in the true sense is 271", while more than 300 of the total of 1,468 male employees are serving in the armed forces.

A statement by Chairman Fly that the Committee had descended "to a new low in this latest, unprincipled attack on loyal, hard-working employees" was termed "contemptuous of the committee and Congress" by Attorney Reilly. Chairman Miller said he hoped the FCC would refrain from trying its case in the newspapers and promised that a full hearing would be given the agency when "its turn came to bat."

Mr. Denny said that while the FCC regretted resorting to the press, it would do no good to wait six months or more to get a hearing before the Committee. "We want an opportunity to answer the charges as they're made", he said.

Mr. Miller then told Denny that "most assuredly" an opportunity would be given to the FCC to testify before a report was made. Later, however, he told reporters that an interim report might be made to the House shortly after Congress returns from its recess next month, but added that the FCC would be heard before any "final report".

Representative Miller declared that the names of the Government employees that the FCC asked to have deferred should be made public:

"If any man now in a bombproof Government position is hiding from military service, the country ought to know his name in fairness to the boys fighting and dying on the battle front. I see no reason for immunity of identity in connection with anyone intentionally escaping military service."

But Committee attorneys referred to the numerous cases presented only by number.

The case of the chiropodist was presented as typical. Twenty-five years old and single, he was a chiropodist with his father when the draft board put him in Class 1-A. He fought

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be distributed outside of your organization.

2. The [redacted] and the [redacted] have been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities.

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induction, asserting his father and mother were dependents but the Board, after a lengthy investigation, ruled that his father was supporting him.

The young foot-doctor applied for a job with the FCC, was hired January 12, 1942, and on January 13, the following day, the agency sought his deferment stating that "considerable time and effort had been expended in training this man for confidential work".

A frantic appeal to the FCC was wired by the young man and the agency went over the heads of the draft board to national headquarters of Selective Service in Washington. Letters and memoranda in the files of the FCC showed that the case was battled over for a year but the FCC was finally victorious in gaining their protege a classification in 2B.

A third case involved another 21-year-old youth, single with no dependents, whose only previous employment had been as a shipping clerk. The FCC asked for his deferment as a specialist and technician although the agency's own files complained that he did not "know what it was all about".

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PAY OF RADIO STAFFS RAISED BY WLB

The War Labor Board last Saturday granted a 10% salary boost to announcers, singers and actors on the commercial programs of the National Broadcasting Co., WOR Program Service, Inc., the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and the Blue Network, Inc., all of New York; Don Lee Broadcasting Co., Hollywood; WGN, Inc., and Agricultural Broadcasting System, Inc., both of Chicago. The increase is retroactive to March 8th.

The pay rise was worked out under the "Little Steel" formula because the parties in submitting their agreement for approval stated that no increases in rates for artists and announcers employed on commercial programs had been given since 1940.

The American Federation of Radio Artists, American Federation of Labor, represents the employees who work in the companies' studios in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Hollywood.

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Newspaper editors to be heard in NBC's second nationwide roundup of editorial opinion, "The Editors Speak", on Sunday, September 5 (NBC, 4:30 P.M., EWT), are Frank Ahlgren, editor of the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal; Eugene Meyer, editor of the Washington (D.C.) Post; Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland(O) Press, and Chet Shaw, Managing editor of Newsweek.

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CIO INTERVENES IN BLUE NET SALE; FLAMM LOSES WMCA CASE

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the request of the CIO to be allowed to intervene in connection with the hearings on the projected transfer of the three stations WJZ, WENR and KGO in the sale of the Blue Network to Edward J. Noble, the candy king, and head of the newly organized American Broadcasting System, Inc. The CIO hearing is scheduled for tomorrow (Wednesday, September 1st) in Washington.

The CIO asked that during the hearings on the Blue Network transfer, which are scheduled for Friday, September 10th, that the FCC afford the labor organization time to present its grievance against the National Association of Broadcasters and the radio industry for not giving CIO all the radio time it wants.

In reply to this, Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, had declared that American Labor is entitled to and has the same access to the facilities of American broadcasting stations as any other individual or group.

The NAB president pointed out that organized labor was given more than 100 broadcasts on the networks in 1942 and this gesture by radio to labor was heartily commended by William Green, A. F. of L. president, and Philip Murray, CIO president.

In New York Monday the Supreme Court denied a motion to rescind the sale of Station WMCA to Edward J. Noble, in an action brought by Donald Flamm, former owner of the station, who had charged that he was "an unwilling seller and was coerced" into agreeing to the sale.

The radio property was sold Jan. 17, 1941, for \$850,000, to Mr. Noble.

Mr. Flamm, in suing for the return of the station and an accounting of profits, charged that "the defendant and his agents represented to the deponent that the defendant, Edward J. Noble, was a man of such influential stature and so powerfully connected politically that unless your deponent entered into such a sale and transfer he would * * * lose his license to broadcast and his entire investment."

In denying the motion Justice Peck said:

"The trouble with the plaintiff's case is that he knew all the elements of the fraud except the participation of his employees, and he suspected that, before he transferred the station, and still he has waited two and a half years before seeking a recession."

Justice Peck said that the law is clear that an action for recession of a sale must be brought "promptly after discovery of the fraud."

At the hearing Mr. Noble said that his necessity to divest himself of WMCA "seems to have suggested to Flamm an opportunity to catch a bargain in the name of 'equitable' recession by asserting a nuisance cloud upon my title."

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804

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1. The following information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York Office, dated 10/10/50, and is being furnished to you for your information.

On September 1, 1964, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.:

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW/BJS

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines.

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NAB HIRING SAM RAYBURN'S NEPHEW SEEN AS POLITICAL

Appointing Robert T. Bartley, nephew of Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, to an executive position in the National Association of Broadcasters, was seen as a political move on the part of the broadcasters. Although Mr. Bartley has been identified with radio, having been with the FCC and a vice-president of the Yankee Network and his new duties will be to coordinate war activities, there seemed to be a distinct impression that his addition to the NAB staff at this time might prove helpful in keeping in touch with Capitol Hill.

Also the NAB has just appointed Karl A. Smith, Washington attorney, to act as the Association's legislative counsel.

Mr. Bartley, who is 34, was assistant to Walter M. W. Splawn, Special Counsel to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in 1932-33 when the Communications Act of 1934 was being written. His uncle, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, was then Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Bartley, upon formation of the FCC in 1934, served as the first and only director of its Telegraph Division. In 1937, when the division system was abolished by the then Chairman Frank R. McNinch, Mr. Bartley left the FCC. Afterward, he became senior securities analyst with the Securities & Exchange Commission in Washington, but left in March, 1939 to join Mr. Shepard as Executive Secretary of the Yankee Network.

Mr. Bartley was elected a Vice President of Yankee in August, 1942, and has served in that capacity since. He has resigned from the network effective September 25th, and will terminate four and a half years with that organization.

Mr. Smith will replace Russell P. Place, former counsel, now in the service. He was an attorney with the Federal Radio Commission before entering private practice with the firm of Hogan and Hartson in Washington.

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PETRILLO HYDE PARK CONCERT IN TWO WEEKS; TRAVEL CUT

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, was quoted as saying that the first of his free symphony orchestra concerts for people in small places would be given by the New York Philharmonic at the home of President Roosevelt in about two weeks.

At the same time Mr. Petrillo said that because of shortage of transportation, they had to cut a concert which the Chicago Civic Opera Company hoped to give at Rockford, Ill. about a hundred miles from Chicago.

"The Mayor of Rockford", Mr. Petrillo said, "sent me a telegram and it was very, very bitter. He said that all arrangements had been made for the concert and that more than 100,000 people would be disappointed. But what can I do? I can't carry those musicians down there piggy back. I wired the Mayor he could have the musicians if he could find a way to get them down there."

Mr. Petrillo added that an interchange of telegrams with Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, brought the verdict that it would be impossible "to accord priorities of any type to the travel of orchestras". He said, however, that he had wired another plea for help to the O.D.T.

Mr. Petrillo said that the union had agreed to the five conditions laid down by Marshall Field, President of the New York Symphony Society, for the use of the orchestra.

These conditions, which were contained two weeks ago in a letter to Mr. Petrillo, were that none of the free performances be broadcast or recorded and that programs presented by the Society's orchestra be approved by the Society.

In the same letter, Mr. Field urged Mr. Petrillo to lift his year-old ban on the recording of symphony music. Mr. Petrillo said yesterday that the issue of the recording ban was separate from the use of the orchestra for the free concerts. He disclosed that he would invite Mr. Field and a group of several other symphony orchestra officials to attend the union's executive board meeting in three or four weeks to discuss the symphonic record ban. He said that Mr. Field asked to attend such a meeting.

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G.E. SUCCESSFULLY RECORDS 66 MINUTE SPEECH ON WIRE

Sixty-six minutes of continuous speech can be recorded on 11,500 feet of hair-like steel wire on a spool no larger than the ordinary doughnut, in a new type of wire sound recorder being built by General Electric Company.

Operating under a license of the Armour Research Foundation in Chicago, engineers in General Electric's laboratory are now engaged in redesigning the apparatus so that it can be manufactured in mass production to meet the demands of both the Army and Navy.

The recorder, itself, is contained in a small box, weighing about 9 pounds. It has many wartime uses, but perhaps none more important than in observation planes. Instead of the customary pad and pencil now used by pilots in making notes of what they see on scouting trips, they can dictate into a small microphone just as the busy office executive now uses a dictaphone. Instead of the observer's words being recorded on a wax cylinder they are recorded magnetically on wire which is but four one-thousandths of an inch in diameter.

The first of these, the "General
Statement of the Board of Directors,"
is a very important document, and
it is one which every shareholder
should read carefully. It contains
a full and complete statement of
the affairs of the company, and
it is one which every shareholder
should read carefully.

The second of these, the "Statement
of the President," is a very
important document, and it is one
which every shareholder should
read carefully. It contains a
full and complete statement of
the affairs of the company, and
it is one which every shareholder
should read carefully.

The third of these, the "Statement
of the Treasurer," is a very
important document, and it is one
which every shareholder should
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The fourth of these, the "Statement
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which every shareholder should
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full and complete statement of
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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Unlike the wax cylinder which is breakable, there is no apparent wearout to the wire. In fact, 100,000 reproductions have failed to alter its quality in any respect.

When there is no longer any use for the recordings, the speech can be readily "wiped off" magnetically, and the wire is as good as new for future recordings.

Magnetic steel wire recording is not a new idea. As early as 1898 Valdamar Poulson, a Danish scientist, introduced the method and used it to record high-speed arc radio signals. However, suitable amplifiers were not available at that time and the quality was poor. With the new method developed by Marvin Camras, Assistant Physicist of the Armour Institute, many changes have been made and the quality improved so as to compare favorably with the ordinary phonograph records.

A recent report from England stated that the sound recorder is now being used in the war zones and that "a fight talk of a Flying Fortress crew, attacking Nazi airfields in France, was recorded on a small spool of wire."

This was brought back to England, and according to Major H. L. Nussbaum, "All the conversation of the crew inside the Fortress as well as the sounds of battle were brought back as an oral record of the 66-minute flight."

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14 WASHINGTON BROADCASTERS TO AID WAR LOAN DRIVE

Fourteen representatives from the six local radio stations will comprise a Radio Committee to aid in raising the District's quota of \$94,000,000 for the Third War Loan campaign which opens September 9th.

The representatives and their stations are Elinor Lee, Bailey Axton and Howard Stanley, of WTOP; Carleton D. Smith and Fred Shawn of WRC; Kenneth H. Berkeley and Bryson Rash of WMAL; William Dolph and Charles Zurhorst of WOL; Bennett Larson and Norman Lee of WWDC, and Lawrence Heller, Sam Lauder and Jerry Strong of WINX.

Many other programs by each station as well as a 'round-the-clock broadcast of special events on the opening day, are being planned. Listeners will hear again and again throughout the campaign the slogan of the Third War Loan drive, "Back the Attack With Extra Bonds". Other slogans to be heard are "Every One a Bond Buyer and Bond Seller" and "Buy an Extra \$100 Bond in September."

In addition to aiding in the local drive, it is felt that radio will also help in raising the \$15,000,000,000 which is the national quota, through its daily contact with millions of persons.

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Page 10 of 10
The following information was obtained from the records of the
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March 10, 1964.

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March 10, 1964.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
40 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1559

NEXT ROUND IN FLY-COX FIGHT WHEN CONGRESS CONVENES

Although there may be considerable shadow-boxing on both sides the indications were at the closing session of the subcommittee headed by Representative Lewis E. Miller (R), of St. Louis last Tuesday that the big fight between Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, and Chairman James L. Fly in the FCC investigation, will not be renewed until Congress convenes week after next. At that time, Representative Cox said he would put in a preliminary report. Also it is expected that bills will be introduced in both the House and the Senate to transfer all work now being done by the FCC to the Army.

If this action is taken, the slugging will be immediately renewed by Mr. Fly who as yet has not been given an opportunity to testify. As is well known, however, by replying to the Committee with press statements, he has been getting more publicity than if he had been allowed to take the witness stand. Not since his old enemy on the Power Commission Wendell Willkie resorted to the same tactics in the moving picture hearings at the Capitol several years ago has anybody proven so good at it as Mr. Fly. A laughable feature of the hearings is that each side continually accuses the other of "trying his case in the newspapers". The radio people who have the most at stake in the outcome of the case have been silent fearing to become involved in a controversy which might jeopardize the renewal of their licenses by the FCC.

Also watching his step has been Neville Miller of the National Association of Broadcasters, whose row with Fly almost cost him his \$35,000 job as President of the Association and may still do so next June if Mr. Fly comes out on top in the present scrimmage.

For the first time since the House Committee began inquiring into the 300 alleged draft evasions in the FCC the names of 39 of the employees were divulged last Tuesday. This was done under the orders of Chairman Miller who said "there is no reason in the world why the identity of those seeking deferment should not be made public."

Some 50 names were revealed. Almost all were in their twenties, single, with no dependents, and had passed physical examinations. Deferments were obtained for them on FCC representations, termed false by Committee Counsel Hugh Reilly, that they were "indispensable" men.

Many had been hired but a few days, it was alleged, when the agency informed their draft boards that much time and effort had been spent in giving them specialized training. The name of President Roosevelt was frequently invoked in these letters to draft boards as authorizing deferments of "highly skilled" men.

One name was withheld from the record. It was that of a 24-year-old man who had formerly served three years in the Army as a radio operator. Summoned for examination in 1942, he told his draft board that he was "not proud" of his Army service and found himself "incompatible with its philosophy and way of life". The Board referred the case to the FBI for investigation.

This man was meanwhile employed by the FCC and his deferment was requested on the ground that he was "engaged in highly confidential work of extreme importance to the war effort". Shocked, the draft board reported to the FCC what it termed his "un-American attitude".

Asked for an explanation, the young man spoke of "foul-mouthed drunkards" in the Army and said he had been "ashamed of his uniform". The draft board refused his deferment, the FCC appealed, and then the young man, in July of this year enlisted in the Merchant Marine.

The case of Robert P. Wiebers, 24 years old, of Bismarck, N.D., an ex-bell hop, single, with no dependents, was given in detail. His brother, Morton W. C. Wiebers, Monitoring Officer in the Fargo, N.D. office of the FCC, recommended him for a FCC job and also warned that his deferment should be sought immediately because he was near induction.

The brother's letter was marked "Please rush Civil Service approval for this boy" in the Washington office of the FCC. Employed September 16, 1942, the FCC on the same day wrote his draft board that he had received "intensive training" and should be "deferred as an "indispensable" man who could not be replaced by an older man or woman. The draft board granted him a classification in 2B, but on July 21 put him back in 1A.

"That is a scandalous record", commented Counsel Reilly. "These cases may be one of the reasons why we are being forced to draft fathers."

Counsel for the special House Committee placed in the record figures to bear out their contention that 179 of the employees for whom the Commission sought draft deferments were men who had gained their radio experience in the various armed services.

Ray Osborne, a Committee investigator, said that out of 391 employees the Commission asked draft boards to defer, 33 had obtained their knowledge of radio in the Army, 81 in the Navy, 5 in the Coast Guard, 7 in the Marines and 53 in the Maritime Service.

The Committee staff also singled out 40 or more specific cases in which they questioned the wisdom of the Commission's action in asking for occupational deferments. They sought to show that in 27 cases deferments were recommended by the Commission within 10 days after employees started to work, and in 58 cases within 30 days.

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FLY FLAYS COX COMMITTEE FOR PUBLISHING DEFERMENTS

As had been expected, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, lost no time in counter-attacking when the Cox Committee "named names" in connection with charges made against draft exempt employees. In an effort to prove his point, Mr. Fly furnished a case history of each and every one of the 39 employees whose names were made public. Chairman Fly was backed up by FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr and the National Association of Broadcasters, whose headquarters said that scores of technicians have been exempted from the draft throughout the nation in the interest of public morale.

Mr. Fly said:

"The American ideal of fair play took a terrible kicking around at Tuesday's hearing when the Cox Committee made public the names of 39 employees in the Commission's Engineering Department who have been deferred and then refused to permit the Commission to put in the record the full facts concerning them.

"The House Committee on Military Affairs (Costello Committee) some time ago established the precedent of not making public the names of deferred government personnel. That Committee obviously was conscious of the danger of unjustly tagging as draft dodgers persons who because of their special skills had been called upon to serve their Government in a civilian capacity.

"However, the Cox Committee disregarded this salutary precedent and then added insult to injury by telling only part of the story and refusing to permit the Commission to tell the rest.

"In fairness to the individuals concerned, I am releasing brief summaries of the pertinent facts as to each of the 39 cases which the Cox Committee made public.

"These summaries show:

1. Ten of the men branded as draft dodgers are today in the military service. Four more are awaiting induction.
2. Another nine men are on duty with the Commission in Hawaii. Eight of these have the unique ability to receive the Japanese Kana Code which has three times as many characters as our alphabet. All of these men are rendering assistance in aiding Army bombers lost over the Pacific - a service which the Chief of Staff of the Seventh Air Force Command declared on May 15 of this year to be 'absolutely necessary to the successful operation of the Army's lost plane procedure in the Hawaiian area.'
3. The other 16 are assigned to the Commission's monitoring stations throughout the United States and are loyally and efficiently serving our country by keeping its air lanes

THE FIVE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

1. The first Constitution was the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, adopted in 1777.

2. The second Constitution was the Constitution of 1787, which replaced the Articles of Confederation. It was the first written constitution in the world.

3. The third Constitution was the Constitution of 1791, which added the Bill of Rights to the original Constitution.

4. The fourth Constitution was the Constitution of 1802, which added the Twelfth Amendment to the original Constitution.

5. The fifth Constitution was the Constitution of 1850, which added the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the original Constitution.

6. The sixth Constitution was the Constitution of 1865, which added the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the original Constitution.

7. The seventh Constitution was the Constitution of 1870, which added the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the original Constitution.

8. The eighth Constitution was the Constitution of 1875, which added the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the original Constitution.

3. (Cont'd) free of fifth column radio activity. In each of these cases it has been determined in accordance with National Selective Service policy that these men, because of their special skills, can best serve the war effort in this civilian capacity.
4. Eleven were not subject to the draft at the time they were employed by the FCC. Eight were employed at a time when they were not in a Selective Service classification subject to induction. Three were employed before the Selective Service Act became effective. Another, while classified as 1-A, is clearly disqualified for physical reasons. Still another was employed but four months before he became too old for military service.
5. All 39 have outstanding radio qualifications for the Commission's work. Thirty-three of them held radio operator licenses before coming with the Commission, 20 having both commercial and amateur licenses. This requires extensive knowledge of radio theory and operating practices. Almost without exception these men can receive International Morse code at speeds ranging from 25 to 40 words per minute."

Commissioner Durr said the deferred men are largely employees of the Commission Engineering Department in monitoring service.

"Some of these men are familiar with operations of Japanese radio stations and their codes", Mr. Durr said. "It took tremendous time to train them and while their peace-time duties were to watch for unlicensed stations or regulation infractions, their war-time work is more important and they constitute a vital war function. The FCC has requested no deferments for other workers."

At the office of Neville Miller, President of NAB, it was said that broadcasters throughout the nation had requested and obtained deferments for scores of essential technicians, but that of the 500 employed in the industry 75 percent at present were in armed services and women are being trained to replace those deferred.

The radio industry is classified as essential and such information as weather news, emergency warnings and even recruiting bulletins could not be put on the air without help from the engineers, technical supervisors and repairmen, he said.

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A local broadcasting station has been established in British Somaliland, the Commerce Department reports. Known as Radio KUDU, the station broadcasts short programs daily in the native language.

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PETRILLO WAR LABOR BOARD WILL LABOR ON LABOR DAY

Labor Day to the contrary notwithstanding, the tri-partite panel of the National War Labor Board will begin hearings in New York that day (Monday, September 6) in connection with the dispute between James C. Petrillo and his American Federation of Musicians, and the electrical transcription companies. The panel will endeavor to arrive at some agreement for the resumption of manufacturing broadcast station recordings.

The members of the panel are Gilbert E. Fuller, President of the Raymond Whitcomb Company of Boston, Arthur S. Meyer, Chairman of the New York Mediation Board, and Max Zaritsky, President of the United Hatter, Cap and Millinery Workers, AFL. Mr. Meyer will serve as Chairman and represent the public.

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ZENITH COMES THROUGH WITH A MILLION AND A HALF

At the close of the fiscal year, the Zenith Radio Corporation made a net profit of \$1,507,927 equal to \$3.06 per share.

Voluntary refunds and price reductions were \$6,995,141 on Government contracts and additional renegotiation settlement refund of \$8,600,000 (or total refunds \$15,595,141), and profits for the year amounted to \$4,361,540 which, after deduction for Federal income, excess profits, and capital stock taxes totalling \$2,853,613. The Company has operated at a profit for the past ten consecutive fiscal years and has paid dividends of one dollar per share during each of the past seven fiscal years.

Zenith continues, as in the past, to participate in the war effort on a large scale in all departments, E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, reported. "Our activities, confined to the radionic field (Radio, Radar and Electronics) are many and varied and the apparatus being produced is most vital and highly technical. The Company is engaged extensively in the development and production of certain types of radionic equipment generally referred to as 'Radar'. Because the management is confident that due credit will be given to the Company for the important part it is playing in this development, we have not seen fit to publicize the extent of our accomplishments in this connection while the war is still in progress.

"Shipments for the current fiscal year to date and orders on hand for shipment during the balance of the year are considerably in excess of one hundred million dollars.

"In 1941 the Signal Corps was endeavoring to find a solution to the patent and resulting royalty situation. Under a plan proposed by your management, the Government obtained free licenses for the duration of the war from all but three or four of the companies manufacturing radionic equipment, under the patents owned

REVENUE AND FINANCE DEPARTMENT

It is the policy of the Department to maintain a high level of efficiency in the collection of taxes and to ensure that the revenue is used for the benefit of the people. The Department is committed to the principle of transparency and accountability in its operations.

The Department is currently reviewing the existing tax laws and regulations to ensure they are fair and equitable. It is also working to improve the efficiency of the tax collection process and to provide better service to taxpayers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Department is required to submit annual financial statements to the relevant authorities. These statements provide a detailed overview of the Department's financial performance over the past year.

The annual financial statements include information on the Department's income, expenses, assets, and liabilities. They also provide a breakdown of the Department's revenue by source and a summary of its capital expenditures.

The Department is committed to ensuring that its financial statements are accurate and reliable. It has implemented a robust system of internal controls and audits to ensure the integrity of its financial reporting.

The Department's financial statements are available to the public and are subject to scrutiny by the relevant authorities. This transparency is essential for maintaining public confidence in the Department's financial management.

The Department is also working to improve its financial reporting practices and to provide more detailed information to the public. It is committed to ongoing improvement and to ensuring that its financial statements are of the highest quality.

or controlled by those companies. As a result of Zenith's own contribution and suggested proposal the Government has been saved many millions of dollars in royalty payments on radionic patents. For this contribution the Company received official recognition."

Zenith's subsidiary, Wincharger Corporation, Sioux City, Iowa, has converted its plant, almost entirely, to the war effort. It is designing and producing dynamotors on a large scale for use with tank and aircraft radio equipment, also flight instruments and secret devices in connection with Radar.

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TERRELL PRAISED BY FDR; TURNER TO SUCCEED HIM

In addition to a personal letter of thanks from President Roosevelt, William D. Terrell, the first Radio Inspector in the United States, who is retiring after 40 years of service in the communications field, was also tendered a dinner by his associates headed by E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, and presented with an engraved watch from field service workers and a silver tray from office co-workers and friends.

As had been expected, George S. Turner, who has been Assistant Chief of the Field Division of the Engineering Department since 1940, was appointed to succeed Mr. Terrell.

The letter from the President read:

"Dear Mr. Terrell:

"I take the occasion of your retirement from Federal service to convey to you my thanks and gratitude for the forty years' service in the field of governmental radio services.

"You can well be proud of the record you have made.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "Franklin D. Roosevelt"

Mr. Turner, a native of Independence, Mo., has the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Law from the Atlantic Law School in Atlanta, Ga. During World War I he served as radio instructor at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and was subsequently commissioned Ensign in the Volunteer Naval Reserve.

After the war, Mr. Turner became the original radio-operator-engineer at Station 9XAB, Kansas City, Mo., one of the first experimental radio broadcast stations in the Middle West, and in 1921 was employed by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. in Kansas City. From 1924 to 1931 he served with the Department of Commerce, first as a Radio Inspector and later as Assistant Radio

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Supervisor of the Radio Division. Mr. Turner came with the Federal Radio Commission in 1931 as Radio Inspector in Charge at Atlanta. He is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Georgia bar.

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PETRILLO N.Y. HEARING DATE CHANGED TO TUESDAY, SEPT. 7

Waking up to the fact a trifle late that they had called the Petrillo hearing panel in New York on Labor Day (see our earlier story on page 5), the War Labor Board decided not to labor on labor day and changed the time of the meeting to Tuesday, September 7th.

When the WLB was asked Thursday by this news service if some mistake had not been made and if they had noticed their meeting date fell on Labor Day, the reply was: "Oh, yes - but we work Labor Day and every other day." Nevertheless a change of the time of the meeting was made later.

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS TO ORGANIZE NEW PLANNING BOARD

The biggest turnout of manufacturers since the last annual convention will be in attendance at an industry gathering to be held in New York City September 15 and 16 by the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

President Galvin has called a meeting of the entire RMA Board of Directors September 16th, co-incident with the meeting arranged on the previous day by the Manufacturers' Association and the Institute of Radio Engineers, to organize the new Radio Technical Planning Board.

There will be a morning meeting of the entire RMA Set Division, of which R. C. Cosgrove of Cincinnati is Chairman, and a following afternoon meeting of the new special RMA Postwar Planning Committee, also headed by Mr. Cosgrove. Also on September 15th, there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Parts Division of which Ray F. Sparrow, of Indianapolis, is Chairman. During the following week a meeting of the Transmitter Division's Executive Committee, of which the Chairman is G. W. Henyan, of Schenectady, is scheduled.

Organization of the Radio Technical Planning Board, whose work will be related to that of the RMA Postwar Planning Committee, will include representatives from several broadcasting, scientific and other radio organizations. The RTPB luncheon meeting will be confined to representatives of the various industry groups and will be presided over jointly by Chairman A. S. Wells and Chairman Haraden

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PASSED MAY 1, 1890

LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I. LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

Section 1. The lands belonging to the United States are divided into three classes, to-wit: (1) Lands reserved for the use of the Government; (2) Lands reserved for the use of the States; and (3) Lands reserved for the use of the people.

Section 2. The lands reserved for the use of the Government are divided into three classes, to-wit: (1) Lands reserved for the use of the Army; (2) Lands reserved for the use of the Navy; and (3) Lands reserved for the use of the War Department.

CHAPTER II. LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

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Section 2. The lands reserved for the use of the Government are divided into three classes, to-wit: (1) Lands reserved for the use of the Army; (2) Lands reserved for the use of the Navy; and (3) Lands reserved for the use of the War Department.

Section 3. The lands reserved for the use of the States are divided into three classes, to-wit: (1) Lands reserved for the use of the State of New York; (2) Lands reserved for the use of the State of New Jersey; and (3) Lands reserved for the use of the State of New Hampshire.

Section 4. The lands reserved for the use of the people are divided into three classes, to-wit: (1) Lands reserved for the use of the people of New York; (2) Lands reserved for the use of the people of New Jersey; and (3) Lands reserved for the use of the people of New Hampshire.

REDUCTION IN LAMINATED PLASTIC COST

The cost of laminated plastic sheets, rods and tubes, important material used in the manufacture of electrical equipment, radio and many other vital war items, will be reduced about 10 percent effective as of September 1st, the Office of Price Administration announced last Tuesday.

OPA stated that 10 manufacturers in the industry, accounting for virtually the entire \$72,000,000 annual production, have agreed to restore price levels that prevailed in 1939 and 1940. Most of the manufacturers have signed individual voluntary agreements formalizing the new schedule of prices. The reduction will be effected by cancelling a price increase of 10 percent announced generally by the industry early in 1941 and which was reflected in current maximums established under Maximum Price Regulation No. 406.

General Manager Chester Bowles commended the spirit of cooperation shown by the manufacturers and praised the industry for its action in voluntarily lowering prices at a time when productive capacity cannot keep pace with the demand for laminates. Mr. Bowles pointed out that OPA suggested the reduction as a means of reducing the cost of the war and was part of the general fight against inflation, since the cost and subsequent prices on many articles in which the laminates are used will be reduced.

The lowered prices will result in large savings to the government on direct purchases and still larger savings on articles in which laminates are used and which are bought almost solely by the government. The new prices of sheets, rods, and tubes will be reflected in lowered prices for parts and equipment made from these shapes under a new regulation now being prepared, OPA stated.

The laminates industry has almost entirely shifted to the production of war items, particularly for parts in aircraft, motor vehicles, and ships in addition to radio and electrical equipment. Laminates have taken an increasingly important role in war production because they combine in one material the advantages of light weight, high strength and excellent insulating qualities.

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FRANK M. RUSSELL HOST TO MORGAN BEATTY IN CAPITAL

As the guest of Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, Morgan Beatty, NBC's #1 commentator in London, was greeted by many Capital public relations notables at the Statler last Tuesday.

The list included Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Director of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations; Lieut. Col. Edward Kirby, of the War Department; Frank Mason, Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral Joseph Redmond, U.S.N.; Capt. Leland Lovette, Brig. Gen. Denig, U.S. Marine Corps; Byron Price, Director of Censorship; J. H. Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship; Michael McDermott, State Department; Palmer Hoyt, Director of Domestic Bureau, OWI; and Carleton D. Smith, Manager of WRC.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a leading center of research and learning in the United States. It is a place where the highest quality of education and scholarship is pursued. The University is committed to the advancement of knowledge and the development of the individual.

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SEVAREID TELLS STORY FROM BURMA WILDS WITH HAND SET

An Army radio handset dropped to a party of 21 thought to have been lost in the Burmese wilds in a plane crash, enabled Eric Sevareid, CBS correspondent to tell their thrilling story and of the kind treatment by headhunters. They have been marooned there since August 2nd.

"I am grinding this out on a hand-crank wireless set dropped to us by one of the rescue planes of the air transport command", Mr. Sevareid radioed. "We are in a village of aborigines perched atop of one of the 6000 foot mountains."

Mr. Sevareid landed O.K. armed only with a pen-knife.

"A short distance away I found our plane's radio operator, Sergt. Walter Oswald, of Ansonia, Ohio", the radio correspondent continued. "His leg was broken. I tried to make a splint and bandage his leg with the silk of his parachute. It wasn't a very professional job but he was able to hobble with me to the wreckage of the plane, where we both collapsed, exhausted and frightened.

"Until the very last moment in those sickening minutes before the plane crashed, Sergeant Oswald had stuck to his radio. While we were bailing out he sat frantically sending out messages of our position and calling for help.

"His appeals had been heard, for within an hour after our crash a plane appeared overhead. We knew then we weren't completely lost.

"Slowly the members of our party collected on a trail near an aborigine village. The group, including Davies, landed on the other side of our mountain. Before we were assembled, I could hear natives yelling in strange jargon along the trail. I was unarmed - except for the pen-knife - so I rushed to the side of our pilot, who had a pistol.

"But the natives came bearing food and drink. They led us to their village where they killed goats and pigs for us. These aborigines became our devoted friends."

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NEW WAGE ORDER INCLUDES RADIO MANUFACTURERS

A general 40% minimum wage order which has been issued by the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, and which includes radio and most related manufacturers, becomes effective September 13. The order applies alike to male and female workers, the Radio Manufacturers' Association has been advised.

In addition to factory workers the order applies to clerical, maintenance, shipping and selling occupations, but exempts such workers in separate wholesale or sales departments.

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REMARKS: THIS MOON WAS THREE DAYS WITHIN THE

At 10:00 AM, the moon was observed to be in a position of about 10 degrees above the horizon. The moon was in the constellation of Orion. The moon was in the constellation of Orion. The moon was in the constellation of Orion.

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FCC ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF "HIGH" PRESS WIRELESS RATES

The Federal Communications Commission in considering its Proposed Report of June 22n, 1943 on the investigation of Press Wireless rates for ordinary press service between the United States and China, and noting therein the high rate of earnings of Press Wireless, ordered a general investigation of Press Wireless' rates and charges for communications services. Press Wireless, respondent to the investigation, was ordered to appear and show cause why the Commission should not find its existing rates and charges unjust and unreasonable and why the Commission should not order an interim reduction in rates pending conclusion of the proceedings.

The Commission further stipulated that Press Wireless file its answer to the Order by September 20, 1943, and designated the matter for public hearing in Washington October 20, next.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::

After denying a previous petition by Donald Flamm, former owner of WMCA, New York, Justice David W. Peck Tuesday signed an order Tuesday for a rehearing of argument on Donald Flamm's petition for an injunction restraining Edward J. Noble from disposing of Station WMCA, pending trial of Mr. Flamm's suit for a rescission of the sale contract on the station. The Justice stated that he desired to go more deeply into the question as to when Mr. Flamm really obtained proof that fraud had been involved in the deal.

There is a report that OWI is contemplating the erection of three 200,000 watt short-wave transmitters in the vicinity of San Francisco to cover the Far East and that the Government will establish a precedent by operating them. Also that a similar battery would be installed at the Crosley plant in Cincinnati whose broadcasts would be directed towards South America and possibly Europe.

The Chairmanship of the Engineering Committee for the Fourth District of the National Association of Broadcasters has been accepted by Clyde M. Hunt, Chief Engineer for Station WTOP, CBS station in Washington, D.C.

The forthcoming Fourth District meeting will be held in Asheville, N.C., September 3rd (today) and tomorrow.

Export problems regarding tubes and also parts will be considered at another meeting in Washington September 8th of the special Export Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, headed by Chairman Walter A. Coogan, cooperating with the Office of Economic Warfare.

NOTE - DUE TO THE FACT THAT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH IS LABOR DAY, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE NEXT TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, on the subject of the above captioned case, and is being furnished to you for your information.

The Bureau of Investigation is currently conducting an investigation of the above captioned case, and is requesting that you continue to cooperate with the Bureau in this regard.

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge

After a review of the records of the Bureau of Investigation, it was determined that the following information was obtained from the records of the Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Investigation, on the subject of the above captioned case, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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Former FCC press representative Russell Clevenger has resigned as a member of the Public Relations Department of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., to accept a position as Vice-President in charge of the Public Relations Department of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., in New York, with which he was previously associated.

Wyeth Chemical Co., Jersey City, N.J., selling and distributing a medicinal preparation designated "Hill's Cold Tablets", and Hill Blackett and Glen Sample, trading as Blackett-Sample-Hummert, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, an advertising agency employed by the Wyeth Chemical Co., are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation and false advertising in radio continuities and in advertisements in newspapers, magazines and other periodicals.

July was featured by a 17% increase over June production of signal equipment, which includes radio and radar. The July electronic production totaled \$234,000,000.

"One of the most noteworthy achievements of the month occurred in the field of signal equipment which increased 17%", Chairman Nelson's monthly WPB report stated, adding that among the production bottlenecks eliminated was quartz crystal output, said to have been "increased markedly", with conservation and substitution programs.

Preliminary estimates of signal equipment in August were understood by RMA to be about 10% higher than the July deliveries.

The District Commissioners in Washington have made an appropriation for 10 two-way radio instruments to be installed on ambulances used in the central control. The service was put into effect to provide for the emergency use of ambulances for the entire city.

In the proposal listed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Emerson Radio Corporation, the sellers of the 175,000 \$5 par capital stock shares are Benjamin Abrams, President, who will sell 105-100 of his 162,062 shares; Max Abrams, Secretary and Treasurer, who offers 52,500 of his 73,346 shares, and Louis Abrams, a Director, who offers 17,500 of his 27,853 shares. F. Eberstadt & Co., of New York, were named as principal underwriters. The public offering price will be furnished later.

Replacing its old AM installation, the Massachusetts State police now have 105 FM-equipped cars and 7 250-watt fixed transmitters. In addition to this there are 25-watt transmitters at Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

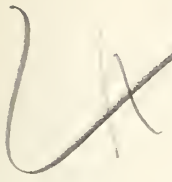
Misrepresentations of the therapeutic value of a medicinal preparation known as "OCA" and "OCA Pinkovels" is alleged by the Federal Trade Commission in a complaint against Trans-Pac Services, Inc., 233 West 14th St., New York, which sells the produce, and Dorland International, Rockefeller Center, New York, the advertising agency which aids in the preparation and dissemination of advertisements of the preparation, in Spanish language advertisements appearing in newspapers and circulars and broadcast over the radio.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

 NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1560

CONGRESS MAY HOBBLE FCC; COX TO FIGHT \$2,500 CHARGE

With the return of Congress to Washington next Tuesday (September 14), numerous pressing radio matters will come up for attention. The first of these will be the interim report of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission headed by Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, which it is believed will recommend that all war work now being done by the FCC be transferred to the Army and Navy. This would just about cut the Commission in half. Maybe more than that. Furthermore - though this is apt to come later - the Cox Committee is likely to declare that Congress never intended to give the FCC control over programs and business policies of stations and networks, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and suggest that something be done about it.

It is also reported with the return of Congress that Representative Cox will demand a showdown on the charge of Chairman James L. Fly, of the FCC, that the former is guilty of taking a fee of \$2,500 from a Georgia broadcasting station in violation of the United States Constitution. This charge has been made repeatedly and it is said that Mr. Cox will now assume a "put up or shut up" attitude. His stand is reported to be based on Attorney General Biddle telling Speaker Sam Rayburn that the Justice Department had investigated the matter and found that it had "no case" against Representative Cox.

In the meantime, the Washington Post, the most widely read morning paper in the Capital, keeps Cox before official Washington in a most embarrassing way. A Post editorial this week reads:

"In its 'investigation' of the Federal Communications Commission, the Cox Committee has now managed to dig down to a new level of meanness and banality. All of the charges it has made so far have been in the form of epithets. Considering the Committee's record, no one need be in the least surprised that it has now stooped to an accusation that the FCC has engaged in draft dodging. This particular form of name-calling, though now somewhat hackneyed, is always good for a sneer. It deserves no more credence or consideration than the other 'revelations' dredged up by the unsqueamish counsel for the Committee, Eugene L. Garey.

"The simple fact is that the FCC, like every other Government agency, submits its draft-deferment requests to a central review committee. It is governed by the rigorous standards for deferment of Federal personnel which the President laid down some months ago.

"Perhaps, when Congress reconvenes, it will put a stop to this travesty on its investigative procedures. But the legislative

On 10/10/68, the subject was interviewed by SA [redacted] at the [redacted] residence. The subject stated that he was born [redacted] and was currently residing at [redacted]. He stated that he was a member of the [redacted] and was involved in [redacted] activities. The subject also stated that he was currently working as a [redacted] at [redacted].

The subject further stated that he was currently involved in [redacted] activities and was currently working as a [redacted] at [redacted]. He stated that he was currently involved in [redacted] activities and was currently working as a [redacted] at [redacted].

The subject also stated that he was currently involved in [redacted] activities and was currently working as a [redacted] at [redacted]. He stated that he was currently involved in [redacted] activities and was currently working as a [redacted] at [redacted].

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branch of the Government has been encouraged in its apathy about the situation by the irresponsible indifference of the executive branch. The Chairman of the Cox Committee has been publicly charged with having received a \$2,500 fee for representing a Georgia radio station in proceedings before the FCC. The charge involves an outright violation of Section 113 of the Criminal Code. Yet the Department of Justice has made no effort to indict Congressman Cox. The criminal division of the Department has recently been placed under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark. A prompt probing of the Cox case should have a top priority in his order of business. He will be judged by the manner in which he meets this test."

Likewise Chairman Fly will no doubt be heard from when Representative Cox makes his report to Congress. Asked at his press conference last Monday if there was anything new regarding the Cox Committee, Mr. Fly replied:

"There's something new every day, but I think it is all about the same character. They seem to have taken on a consistent pattern and idea without offering any word in the record or any scrap of paper to be able to present our side of the case, going ahead and doing a devastating job on us without ever giving us any hearing. I think as time goes on this predominant position comes clearer and clearer."

Of great importance to the broadcasting industry is the bill introduced by Senator White (R), of Maine, and Senator Wheeler (D), of Montana, which would sharply restrict regulatory functions of the FCC. It would divide the Commission into two divisions of three members each - one to handle broadcasting and the other common carrier service. It is believed that between action in Congress on the Cox Committee report and the White-Wheeler bill, the present Communications law may be entirely rewritten and the Commission reorganized. Thus the sweeping Supreme Court decision may be circumvented.

No date has been set for the beginning of the hearings on the White-Wheeler bill. Senator Wheeler said before Congress adjourned that they would start soon after recess. At his office this week it was said that the Senator would probably make a definite announcement on the subject upon his return to Washington.

Also, as is pretty generally known, Elmer Davis and the Office of War Information, including its Overseas short-wave "little moronic King" activities, will come in for another Congressional spanking. Representative Barry (D), of New York, has gone even further by declaring that he will introduce a bill to abolish OWI and transfer its work to the State Department. Representative Ditter (D), of Pennsylvania, will foster a bill to end the Overseas Branch.

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1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. Commission has not yet received any information
3. from the Government of the United States
4. regarding the activities of the
5. Commission in the United States.
6. The second of these is the fact that the
7. Commission has not yet received any information
8. from the Government of the United States
9. regarding the activities of the
10. Commission in the United States.

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FCC APPROVES SALE OF WLOL, MINNEAPOLIS, TO RALPH ATCLASS

The Federal Communications Commission last Tuesday granted consent to acquisition of control of the Independent Merchants Broadcasting Station, license of WLOL, Minneapolis, by Ralph L. Atlass, of Chicago, from Mrs. Beatrice L. Devaney, widow of the former operator of WLOL and her sons David Winton and Charles J. Winton, Jr.

Station WLOL is affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System and uses 1000 watts power. The total consideration in the sale given by the FCC is \$6,319.

Mr. Atlass is one of the pioneer broadcasters of the country and President and General Manager of WIND, a 20,000 watt station at Gary, Indiana, and WJJD, 5000 watts in Chicago.

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COWLES' NEW WNAX TOWER DWARFS WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Believed to be the highest in America, the new 927 foot radio tower of WNAX, the Cowles' station put into commission at Yankton, S.D. last Saturday, tops the Washington Monument, which is only 555 feet in height.

Dedicated to the Middle West farmers, the exercises were participated in by the officials of five States.

The speakers were Gardner Cowles, Jr., of Des Moines, formerly Assistant Director of the Office of War Information; Rear Admiral A. B. Randall, Commandant of the Maritime Service, and Clifford Townsend, representing the War Food Administration.

Mr. Cowles made the dedication and rally the occasion for announcement of a \$30,000 scholarship fund to help boys and girls of the Middle West to study agriculture and economics. The scholarships were in the agricultural colleges of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and awarded to a farm boy or girl from each State on the basis of his contribution to the war effort.

A farmer to be chosen as the "Typical Midwest Farmer" will be sent with his wife by WNAX, to Portland, Oregon, where the Maritime Commission has arranged for them to sponsor the launching of a Liberty ship named "Midwest Farmer". WNAX plans to send a newsman and transcription equipment with the ship on its maiden voyage to bring listeners details of Merchant Marine activity.

During the dedication of the tower, "a human fly" ascended to the top and released balloons carrying orders for \$25 and \$100 war bonds. Gala broadcast programs were in charge of Phil Hoffman, General Manager, and Jack Paige, Promotion Manager.

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TO THE DIRECTOR, FBI, WASHINGTON, D.C.
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
SUBJECT: [Illegible] (NY 100-100000)
[Illegible text]

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 1/15/54.
Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.
The LHM contains information regarding the activities of [Illegible] in New York City.

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.
The LHM contains information regarding the activities of [Illegible] in New York City.
[Illegible text]

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.
The LHM contains information regarding the activities of [Illegible] in New York City.
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The LHM contains information regarding the activities of [Illegible] in New York City.
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The LHM contains information regarding the activities of [Illegible] in New York City.
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9/10/43

FIRST PHOTO RADIO SERVICE BETWEEN U.S. AND BRAZIL

The first radiophoto service between the United States and Brazil was inaugurated on September 7th by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, an associate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. In Brazil the operating unit will be the Companhia Radio Internacional do Brasil at Rio de Janeiro, another International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation associate. Opening of the service will be coincident with and mark the celebration of the Brazilian Independence Day.

The service, which has been arranged through the cooperation of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, will provide for the international transmission of radiophotos under the name "Mackay Radio-Radiophoto Service".

In making the announcement, Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio, pointed out that the inauguration of the new service on the Independence Day of the great Southern democracy is in itself significant, since it is a further extension of the Good Neighbor policy of the Western Hemisphere, and marks another important step in the ever-increasing bonds between the United States and Brazil.

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PETRILLO GETS TOUGHER - MORE STATIONS MUST HIRE HIS MEN

Instead of easing up a little or offering some compromise at the hearings before the special War Labor Board panel in New York trying to settle the dispute over manufacturing of records for use by broadcasting stations, James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, delivered the ultimatum that within 60 days he would require 160 network stations to employ AFL musicians. Mr. Petrillo left almost immediately thereafter for Chicago. The next session will be held next Friday, September 17th.

Milton Diamond, attorney for Decca Recording Company and the World Broadcasting System, had previously told the panel he found no difference between broadcasting by transcription or by wire networks, and if one was permitted to operate despite the ban, the other should also be permitted to operate.

"I cannot believe the A. F. and M. means seriously to interfere with this little industry of making transcriptions", said Mr. Diamond, explaining that many "little stations" have need of such transcriptions as sources of programs where musicians were not available. The transcription business, he went on, "is so small", and the difference between broadcasting and transcription "resolves itself into a mere question of nomenclature."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PROBLEM OF THE MIDDLE EAST

The United States has a long and complex history of involvement in the Middle East. This involvement has been shaped by a variety of factors, including strategic interests, economic considerations, and humanitarian concerns. The United States has played a significant role in the region, often acting as a mediator or a powerful influence. The Middle East is a region of great importance, and the United States has a responsibility to ensure its stability and peace.

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Mr. Diamond volunteered that "perhaps the transcription makers should be treated as a network and employ musicians as a network does. "If so", he went on, "it seems to me the union is attempting to regulate the networks. See us as a network and this whole problem with the union would disappear, barring the need for negotiations to establish details."

It was at this point that Mr. Petrillo announced his new demand that "within sixty days", the Union would require 160 network affiliated stations (not within jurisdiction of union locals) to employ musicians. Such stations, he said, hitherto have confined their musical programs to network broadcasts and have not engaged musicians.

"By God we can settle this if we can all sit around the table together", Mr. Petrillo ejaculated. "Mr. Diamond is no pal of mine but he's got a business and we have a business and it would be so nice to hear a plan to sit down and discuss them. If these other 'birds' had some kind of a plan like this there wouldn't be any problem today."

A. Walter Socolow, counsel for the six largest transcription companies, said that Union musicians were paid a total of \$30,000,000 a year for radio broadcasting. Mr. Petrillo said the ban on making recordings has already cost the musicians \$7,000,000.

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DR. KEPPEL, NOTED EDUCATOR, DIES ON WAY TO CBS MEETING

Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, former dean of Columbia University, and a Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, died Thursday while enroute from Washington to New York to attend a CBS Directors' meeting. Dr. Keppel was stricken on the train and death followed at the office of his physician in New York shortly thereafter.

Dr. Keppel was Dean at Columbia University from 1910-18. He also was formerly President of the Carnegie Corporation in 1941. At the time of his death he was serving as a member of the State Department's Board of Appeals on visa cases.

In a letter to Dr. Keppel's widow, Secretary Hull praised him as "an outstanding citizen who rendered highly useful and meritorious service to the community and to the country. In the field of education, philanthropic enterprises, and in government, his work was of an unusually high order, and his record is one fully in keeping with his sterling qualities of character and mind."

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BELIEVES PEARSON, IF NOT GUILTY, SHOULD HAVE REDRESS

The following editorial on President Roosevelt's denunciation of Drew Pearson, columnist and radio commentator, appeared in the Editor & Publisher:

"The President of the United States, 100 per cent proof against libel suits, the other day branded a newspaper columnist as a 'chronic liar'. He didn't name the man, but there was no doubt in the mind of any of his hearers as to who was indicted. Drew Pearson, who has been a consistent critic of the State Department's Russian policy, accepted the accusation and countered it with a forthright rebuttal.

"Editor & Publisher hopes that the matter does not end at that juncture. If a man can be justly branded as a chronic liar, he has no place as a newspaper writer or radio commentator, and Mr. Pearson has had an honored place as both for several years. If a man is a chronic liar on matters affecting the national interest, he is no better than a traitor, and the law provides ample measures for dealing with traitors. If Pearson is a liar on matters of state, he is open to charges of treachery, and his acts should be dealt with by legal processes. If he is not a liar, not a traitor, he should have legal redress and the opportunity to clear his name.

"The alternative is that any writer, columnist, or broadcaster who finds it necessary to disagree with Administration policies is open to accusations that blacken his character and destroy his usefulness as a journalist. That isn't in the American tradition. It is not in the spirit of the Constitution. It is certainly not in the spirit of the men who drafted the 'Four Freedoms' - especially freedom from fear. The essence of the First Amendment is that the press shall disagree with government whenever disagreement is indicated by events.

"After all, is it the fact, or the publication of the fact, that really affects the course of history?"

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GRIMES, OF PHILCO, KILLED IN OVERSEAS PLANE CRASH

United States 8th Air Force headquarters in London, has announced that David Grimes, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering of the Philco Radio Corp., and Pilot Loren L. Myles, 44, of Los Angeles were killed in the plane crash near Belfast last week-end in which Commodore James A. Logan lost his life.

Mr. Grimes at the age of 29 was a leading radio engineer. In recent years he developed a number of radio and phonograph innovations that added to electronic progress.

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DECLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS

1. This document is classified "Secret" because it contains information that is so classified.

2. The information in this document is derived from a source that is reliable and trustworthy.

3. The information in this document is not so classified because it is not of such a nature that its disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

4. The information in this document is so classified because it is of such a nature that its disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

5. The information in this document is so classified because it is of such a nature that its disclosure would be injurious to the national defense.

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RADIO REPAIR MEN AND OTHERS MAY PURCHASE COPPER WIRE

Retailers, electricians, radio repair men and others who sell copper wire to the general public may purchase limited quantities and sell it to the public without restrictions, under CMP Regulation No. 9, just issued by the War Production Board.

Any retailer or repair man may order up to \$100 worth of copper wire for delivery during any calendar quarter. If he needs more, he may determine as accurately as practicable the dollar value of the copper wire he sold as a retailer or used as a repair man during 1941 and he may buy in any calendar quarter one-eighth this amount.

Three million pounds of copper per calendar quarter have been earmarked for this program. Civilians must use this with care, WPB officials pointed out, as it will be needed to cover all essential repairs for general public use.

In selling copper wire under the new regulation, retailers need not pay attention to any preference rating other than AAA or a farmer's certificate under Priorities Regulation No. 19.

Retailers and repairmen may buy copper wire from other retailers or repairmen without certifications or other formalities. They may not use the procedure established under the new regulation to obtain copper wire in excess of inventory limits established. Retailers are requested not to sell to persons who may buy it under other CMP procedures.

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WHITE SAYS CBS WILL PUT FOOT DOWN ON EDITORIALIZING

Paul W. White, News Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said in Chicago Friday that CBS was going to stop commentators from "expressing editorial opinions on the air" on controversial issues.

He made the announcement at the meeting of The Associated Press Managing Editors' Association.

Mr. White said that the real meaning of freedom of the press, as far as radio was concerned, was to have all sides of a controversy presented and that this did not include the commentator who dwelled on his own editorial opinion day after day.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1900

The following is a summary of the work done by the General Land Office during the year 1900. The work was divided into three main branches: the Surveying Branch, the Land Management Branch, and the Land Sales Branch. The Surveying Branch was responsible for the surveying of public lands, the Land Management Branch for the management of public lands, and the Land Sales Branch for the sale of public lands. The Surveying Branch completed the survey of 1,000,000 acres of public land, the Land Management Branch managed 10,000,000 acres of public land, and the Land Sales Branch sold 1,000,000 acres of public land. The total amount of public land managed by the General Land Office during the year 1900 was 12,000,000 acres.

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THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE BY THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1900.

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NEW NAB RADIO NEWS COMMITTEE TO MEET IN N. Y.

The newly-formed Radio News Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, will meet September 15-16 in New York City. Its roster includes: Karl Koerper, Managing Director, KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; William Dowdell, News Editor, WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; Tom Eaton, News Editor, WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; Rex Howell, Manager KFXJ, Grand Junction, Colo.; L. Spencer Mitchell, Manager WDAE, Tampa, Fla.; Paul White, Director of News Broadcasts, CBS; Bill Brooks, News and Special Events Director, NBC, and Walt Dennis, NAB News Bureau Chief, who will serve as Committee Secretary.

The two Committees will meet jointly the first session Wednesday and will hold a joint luncheon that day to which members of the Association of Radio News Analysts have been invited. Major George Fielding Eliot, ARNA President, and H. V. Kaltenborn will make brief talks.

Separate sessions will begin the same afternoon, with the News Committee hearing Charter Heslep, Radio Division, Office of Censorship, on "After 12,000 Newscasts" and Russel Hogin, Division of Information, War Production Board, on "A Government Press Agent Looks at Radio News".

Other News Committee business will concern discussions of standards of newscasting, recognition of the medium, its news personnel, handling of its own news, editorializing on the air and the future of radio news.

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ARMY CONTROLS STATION OPERATION IN AIR RAIDS

Asked how it was that many broadcasting stations continued to operate during air raid tests, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"I have noticed that during the tests as a rule the radio stations have kept operating. I do know that the whole subject matter of whether or not they could operate during the raid has been given considerable study but what the various corps area commanders have concluded on that subject I don't know, frankly. I do know that they are operating during the tests. I have observed that just as you have. Of course the greatest danger from the standpoint of homing is the clear channel stations and it would be my guess that in case of actual raid or suspected raid those stations would close down, but I don't want to offer any seemingly authoritative judgment on that because we are not controlling it; the Army is controlling it with our cooperation in the administration of it."

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

The New York Public Library, Astor Lenox Tilden Foundation, is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. It was founded in 1808 by John Jacob Astor, William L. Tilden, and James Lenox. The library is one of the largest and oldest in the United States, with a collection of over 5 million books, manuscripts, and other materials. It is open to the public and provides a wide range of services, including lending, reference, and research. The library is located at 475 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

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NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

FCC ACTION ON APPLICATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission on September 7th adopted a Decision and Order granting application of O.R. Richardson, Fred L. Adair and Robert C. Adair, of Station WJOB, Hammond, Ind., for a construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment and increase operating power on 1230 kilocycles, from 100 watts to 250 watts, unlimited time.

At the same time the Commission adopted an Order granting application of WIBC, Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., for construction permit to make modifications in the equipment of Station WIBC (which is now authorized to operate with 1 kilowatt power night, 5 kilowatts day), for operation of the station with 5 kilowatts power, unlimited hours, employing a directional antenna during nighttime hours, subject to the express conditions that (a) objectionable interference will not be caused to the secondary nighttime service of Station CBA, Sackville, N.B., within the terms of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, and (b) that as soon as materials become available or upon notice from the Commission the permittee will provide and install equipment necessary to comply in all respects with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice.

In another action, the Commission adopted Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions granting application of WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, for construction permit to change frequency from 1480 to 1220 kilocycles, increase nighttime power from 1 to 5 kilowatts, make changes in directional antenna for nighttime use, and move transmitter site locally. This grant is subject to condition that (a) applicant shall take whatever steps are necessary to improve the signal of WGAR over the Cleveland business district to comply with the Commission's Rules and Regulations when materials and equipment again become available for construction of broadcast facilities; and (b) that applicant shall submit proof that the proposed radiating system is capable of producing a minimum effective field of 175 mv/m at one mile for 1 kilowatt power (or 392 mv/m for 5 kilowatts power).

Contingent upon the above action on the WGAR application a grant of construction permit was also made to the WHBC, The Ohio Broadcasting Co., Canton, Ohio, to make changes in transmitting equipment, install directional antenna for nighttime use, change frequency from 1230 to 1480 kilocycles, and increase power from 250 watts to 1 kilowatt.

At the same time the application of WADC, Allen T. Simmons, Talmadge, Ohio, to use the 1220 channel, increase power to 50 kilowatts and move transmitter site locally, was denied. This station now operates on 1350 kilocycles with 5 kilowatts, unlimited time, using directional antenna both daytime and nighttime.

The Commission in a fourth action adopted Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions, denying without prejudice the application of United Broadcasting Co., WHKC, Columbus, Ohio, to change frequency from 640 to 610 kilocycles, increase power from 500 watts

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation of free men and women. The story begins in 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered the New World. The first English settlers came to the Americas in 1607, and the first American Revolution was fought in 1776. The United States has since grown to become one of the most powerful nations in the world.

The United States has a long and rich history. It is a nation of many different peoples and cultures. The first people to live in the Americas were the Native Americans. They were followed by the Spanish, the French, and the English. The United States was founded in 1776, and it has since grown to become one of the most powerful nations in the world. The United States has a long and rich history, and it is a nation of many different peoples and cultures.

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to 1 kilowatt and hours of operation from limited to unlimited time, relocate transmitter site, and install directional antenna for nighttime operation.

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National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, granted extension of authority to transmit recorded programs to all broadcast stations under the control of the Canadian authorities that may be heard consistently in the United States and to transmit programs to Stations CBM and CBL and other stations under the control of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

KFI, Earl C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., adopted an Order (1) granting the petition for reconsideration filed by KFI directed against the action of the Commission granting the application of Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (WOI), Ames, Iowa, for special service authorization to operate on 640 kilocycles from 6 A.M. to local sunrise, CST, with 1 kilowatt power, for the period ending Feb. 1, 1944; (2) set aside said action; and (3) designated the application for hearing upon specified issues. The Commission further ordered that Earle C. Anthony, Inc. (KFI), Los Angeles, be made a party to such hearing.

WFTL, Ralph A. Horton (assignor) The Fort Industry Co., assignee, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., designated for hearing application for assignment of construction permit and license of broadcast station WFTL and license of relay stations WAAD and WRET from Ralph A. Horton to The Fort Industry Co; also license to cover construction permit (for change in frequency from 1400 to 710 kilocycles, increase in power from 250 watts to 10 kilowatts, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter) and authority to determine operating power by direct method; also designated for hearing application for modification of license to move main studio from Ft. Lauderdale to Miami, Florida.

Applications Received

The Times Herald Company, Port Huron, Mich., construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47,700 kilocycles with coverage of 5,600 square miles; WGPC, J. W. Woodruff and J. W. Woodruff, Jr. d/b as Albany Broadcasting Co., Albany, Ga., construction permit to change frequency from 1450 kilocycles to 1490 kilocycles and move transmitter and studio from Albany to West Point, Georgia; Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill., authority to transmit programs to Mexican stations known as "Radio Mil's Network"; KPRC, special service authorization to operate with power of 2½ kilowatts night and 5 kilowatts daytime, employing temporary non-directional antenna, for the period ending 8/1/44.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION
This document contains information that is exempt from public release under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and is to be controlled, stored, handled, transmitted, and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Department of Defense Information Security Manual, 100-20, and the Department of Defense Information Security Manual, 100-20, and the Department of Defense Information Security Manual, 100-20.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the security of the Department of Defense information system. This information is to be used for the purpose of identifying and eliminating security vulnerabilities and for the purpose of improving the security of the Department of Defense information system. This information is to be used for the purpose of identifying and eliminating security vulnerabilities and for the purpose of improving the security of the Department of Defense information system.

2. The information contained in this document is to be controlled, stored, handled, transmitted, and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Department of Defense Information Security Manual, 100-20, and the Department of Defense Information Security Manual, 100-20, and the Department of Defense Information Security Manual, 100-20. This information is to be controlled, stored, handled, transmitted, and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Department of Defense Information Security Manual, 100-20, and the Department of Defense Information Security Manual, 100-20, and the Department of Defense Information Security Manual, 100-20.

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APPENDIX A

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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In order to eliminate any ambiguity, the Federal Communications Commission en banc on Tuesday amended Section 1.482 of its Rules of Practice and Procedure with respect to the furnishing to the Commission copies of data furnished by carriers to the Office of Price Administration in connection with rate increases. The amended Section reads as follows:

"Any common carrier subject to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which furnishes any notice or other data to the Office of Price Administration in connection with an increase in rates or charges subject to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, shall concurrently furnish to this Commission two copies of such notice and other data."

 William G. King, former Music Editor of the New York Sun joined CBS' Program Department September 7th. His first assignment will be the supervision of the 52-week season of New York Philharmonic Symphony broadcasts sponsored by the United States Rubber Company.

 There will be a pre-audition at the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information next Friday (Sept. 17) of the first recorded programs which the United States will transmit over the Swedish State Broadcasting Service and the United States will transmit over certain American stations.

The American program includes a message from Mrs. Roosevelt to the Swedish people. The Swedish program includes a message from Prince Wilhelm. In addition there will be shown a documentary film, "Swedes in America" which has been produced by OWI for overseas distribution.

 Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, replying to a protest by Mayor Sam S. Caldwell of Shreveport, La., over the use of a telephone network for a broadcast by Jehovah's Witnesses, said the FCC had no jurisdiction over the matter. In a letter to Mayor Caldwell, Mr. Fly said there was no basis upon which the Commission could deny the facilities of the telephone companies to the religious sect, or any other person or group.

 The Fall meeting of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Affiliates Advisory Board will be held in the network's headquarters in New York on September 15 and 16. This marks the fourth such meeting of the Board.

 Raytheon Manufacturing Company and wholly owned subsidiaries - Year to May 31: Net profit, subject to renegotiation of war contracts and after \$500,000 reserve for contingencies, was \$719,113, or \$2.80 a common share. Provision for Federal income and excess profit taxes for the year, after deducting post-war refund and credit for debt retirements, was \$4,250,000. Net profit for year to May 31, 1942, was \$219,869, or 74 cents a common share.

 "There is also no rubber for the heels which Leon Henderson now advertises over the air", writes Drew Pearson.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1561

September 14, 1943

WOODS SHOWS COURAGE WITH PEARSON - ALSO FLY ON BLUE

Although it might have had serious consequences with the present New Deal Federal Communications Commission controlling his licenses and at the moment passing on the sale of the Blue Network, Mark Woods took a more courageous stand in giving Drew Pearson an opportunity to reply to President Roosevelt than did Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press and United Features Service which distributes Mr. Pearson's column to 600 newspapers, who refused to print Pearson's answer. Radio is frequently accused of having no voice and of being afraid to come back at the Administration, but here is a case where radio allowed Mr. Pearson to reply where the press didn't.

Also at the hearing on the proposed sale of the Blue Network to Edward J. Noble, Mr. Woods stood his ground when James L. Fly, Chairman, sharply charged that "the American Federation of Labor and the Small Businessmen's Association don't want to come to the backdoor for a handout but want the same treatment that others get. You chase them out of the front part of the shop and tell them to go around to the back door and at the appropriate time you'll give them a handout." Mr. Woods denied there was any discrimination of the character alleged by the Chairman. He had previously explained, as of course Mr. Fly well knew, that the Blue Network subscribed to the Code of the National Association of Broadcasters which prohibits the sale of time for discussion of controversial issues, but permits free time if both sides are treated equally. Further hearings on the proposed sale were put off until next Monday, September 20th.

In the course of last Friday's hearing, Mr. Woods was put through quite a course of sprouts on how he handled commentators, controversial issues, and why labor unions were not permitted to buy time. The questions on commentators were aimed at Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell.

Mr. Fly asked Mr. Woods whether the Blue Network would have accepted the Ford Sunday Evening Hour program, with W. J. Cameron as commentator. Mr. Woods said it would, because he thought Mr. Cameron's views were his own, rather than the views of the Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Woods explained it was the network's policy to sell time to concerns with goods to sell, and not to organizations which have membership objectives.

Mr. Woods told the FCC that his network would accept a program from the Ford Motor Co., with W. J. Cameron as commentator, or from General Motors Co., with John Van Der Cook as commentator,

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT
BY J. H. COOPER
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but would refuse a program of the American Federation of Labor because "they have a particular philosophy to preach".

He said, however, that the network has offered free time to the AFL, the Small Businessmen's Association and others.

It was here that Mr. Fly exploded about the "backdoor handouts". The revised inventory of the Blue Network, the first sale of its magnitude in the history of radio showed a total original cost for the three stations, plus other property and fixtures, of \$1,003,720.83 and a replacement cost of \$797,500. Broken down among the three stations, the figures were an original cost of \$733,200 for WJZ and a replacement cost of \$534,000; \$143,900 for WENR, and a replacement cost of \$162,500, and \$126,619 original cost for KGO and a replacement cost of \$101,000.

Mr. Woods, in a prepared statement, said that the Blue Network covers an integrated operation of 166 stations built up over a period of 17 years. Fifty new stations have joined the network since it began independent operation in 1942 - practically all of them independents up to that time.

Indicative of the uptrend in Blue time sales, is the fact that it will do an estimated business of \$15,900,000 in 1943, as compared to \$11,461,000 in 1942.

Technically the Commission only approves the transfer of the licenses of WJZ, WENR, and KGO but actually it is going into the details of the sale with a fine tooth comb.

Frank C. Goodman, Executive Secretary of the Department of National Religious Radio of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, appeared in support of Mr. Noble's application. He said he also testified in behalf of the American Bible Society, the Home Mission Council of America, and the World's Christian Endeavor Union.

Len De Caux of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will be among the witnesses when the hearing is resumed September 20th. The CIO contends labor is at a disadvantage as compared with employer and business interests in the matter of radio time.

The fact that Drew Pearson was not allowed to reply through his newspaper column, as Mark Woods had permitted him to do, was revealed in a story printed in Marshall Field's New York newspaper last Sunday which printed the suppressed column, and said:

"Pearson, it was learned today, has tried several times to reply to the press conference attacks on him by President Roosevelt and Hull which resulted from his criticism of Hull's attitude toward Soviet Russia. The President called Pearson a 'chronic liar'.

"Several of the newspaper editors who use Pearson's column are understood to have urged him to reply. He was anxious to do so, and wanted to give further details to back up his charge that Hull

It is a very common mistake to suppose that the only way to get a good idea of the world is to go to the top of a mountain and look down at it. This is not so. The world is not a mountain. It is a vast, flat plain, and the only way to get a good idea of it is to go to the edge of it and look out at it.

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had been antagonistic toward our Soviet allies. Friends say he wrote two or three columns in reply, but all were turned down by Baillie.

"The United Press president has now gone to California, leaving behind a flat edict, it is understood, that Pearson cannot reply in any way to the Roosevelt-Hull charges. In effect, this censors Pearson in any discussion of Administration policies toward Russia.

"The columnist, it is reported, is still fighting to get his story across."

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SECRETARY HULL CHOOSES RADIO FOR HIS IMPORTANT SPEECH

Another break for radio was the fact that Secretary of State Cordell Hull last Sunday night broadcast his speech instead of releasing it to the press exclusively. Coming at a time when such serious charges are being hurled at the State Department and when the Department is in the midst of a new struggle, the speech, the first formal address Mr. Hull has made in more than a year, was looked forward to with unusual interest.

However, the Secretary, who sounded rather feeble over the air, did not touch on any of the State Department internal troubles but instead undertook an exposition of United States foreign policy for both the war period and after advancing as cardinal requirements for postwar relations establishment of international means of resolving political and legal disputes and "readiness to use force if necessary, for maintenance of peace."

Secretary Hull's speech was carried by the National Broadcasting Company.

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BLAMES FDR POLICY FOR PETRILLO - WSAY REFUSED INJUNCTION

Putting Petrillo squarely on the Administration doorstep, the New York Times said last Saturday:

"The lawyer for six leading transcription concerns, appearing before a special panel of the War Labor Board, was completely justified in declaring that what Mr. Petrillo's union proposes is that the manufacturers of an invention must either 'go out of business or, in the alternative, agree that every person who uses the invention should hire or preferably pay the union for the same number of men as would be used if the invention did not exist.' If the Petrillo proposals were accepted they would clearly destroy established industries and thwart new technology.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1863. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

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"On the ground of the public interest, Mr. Petrillo has no case whatever. Yet his ban on recordings, which deprives musicians of income at the same time as it deprives the public of music, continues. Mr. Petrillo, it is true, is a very unreasonable man. He has, in fact, unmitigated gall. At hearings he shouts, flails his arms, pounds the table, and doesn't care what accusations he makes either against the transcription and broadcasting companies or against Government officials. But all these uningratiating personal qualities would be of little importance under a proper state of law and law enforcement.

"Mr. Petrillo gets his power to dictate to the American people what music they shall and shall not hear through the Wagner Act and under the sweeping immunities that unions enjoy from the Federal anti-trust, anti-conspiracy and anti-racketeering laws. There is no point in objecting to Mr. Petrillo's aims or methods as long as we accept the state of law that encourages such aims and the use of such methods."

Through a decision Saturday in Rochester, N. Y., by Supreme Court Justice William F. Love, radio station WSAY lost its motion for a temporary injunction against Petrillo and Local 66 of the Musicians Protective Association of Rochester.

Gordon P. Brown, owner of the station, sought the order pending trial of a suit for a permanent injunction and undetermined damages. He asserted that the national and local unions unlawfully coerced the Mutual Broadcasting System and the Blue Network on July 15 to cut station WSAY from all "live" music, both remote sustaining and studio programs, because of a dispute with the local union. The station has since operated with recorded music only.

Mr. Brown declared that there was no labor dispute involved under the law but that there was a conspiracy among the defendants to force the hiring of five musicians for which the station had no need.

In refusing the temporary injunction, Justice Love held that there was no malice, actual coercion or intent completely to destroy the plaintiff's business. He said a different showing might be developed on trial of the suit, but that on the affidavits before the court the restraining order must be refused. The trial is scheduled for September 20th.

The dispute arose over the union's demand that WSAY contract to hire five musicians. The union also sought an accounting from WSAY to determine whether it could afford to hire more musicians. Information as to the station's financial status was refused.

The Petrillo hearings before the War Labor Board will continue in New York next Friday, September 17th, at which time the Musicians Union side of the case will be heard.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

1. The total area of land owned by the United States in California is approximately 100 million acres.

2. The majority of this land is located in the western part of the state, particularly in the areas surrounding San Francisco, Sacramento, and Los Angeles.

3. The land is primarily used for agriculture, forestry, and grazing.

4. The Department of the Interior is responsible for managing this land, and it has a variety of programs and policies in place to ensure its sustainable use.

5. The Department also works closely with other federal agencies, as well as state and local governments, to develop and implement land management plans.

6. The Department's efforts are aimed at protecting the environment, promoting economic development, and ensuring that the land is available for future generations.

7. The Department's work is supported by a large staff of professionals and support personnel, as well as a significant budget.

8. The Department's activities are subject to oversight by Congress and the courts, and it must comply with various laws and regulations governing land management.

9. The Department's work is essential to the health and well-being of the nation, and it plays a critical role in shaping the future of California's landscape.

10. The Department's commitment to transparency and accountability ensures that the public can stay informed about its activities and provide input on its decisions.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication of the new President to the Congress. It is a very long letter, and it covers a wide range of topics, including the state of the Union, the economy, and the foreign relations of the United States. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication of the new President to the Congress.

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FLY BREAKS LOOSE ON THE SUBJECT OF NEWS COMMENTATORS

The high-light of the press conference of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was his taking a fall out of radio news commentators. He said:

"One thing, of course, we have always got to bear in mind is the necessity of having a broad general public service in radio - not a tendency to constrict and exclude, particularly in the field of public discussion, the presentation of views on important current issues, political, social, economic in character.

"To the extent that broadcasting fails to meet that most important public need, to that extent it is deficient. There seems to be something of a tendency in the industry generally to restrict and exclude rather than to lay down sound policies that will give us broader and more wholesome public service. I really think it is time for the industry itself to take hold of this whole problem and see how opportunities can be made to render broader service and to agree on rendering more fundamental services. It is conceivable; it may be the easiest way out to constrict and exclude, but it is not so clear that the easiest way out is the most constructive way.

"And, in the event the industry does not see the light?" the Chairman was asked.

"That would be a matter for the consideration of the Commission. It is something of a defensive complex, you know, that enters into this sort of thing, a tendency of the industry to avoid these vital questions on the public issues, to take refuge behind shibboleths rather than move out in a fundamental and vital way and grasp the issues and do something about rendering a public service in regard to them.

"I rather suspect that if the present tendency continues, the overall utility of the broadcasting will tend to diminish from day to day, month to month, year to year, simply because of the ease of adopting restrictions and constrictive and exclusive measures. We seem to be simply sticking to the point that so long as an outfit is big enough and has some product to sell over a national network, it will get the time, and if not it won't get it. That's too easy a standard. Then, too, I would suppose it doesn't help that situation any where we permit that small restricted group to promote their own ideas and their own philosophies and press those upon the public's attention. You have that in a number of instances, which only accentuates the fact that you don't render a broad public service.

"I heard a so-called news program last night. It always is supposed to be a news program. Through the months it has been tending more and more to get away from the news of the day to the philosophies of the particular sponsor. Things like that are done in a somewhat subtle if not over-subtle manner. Only by careful listening do you discover that he is not giving you news or comment on the world news, but is peddling ideas to you from the company headquarters. Where ideas and ideals and philosophies are promoted

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they ought to be promoted openly, and in any case when they are promoted they should be counterbalanced by other presentations so that the public will have the benefit of both sides of the controversial issues.

"A radio license is a public trust. It may be exploited selfishly, and properly so, but it should not be so exploited exclusively and as against the great public interest. The privilege of extending your voice into the living rooms of virtually all the people of this country is a rare one. It cannot be extended to everybody, and he who undertakes to operate or exercise control over that vital mechanism which belongs to the public, takes with that privilege and that opportunity a grave public duty. The mechanism of free speech and indeed about the only practical mechanism of free speech we have is entrusted to him and it is placed in his hands in trust for the public."

"Why do you say this is the only practical mechanism?" someone broke in.

"Because the day is gone when a man can accomplish anything in terms of national public opinion by the soap box method", Mr. Fly replied. "All you get out of what you can say orally or what you can say before any audience that comes before you is a certain degree of mental catharsis. So far as affecting national public opinion by means of speech in this modern complex society the personal effort is well nigh futile. The only way we can talk to the people as a whole is through radio broadcasting.

"I am not talking about the press; I am talking about speech and the mechanism of free speech. In the early days free speech was a much more practical matter in that audiences were smaller. You could reach people better. But now that the distances are great and the population is so great and society is so complex, the possibility of accomplishing anything by word of mouth is rather small. So, as that society has developed, we have come upon here what is really the first practical mechanism that makes free speech much more than a theoretical thing. It is a vital public force and a practical force. It is no longer theoretical."

"Is there any possibility of the Communications Act being rewritten by Congress in such a way that they might remove that vital public interest factor subtly?" a reporter ventured.

"I don't think there is the slightest possibility; not the slightest", Mr. Fly went on. "It is conceivable that some of the powerful interests might bring so much pressure to bear that we might get some slight change of wording. I don't know, but anytime you take away from the license of the broadcaster that fundamental duty to serve the public interest then you have prostituted your whole great public mechanism of free speech to selfish interests. The dangers in any system where the broadcasters would not be under a duty to serve the public interest are well nigh frightening.

1. The first point is that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo regarding the situation in the country. The Commission is therefore unable to provide any information on the situation in the country.

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"By these remarks do you imply that it is impossible to have sponsored news commentators?" a reporter asked.

"From the standpoint of ideal service it may well be that there ought not be any sponsorship of news or comment", Chairman Fly answered. "I would take no position on that. You certainly do have some splendid examples of courage in news reporter and commentators who are paid by the sponsors. And I certainly had not intended to level any criticism at such news reporters and commentators or at those sponsors."

"The responsibility is to the broadcaster to see about the news?" the reporter persisted.

"I am not trying to delineate at this moment or to tell you what the Commission will do or not do", Mr. Fly said. "I am giving you some of my own basic philosophy in regard to standards of public service and the principles to control public service. I am suggesting in terms of the ideal but not in the idealistic sense merely as distinguished from the practical. I am not talking about a specific legal requirement or about any particular thing the Commission may do as a matter of legal procedure. In fact, I should have saved this speech for a later date."

"I gather that you mean that the industry itself has to take hold at this point to correct any of the abuses that are more or less flagrant?" the Chairman was asked.

"Yes, to correct any of the abuses that are more or less flagrant and also to come to grips with the broader, more fundamental questions and to expand the issues of the free speech mechanism on a sound basis rather than continue to hide behind formulae and shibboleths which from time to time tend to restrict service rather than expand it", he concluded.

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OWI CUTS OUT RADIO TRANSCRIPTIONS IN LATEST SHAKE-UP

It was announced today (Tuesday, September 14) that the major cuts in the Office of War Information have been the elimination of certain production activities - including radio transcriptions - and the elimination of field offices, and the curtailment of certain minor activities in the various bureaus.

Otherwise there was apparently no change in the status of radio in what Palmer Hoyt, OWI Domestic Director, described as "A strengthening of the organization and realignment of personnel in the Domestic Branch. Donald Stauffer continues to be listed as head of the Radio Bureau though there were reports of his retiring.

"This realignment", Mr. Hoyt said, "will produce these results: It will improve our effectiveness in serving the media of information and the war agencies of the government. It will

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CLA) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPS is a legitimate organization or a subversive group. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPS is a legitimate organization or a subversive group.

1. "The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York City, and is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose without the express written consent of the FBI, New York City."

strengthen control over our varied programs, so as to carry out the policies laid down by Congress. It will effect many economies, but we will get the maximum possible return out of every dollar and every man and woman on the job."

James Allen, formerly Director of Public Relations for the Department of Justice, who has been with OWI since its establishment, continues as principal Assistant Director.

Stephen E. Fitzgerald, formerly Director of Information for WPB, and until recently an OWI Deputy Director, becomes Assistant Director in Charge of Operations.

The general field of war information is divided into six areas, each covering a group of related war agencies. Each area is assigned to a Deputy of the Director. Heretofore, the Deputies have been responsible for policy in their respective fields and for liaison with the government departments concerned. Hereafter, each Deputy will, in addition, be directly responsible for the conduct of all war information programs in his field. Program Managers have been reassigned from the Office of Program Coordination to the staffs of the appropriate deputies and will work under their direction.

Deputies and their agencies and areas are as follows:

Military Information: Agencies - Army and Navy - George H. Lyon, formerly City Editor of the New York World Telegram; Production and Manpower: James R. Brackett, formerly Executive Secretary of the Temporary National Economic Committee - Agencies War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, Office of Defense Transportation, Petroleum Administration for War, Maritime, Solid Fuels Coordinator; Food, rationing, price control: Agencies Office of Price Administration, War Food Administration of Agriculture - A. R. Whitman, formerly Vice President and Account Executive of Benton & Bowles; Labor and Civilian Welfare: Agencies - War Labor Board, Department of Labor, Interior, Federal Security Agency, War Production Drive, Production Information Com., Committee on Congested Areas - Herbert Little, formerly head of Labor News Desk for OWI and former Labor reporter for Scripps Howard Newspapers; Taxation, finance, economic stabilization: Agencies - Treasury, Office of Economic Stabilization, War Housing, Office of Civilian Defense, Red Cross National War Fund Herman S. Hettinger, formerly on faculty of Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania; Enemy Information - To be announced

Arthur Sweetser, former Director of Information for the League of Nations, will continue as a Special Deputy for liaison with the United Nations Information Center, and liaison for the Domestic Branch with the State Department and representatives of all foreign government as regards the work of the latter in disseminating information within the United States.

OWI Bureau Chiefs are as follows:

News Bureau: Charles L. Allen, Acting Chief, now on leave as Assistant Dean, Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University;

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Radio Bureau: Donald Stauffer, former Executive Vice President in charge of Radio, Ruthrauff & Ryan; Magazine Bureau: Dorothy Ducas, former editor of McCall's, etc.; Motion Picture Bureau - To be named; Book Bureau: Chester Kerr, formerly Director of Atlantic Monthly Press; Editor of Harcourt Brace & Co.; Office of Program Coordination: Robert Ferry, formerly Vice President of Geyer Cornell & Newell; Account Executive with Young and Rubicam; Bureau of Special Services: Katherine C. Blackburn, formerly Director of Division of Press Intelligence; Executive Secretary of Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Functions which OWI's Domestic Branch will continue to perform may be summarized as follows:

1. It will clear and coordinate all war news releases by government departments and agencies.
2. It will serve as the channel between war agencies and the radio industry; coordinate and allocate all government requests for radio time; prepare radio war messages; clear government war radio programs.
3. It will clear all speeches and magazine articles by policy-making officials, in accordance with the directive of the President.
4. It will serve as the channel between war agencies and the motion picture industry; coordinate and allocate all government requests upon the motion picture industry. Although OWI will not itself produce motion pictures, it will coordinate the motion picture productions of other government agencies to avoid waste, duplication, or conflict.
5. It will serve as a central point of contact with magazine publishers to coordinate government requests for magazine space and to provide war information to magazine editors.
6. It will serve as a central point of contact with book publishers and authors.
7. Although OWI will not itself produce posters, it will coordinate the production and distribution of posters by other government agencies to eliminate waste, duplication of conflict, and will maintain a small creative art and planning section for the assistance of Federal war agencies. The Government Printing Office has agreed to accept no posters for printing which have not previously been cleared with OWI.
8. Although OWI will not itself produce publications for distribution directly to the public, it will continue to operate the Inter-Agency Publications Committee which reviews all proposed government publications to eliminate non-essential printing. The Bureau of the Budget will not approve the expenditure of funds for proposed periodical publications not previously cleared with the Inter-Agency Committee. A. H. Feller, General Counsel of OWI, is Chairman of the Committee.
9. OWI will also maintain the following services:
 - Press clippings: This service has been greatly curtailed by reduced appropriations. Every effort is currently being made to restore sufficient service to meet essential government needs.
 - Public opinion surveys: OWI will conduct such surveys only in connection with specific war information problems. Results are not to be used publicly, but are for the guidance of government administrators and information men.
 - Public inquiries: A small staff has been retained to handle inquiries from the public.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation and the second section deals with the progress of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work and the second section deals with the conclusions.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work and the second section deals with the recommendations.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work and the second section deals with the conclusions.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work and the second section deals with the recommendations.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work and the second section deals with the conclusions.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work and the second section deals with the recommendations.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work and the second section deals with the conclusions.

CBS STATIONS LAUNCH BIG PROGRAM PROMOTION CAMPAIGN

One of the most comprehensive and powerful campaign of voluntary program promotion ever undertaken in network radio will shortly be launched simultaneously by every station on the network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Breaking in every CBS "station city" in the United States late this month, the campaign, over the station signature of each, will use as media: radio, newspapers, transportation advertising, posters and direct mail to ring up the curtain of the Fall and Winter season of CBS network programs.

In their use of radio itself, the CBS stations plan the broadcasting of more than 45,000 special announcements inviting listeners to important programs immediately forthcoming. The stars of the network programs have themselves recorded for the stations over 600 personal invitations to listen to their programs; these recordings are a second branch of the station's use of radio to display its wares.

Newspaper advertising to a total daily circulation of over 12 million contemplates use by each station of every major newspaper in every "station city", with sustained, frequent and sizeable space.

In every CBS "station city" where transportation advertising is available, the CBS stations will carry cards displaying their programs, call letters and frequencies, to a total monthly passenger circulation of over 840 million, a full run of giant car and bus cards keyed to every program on the network for every day in the week.

CBS stations are planning vigorous use of a series of brilliant large posters announcing each full-network program. Many of these posters present portraits of leading artists or directors, drawn especially by James Montgomery Flagg, famous illustrator. The initial showing of these posters will exceed 65,000 and the full campaign contemplates use of more than 500,000.

More than half a million miniature posters will be circulated by CBS stations and many other direct-mail measures are under way.

In issuing the announcement, CBS emphasizes the fact that this campaign does not replace, but is superimposed on top of the full "normal CBS station procedure in voluntarily serving their clients and agencies with practical promotion campaigns for every program on the network - a method which the industry has been kind enough to designate year after year as the leading effort of its kind."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I
THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
FROM 1492 TO 1776

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Radio stations are invariably swamped with telephone calls asking if an air-raid alarm is a test or if it is a real thing. These people might be told that they could always get the answer by tuning in the local station. If the station is off the air, it is the real thing.

 Sonora Products, Inc., Sales Division for Sonora Radios & Records, announced that it has purchased the plant and facilities of Standardline Wood Manufacturing Co., which will be operated by Sterling Wood Manufacturing Co., a newly organized Illinois corporation.

 Burrige D. Butler, President of Prairie Farmer-WLS has returned from a six weeks business trip to Phoenix, Arizona. During his stay in Arizona he supervised the activities of the Arizona network stations - KOY, Phoenix, KTUC, Tucson; and KSUN, Bisbee-Lowell.

 Press and radio were complimented for their observance of the code of censorship, in the annual report of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, who said, that "a genuine cooperation has been attained by these great news disseminating agencies."

 Philco Corp. earned \$1,526,282 or \$1.11 a share in the first half of 1943, compared with an adjusted profit of \$1,152,877 or 84 cents a share in the same period a year ago. July shipments were the highest on record, with further gains expected during the remainder of the year. Shipments consisted mainly of radio and electronic equipment for the armed forces.

Renegotiation of 1942 contracts has been completed, resulting in an adjustment of \$220,350 in earnings, which was charged to the \$1,000,000 reserve for contingencies, the report revealed. The reserve is now \$779,650, leaving \$2,209,992 profit, or \$1.61 per common share, as originally reported.

 NBC's public service department will hold its annual Fall meeting at Radio City Tuesday and Wednesday, September 14-15, to make plans for the coming year, Dr. James Rowland Angell, Public Service Counsellor, will preside. Representatives from all divisions including Judith Waller, Manager of the Central Division of the Public Service Department, and Jennings Pierce, Director of the Department's Western Division, will be present.

 "I hear the local Bing Crosby on Station WTOP, Washington, Arthur Godfrey, does so well he can afford to look down his nose at a \$60,000 annual offer to transfer to New York. It's a case of hitting the public fancy and jackpot at one and the same time", writes Andrew Kelley, in the Washington Daily News.

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NO FORN DISSEM
NO UNCLASSIFIED

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

2. The information contained in this document is classified as [redacted] and is being provided to you under [redacted] authority. It is to be handled in accordance with the [redacted] policy.

3. The information contained in this document is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is to be handled in accordance with the [redacted] policy.

4. The information contained in this document is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is to be handled in accordance with the [redacted] policy.

5. The information contained in this document is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is to be handled in accordance with the [redacted] policy.

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7. The information contained in this document is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is to be handled in accordance with the [redacted] policy.

8. The information contained in this document is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is to be handled in accordance with the [redacted] policy.

SECRET

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1562

September 17, 1943

DIES CHARGES FDR SEEKS LEFTIST AID FIGHTING OUSTERS

In the front-page fight over President Roosevelt's comeback at Congress for trying to put him on the spot in the order to discharge Dr. Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission and Dr. Robert M. Lovett, of the Virgin Islands, Rep. Dies of Texas, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee charges the President with seeking the support of "the Left Wing group". Mr. Dies challenged the President to "take to the American people the issue of whether men who don't believe in our form of Government should be allowed to stay on the Government payroll." He assailed as "smacking of dictatorship" the President's message to Congress yesterday criticizing the congressional action in the case.

"The President attempts to tell Congress it cannot fulfill its Constitutional function of controlling the nation's purse strings," Dies said. "That's the way Mussolini started."

Indicating that there will be a continuation of the fight, which has developed into one of the most bitter controversies the Congress has ever had, full records of the hearings at which Messrs. Goodwin Watson, Dodd and Lovett were questioned, were released on the Hill, obviously for the purpose of giving Congressmen additional ammunition.

It seemed to be the general opinion that the action of Congress in ordering the trio dropped from the Government payroll on Nov. 15 if not renominated by that time by President Roosevelt, and denounced by the President as unconstitutional, would eventually be fought in the United States Court of Claims. Instead of seeking Senate confirmation, Dr. Watson disclosed that present plans call for all three remaining at work past the ouster deadline, and suing for their salaries in the Court of Claims. A lawyer has already been chosen for the case, Dr. Watson said, and there is a chance that a showdown in the court may be sought before November 15 by asking for a declaratory judgment against the action of Congress. It was conceded, in view of the message that Mr. Roosevelt will not renominate the three after the November 15 deadline, since, legal experts say, to do so would be to recognize the action which the President has termed illegal.

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-29-2007 BY 60322 UCBAW

1. The President of the United States is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and holds the highest office in the land.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the status of the project and the progress made to date.

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

TO THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the application of the National Park Service for the right of way for the proposed road from the National Park to the National Monument, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. [Signature]

9/17/43

Therefore, informed congressional circles said, if the employees continue at their posts, their only recourse apparently will be to file suit for their pay which would subject the entire question to judicial review.

- On the chance of his losing out in the courts it is known that Dr. Watson has turned in the direction of the Navy Department where it is said he has been seeking a commission as Lieutenant Commander.

Mr. Roosevelt signed the appropriations bill which carried the Goodwin Watson - Dodd - Lovett rider he told reporters at the time, because it contained money needed for the war effort, but he described the restrictive rider as a "bill of attainder" and not binding on the executive branch of the Government and said he would so advise Congress.

The Goodwin Watson et al message was the first one he sent to Congress this session and was in substantially the form in which he had told reporters earlier in the summer it would be drafted. He repeated that he believed the rider "not only unwise and discriminatory, but unconstitutional," and once more assailed it as "an unwarranted encroachment upon the authority of both the executive and judicial branches under our Constitution." He pointed out that no trials had been held, nor impeachment proceedings instituted. "There is no suggestion," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that the three named individuals have not loyally and competently performed the duty for which they had been employed. They are sought to be disqualified for Federal employment because of political opinions attributed to them."

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ATLANTA AND JACKSONVILLE MEETINGS URGE NEW LAWS

Fifty delegates of the National Association of Broadcasters Fifth District, meeting in Atlanta last week with James Woodruff, Jr. presiding, resolved that legislation was the greatest problem facing the radio industry, as follows:

1. That sound adequate basic legislation defining the rights and responsibilities of broadcasters and protecting the freedom of radio is the most important matter before the industry today.
2. That the Legislative Committee of NAB be instructed to proceed forthwith to prosecute the passage of such legislation thru the White-Wheeler, Holmes or other bills which might prove, after adequate hearing and consideration, to be the best for the public and all interests of the industry.
3. That a Legislative Committee, composed of Harry Ayers of Anniston; Henry Johnston, Birmingham; Leonard Reinsch, Atlanta; Walter Tison, Tampa, be appointed in the Fifth District to cooperate with the National Legislative Committee.

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Discussion of the Petrillo situation resulted in a second resolution:

"A motion that this District go on record urging the Board of Directors and the Staff of the National Association of Broadcasters to prosecute with every means at their command methods to prevent the industry from being persecuted by any action of the American Federation of Musicians."

James W. Woodruff, Jr., appointed the following Fifth District Legislative Committee: Thad Holt - WAPI - Birmingham, Ala.; Frank King - WMBR - Jacksonville, Fla.; Walter Tison - WFLA - Tampa, Fla.; and Red Cross - WMAZ - Macon, Ga.

Luncheon speaker, Lou Gordon, Director of Public Relations for the Citizens and Southern Bank, paid radio high compliments for its promotion of the sale of War Bonds and requested generous contributions of time and talent in the Third War Loan Campaign.

The Florida Association of Broadcasters, with thirteen of its twenty members present, met in Jacksonville on Sunday, where Jack Hopkins, WJAX, assumed the office of President. Discussion of new radio legislation was followed by passage of the resolution adopted by the Fifth NAB District at Atlanta, urging new laws.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the Florida "anti-ASCAP" law, originally passed in 1937, which places prohibitions upon the operations of ASCAP, AMP and BMI in that State. Assistant Attorney General, John C. Wynn, explained the action of the Attorney General in filing a suit against these organizations for clarification of the law and his obligations as an enforcement officer, which the legislation prescribes. Action was taken by the Association to insure satisfactory conclusion to this and a suit previously filed by Palm Taverns, Inc., of West Palm Beach, in a "friendly" action against ASCAP.

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BUTCHER FOR NAB PRESIDENT?; SAW ITALIANS SURRENDER

The latest person to be mentioned to succeed Neville Miller as President of the National Association of Broadcasters, is Lieut. Commander Harry C. Butcher, now serving as naval aide to General Dwight D. Eisenhower in Africa. Mr. Butcher is the former Washington Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System on leave of absence for the duration. Mr. Miller's term expires next June.

A dispatch from Clark Lee, International News Service correspondent with the British Mediterranean Fleet this week told

Statement of the Committee on the Judiciary

February 1910

The Committee on the Judiciary has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

The Committee on the Judiciary has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

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J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

9/17/43

how Mr. Butcher had been the only American to see the Italian fleet surrender. The account follows: "The surrender of the main Italian force from Spezia took place at 8:35 Friday morning off of Cape Bon, where the British battle unit commanded by a rear admiral aboard the Warspite, awaited the Italians in accordance with the armistice arrangements. On the Warspite bridge was Commander Harry C. Butcher, U.S.N., aide to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, whom he was representing.

"The Warspite, the Valiant and five British destroyers had been escorting a carrier, whose planes assisted in covering our landing near Naples, when they received word Thursday afternoon to proceed on a secret mission, whose nature only Butcher knew until the British admiral received a message from Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Allied commander of Mediterranean naval forces, to proceed as appointed.

"'We weren't sorry to leave,' Commander Butcher said. 'During the night of landings at Salerno we were attacked for three hours by German planes. One torpedo missed us by a few yards.'

"'There were no ceremonies and no greetings, except for hoisting signal flag instructions for the Italians to line up behind us. The admiral debated whether to place some ships behind the Italians to prevent any of them from escaping, but decided not to do so inasmuch as they had kept the agreement.'"

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FLY'S VIEWS ON COMMENTATORS CAUSE SOME EXCITEMENT

There was consternation in certain quarters over the views Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission expressed on the subject of radio commentators (See our release of Sept. 14). It was charged that Mr. Fly was taking in more and more territory and would continue to do so unless stopped by Congress.

However, in view of the number of cracks Mr. Fly has taken at Wall Street, the reaction of Wall Street Journal to his latest remarks are interesting. The Journal says editorially:

"Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission raises a highly important question as to the duty of broadcasting stations to preserve 'impartiality' in the discussion of 'controversial' matters over the air on 'sponsored' programs and the duty of the Government to see that that duty is performed. He points out that under the guise of news summaries and comments on news, sponsors could in fact peddle their ideologies and philosophies, and that these ideologies should be openly presented and opportunity be given for presentation of the other side lest the public be deceived. He hinted that unless the industry itself took measures to improve the situation, Government might have to step in.

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When the above information was received by the FBI, it was determined that the information was reliable and that the subject was a member of the Communist Party, USA.

Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York, New York, is hereby notified that the following information was received from the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York, New York, on the above captioned matter:

"Natural limitation of the available air-channels - science may find a way some day greatly to increase their number - makes public regulation of their use a necessity. The only alternative is that of complete ownership and operation by Government itself as in Great Britain. Broadcasting stations are expensive to construct and operate and in private hands must employ the sponsorship method in order to live. 'Air time' is itself expensive, and is beyond the reach of the ordinary citizen. Sponsors choose the programs which they think will best carry their advertising to the public. Most sponsors are corporations; some are organizations which aim to promote their ideas or philosophies. Broadcasting stations also generally present unsponsored programs at their own expense. The fact remains, however, that the forum of the air is not available to Tom, Dick and Harry, nor is there any present prospect that it will ever be.

"Is the actual state of the air traffic such that 'impartiality' in the presentation of 'news' and 'comment' is notoriously lacking as a result of sponsorship? Apparently in Chairman Fly's mind the one great controversy around which all arguments finally center is that as to 'left' and 'right' and impartiality as between these two ideologies is the goal at which he is aiming. Is it a fact that the sponsored programs are preponderatingly of the 'right' orientation, and that the 'left' is not getting a fair hearing? Such is not this newspaper's impression. Mr. Fly himself admits that we have 'splendid examples of courage in news reporters and commentators who are paid by the sponsors'. When broadcasting stations accord time to a party of any sort for its propaganda they are constrained to offer equal time to the propagandists on the other side. This newspaper does not spend much time in monitoring the air waves and will not be dogmatic on the general state of the traffic, but it has not observed any notable lack of impartiality in such of that traffic that has come under its notice.

"Men are so constituted that they are apt to consider impartial that which happens to agree with their own set of 'slants', for rare indeed are those who are not in some degree slanted on many things. After all, ideologies are not necessarily prejudices; a man can have a philosophy, a frame of reference by which he measures values in general, and that is a 'slant'. Can Government itself be free of 'slants'? Are governments ever really impartial? How could a governmental agency establish standards by which to measure impartiality on the air waves? And if it attempted to do so what would become of freedom of speech?

"Until some way can be found to provide Tom, Dick and Harry with a public audience free of charge to which he can express his mind when, as and if he pleases, what can government safely do about the air waves which, we all agree, it cannot safely do about the newspaper press? The very power of life and death which the law has given the Federal Communications Commission in the case

of the air-waves has been by common consent refused to government in the case of the press, and that should be a warning that its use could be justified only by the plainest and most imperious necessity. We have seen only too clearly what governments can do with air waves when they seize their control for a Hitler.

"It is admittedly a problem, but when all is said and done so is free speech a problem and for that matter so is freedom itself. Nevertheless Mr. Fly has done a service in raising the question."

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SUGGESTS CONGRESS CLEAN OWN STABLES; HITS REP. COX

Drew Pearson, columnist and Blue commentator, recently said a kind word for an increase in pay for Congress. "Seldom has the resultant storm of mail been so heavy, so scathing and so abusive," Mr. Pearson writes. "The public, if that cross-section of mail is any criterion, does not like Congress. At \$10,000 a year, it considers a Congressman overpaid, overstuffed and underdone."

To overcome this unpopularity Pearson suggests that "Congress is going to have to clean out its own Augean stables". Then he proceeds to take another terrific wallop at his old friend Cox:

"Probably nothing has decreased public esteem of Congress more than the travesty by which one of their own members has turned the investigational force of the powerful House of Representatives against the Government agency which had the temerity to do its duty and recommend him to the Justice Department for criminal prosecution.

"The case is complicated but now most of the American people fully understand the significance of the manner in which Congressman Eugene Cox of Georgia, a crony of Speaker Sam Rayburn, was able to take a \$2500 check for alleged illegal lobbying for a radio station with the Federal Communications Commission, and then not only escape prosecution, but get his colleagues to vote \$60,000 of the taxpayers' money to 'investigate' the agency which accused him.

"Not only did he get \$60,000 of the taxpayers' money (in addition to the salaries of six Cox relatives on the public payroll) but he also got himself appointed chairman of the committee to 'persecute' the FCC.

"All summer Cox's committee has been holding hearings at which its side of the story has been presented. The FCC's story has been barred.

"Furthermore, Committee Counsel Eugene Garey has now gone to the extent of striking from the record various reports or questions asked by him which put the FCC in a favorable light.

"Three years ago, when testifying before the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure, Garey complained bitterly that SEC officials told 'the stenographer what to put in the record and what not to put in the record' at public hearings. Therefore, he said, the record was never complete.

"But recently the shoe has been on the other foot. For instance, Garey accused the FCC of 'doctoring' a memo on Fascist activities which had been submitted to the Office of Censorship. FCC Counsel Nathan David denied the charge and gave an explanation which made Garey look absurd.

"I ask that Mr. David's words be physically stricken from the record', said Garey, looking as if he wished he had never brought the matter up. Chairman Cox immediately agreed.

"So now the official transcript does not show the remarks of Garey, Cox or David, merely the notation: 'At this point a statement was made by Mr. Nathan David which was ordered physically stricken from the record'.

"The official record is full of deletions of this kind-- whenever anything is said favorable to the FCC."

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PRESS BEATS OWI'S RADIO AN HOUR ON ITALIAN SURRENDER

There was a slip up of some kind at General Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in Algiers Sept. 8 with the result, according to the Editor and Publisher that the three major press associations scooped the American commander on the history-making story of the unconditional surrender of Italy to the Allies. The Associated Press, United Press and International News Service all flashed bulletins over their wires anywhere from between 45 and 40 minutes before General Eisenhower went on the air at 12:30 p.m. with his own announcement.

In Washington, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, told reporters he had no idea how word of the surrender had cleared through censors in Algiers. His office, he said, had laid elaborate plans to cooperate on the story with General Eisenhower. Accepting the fact that the news flashes had anticipated their planned announcement and that it had been scooped on its own story, OWI began at once to broadcast the press association's bulletins to the world over its short-wave transmitters, and at 12:30 p.m., as scheduled, it recorded the American commander's address.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
government has been unable to raise the
necessary funds to finance its operations.
This is due to a number of factors, including
the fact that the government has been unable to
raise the necessary funds to finance its operations.
This is due to a number of factors, including
the fact that the government has been unable to
raise the necessary funds to finance its operations.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND
1000 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540
202-837-1000

The above information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

No other records or documents were found.

WMCA SOLD FOR \$1,255,000; BLUE NETWORK HEARINGS MONDAY

Further progress was made in the Blue Network transfer with the purchase from Edward J. Noble of Station WMCA in New York by Nathan Straus, former head of the U. S. Housing Authority. The price was \$1,255,000.

The sale of the station was necessary under Federal Communications Commission rules against an owner controlling two radio stations in a single city. As the Blue Network which Mr. Noble bought recently includes Station WJZ in New York, he was obliged to find a purchaser for WMCA.

The hearings before the FCC with regard to the transfer of the licenses of WJZ, New York, KGO, San Francisco, and WENR, Chicago, the Blue Network stations, will be resumed Monday, (Sept. 20). Although the matter will be gone into thoroughly, there is a feeling that no real opposition will be encountered and that the Commission will approve the transfer.

There will probably be continued opposition to the sale of WMCA on the part of Donald Flamm, former owner, when it comes up for the approval of the Commission. Mr. Flamm recently filed a rescission suit against Mr. Noble, charging that the sale of the station was made under duress, and asked for a temporary injunction to restrain Mr. Noble from disposing of the station during the litigation. Supreme Court Justice David W. Peck denied the plea but Justice Albert Cohn of the Appellate Division granted an order to show cause, returnable Sept. 24, why a temporary stay should not be granted. He denied a stay in the interim. The price paid Flamm for WMCA was \$850,000.

Mr. Straus is 43 years old, son of Jesse I. Straus, a graduate of Harvard, formerly vice-president of R. H. Macy & Co., and a director in the Mutual Broadcasting System and Chairman of the Bumberger Broadcasting Company (WOR). Mr. Straus was former editor of "Puck" and later, Assistant Editor of the N. Y. Globe.

Asked at his press conference what action the Commission could take in the transfer of the Blue Net station licenses, J. L. Fly, Chairman, said: "I think that the Commission may well inquire further into the general policies and conduct of the operations as a basis of approval or disapproval of the transfer. We will have a full hearing and everybody will be heard so far as it is appropriately related to the issues. I think that is about all we can say. And, of course, on the Commission's own end we want an ample record in a case of that importance. We want to be sure that the statutory qualifications are shown to be met."

It remains to be seen if anything more will be heard from Ira Chase Koehne, Washington lawyer, who threatened to sue the

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Blue Network for \$2,000,000 for statements made on the network by Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson and Dorothy Thompson. Koehne is said to share an office with H. Victor Broenstrupp, listed as defense counsel for Wm. Dudley Pelley, of the Silver Shirts.

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RADIO TECHNICAL BOARD MEETS TO PLAN POSTWAR SERVICES.

Nine industry and service groups have joined in the organization of a Radio Technical Planning Board for studies to develop postwar radio services and products preliminary to the organization of a technical advisory group which will formulate recommendations to the Federal Communications Commission and other organizations concerned. This was effected at a meeting of the groups last Wednesday in New York City.

The organization plan for RTPB sponsored and presented jointly by the Radio Manufacturers Association and The Institute of Radio Engineers was approved unanimously by the initially invited sponsors. These included in addition to RMA and IRE the following: American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Institute of Physics, American Radio Relay League, F. M. Broadcasters, Inc., International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Association of Broadcasters, and National Independent Broadcasters. Other sponsors are expected to later join RTPB for work on many technical projects including utilization of the broadcast spectrum and systems standardization for many public radio services including television and frequency modulation. The general plan for organization of RTPB approved unanimously at the New York meeting will be developed in detail at another meeting in New York on Wednesday, September 29.

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NEW WPB PLAN FOR SUBCONTRACTING RADIO TEST EQUIPMENT

To meet increasing requirements of the armed services for electronic test equipment, a plan for wider subcontracting of orders for critical test equipment, test instruments and component parts has been initiated by the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board.

Two surveys have been launched by the Radio and Radar Division in its plan to place this extra demand on the test equipment industry in places where facilities and competent personnel already exist, since the expansion of facilities is impractical for lack of time, construction materials and new personnel.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a long history of intervention in the affairs of other countries. This has been done in the name of democracy, but it has also been done in the name of self-interest. The United States has intervened in the affairs of other countries in order to protect its own interests, and this has often been done in a way that has been harmful to the people of those countries.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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9/17/43

Regional offices of WPB have been requested to furnish detailed reports on manufacturers and facilities available for prime or sub-contracts for producing test equipment, test instruments and components. At the same time, each manufacturer of electronics test equipment has been asked to indicate which firms would be most capable of adapting themselves to produce, under sub-contract, items for the manufacturer's schedule.

In a letter to manufacturers of electronic test equipment, Ray C. Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division, stated that the armed services have given notification that requirements for test equipment needed to manufacture, install, maintain and service equipment for the future will increase substantially.

There are several ways of alleviating shortages of test equipment by sub-contracting, the letter says in part. Suggested items for sub-contracting include: (1) Those models having relatively small volume of sales. This releases productive capacity for the large volume models requiring the prime contractors' special skill; (2) A part or all of the order for a model having a large backlog; (3) Component parts.

The letter requests comments on the sub-contracting plan for the production of critical models of test equipment by September 15. The Division desires to have its survey completed for presentation before the Test Equipment Industry Advisory Committee meeting in the near future.

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PETRILLO HEARINGS RESUME; AGREEMENT PLAN RUMORS

Hearings of the War Labor Board in the Petrillo case are scheduled to resume today (Friday) in New York City.

In the meantime Variety carries a story that there may be an outside settlement of the case. It says, in part:

"A strong impression prevails within the band booking industry and music publishing business that the recording ban is on the verge of a break. Reports from sources close to the contending principals are that Decca Record Corp. and the American Federation of Musicians will shortly announce that they concluded an agreement whereby the Federation will receive a royalty, perhaps 2¢, on each record sold by that company.

"The same report has it that Milton Diamond, counsel for Decca, recently advised a meeting of the three leading phonograph record manufacturers (the other two being RCA Victor and Columbia) that it looked to him as though from now on it would 'have to be every man for himself,' and that subsequently the other two companies relieved Decca of its commitment to stick along with the rest of the industry and not sign a separate agreement. Decca, in other words, was given carte blanche to do as it saw fit."

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan of action has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the steps that have been identified in the plan and monitoring the progress of the implementation. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the implementation. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the plan and determining whether the problem has been solved.

1944-1945

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

9/17/43

M-G GETS READY FOR TELEVISION

With the signing up of Nat Wolff, chief of the OWI Domestic Radio Bureau on the West Coast, to organize a radio and television department, Metro-Goldwyn in Hollywood is preparing for the combining sight with sound after the war. Mr. Wolff will join M-G in October. He has had a wide experience in radio, has been with OWI for two years and has closely followed the development of television.

It is expected that Mr. Wolff's assistant, Cornwell Jackson, will succeed him at OWI.

::: :::
::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Tuesday, September 21, has been designated CBS War Bond Day by the Treasury Department. On that day Columbia will devote all its network facilities to a seventeen-hour Bond selling campaign -- from 8 AM, EWT until 1 AM, EWT the following morning.

Believed to be one of the first national events of its kind, and to save travel, the National Association of Foremen's "Convention-By-Radio" will be broadcast over the Blue Network Saturday, Sept. 25, at 8:15 p.m., EWT, originating in the National Cash Register Building auditorium in Dayton, Ohio.

Newspaper advertising to a total daily circulation of over 12,000,000, transportation advertising, posters, direct mail and radio itself will be utilized in a campaign of voluntary program promotion to be launched by Columbia Broadcasting System late this month. Advertising will be used in every "station city" in the country over individual station signatures.

Because of a breakdown of negotiations with the American Federation of Musicians concerning the projected broadcasts, the Columbia Broadcasting System has the cancellation of the 26-week series of Saturday afternoon broadcasts by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Eugene Ormandy was to have conducted the broadcasts.

KMMJ, Grand Island, Neb., joined the Blue Network as a basic supplementary station on September 15.

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS, 410 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10018. This is a statement of the results of the work of the Library during the year 1910. The work of the Library during the year 1910 was characterized by a steady and continuous increase in the number of books added to the collection. The total number of books added during the year was 10,000. The total number of books in the collection at the end of the year was 1,000,000. The work of the Library during the year 1910 was also characterized by a steady and continuous increase in the number of books loaned to the public. The total number of books loaned during the year was 1,000,000. The total number of books in the collection at the end of the year was 1,000,000.

It is expected that the work of the Library during the year 1911 will be characterized by a steady and continuous increase in the number of books added to the collection. The total number of books added during the year 1911 is expected to be 10,000. The total number of books in the collection at the end of the year 1911 is expected to be 1,000,000.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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September 21, 1943

NO ABSENTEES ON FM EDUCATIONAL CHANNELS FLY WARNS

The law was laid down to the Federal Radio Education Committee last Friday by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission on making the fullest possible use of the five FM channels which the Commission has set aside exclusively for the use of non-commercial educational institutions.

"This is the point I want chiefly to stress -- those choice channels were not set aside for absentees" Chairman Fly declared. "The ether is far too crowded, the pressure from other interests seeking to use radio far too great, to permit continued reservation of those channels, unless educators actually get busy and fill them with educational stations. There is no room for what the railroad industry calls "deadheading". If education doesn't need those channels, and if it doesn't prove its desires and needs by actually making intensive use of them, history is going to repeat itself, and education will again find that it is left with memories of a lost opportunity."

Mr. Fly had previously explained: "Following a prolonged struggle, which began long before the present Federal Communications Commission was set up, the present Commission has found it possible to set aside five educational channels the country over exclusively for the use of non-commercial educational institutions. Those five channels afford room for hundreds of FM stations all over the country. It is not unlikely that every school board or other educational body which so desires can find room on one of these channels for a long time to come. Moreover, the five are among the choicest channels in the spectrum; they immediately adjoin the 35 channels set aside for commercial FM broadcasting, so that programs broadcast on these channels will be audible not merely on special receivers but on most ordinary FM home receivers as well. The rules of the Federal Communications Commission specifically provide for adult educational and other programs aimed at the community generally to be broadcast over the school stations, provided only that they remain non-commercial. Thus education now has what it has sought through bitter battle over more than a decade -- a home of its own on the air.

"Some persons have blamed the old Federal Radio Commission for the tendency of educational stations to fall by the wayside. Others have placed the blame on monopolistic policies within the broadcasting industry. Here again I want to express no opinion. But I do want to suggest that educators themselves were not altogether free of blame. As competition in the radio field became more and more intense, as equipment became better and therefore more expensive, as program quality rose and therefore required more

effort, too many educational stations tended first to lag behind, and thereafter to abandon their licenses.

"The Commission has assigned a sufficient number of choice FM frequencies, but there are some things we cannot do for you. We can't build stations for you. We can't operate stations for you. And we can't supply programs for you. These are things education must supply for itself. And it must do so promptly if its channels are to be maintained. For, if education does not move into the home set aside for it, there will be plenty of others who will first seek and then demand admission to the vacant rooms.

"On the new FM band, you're going to be travelling in fast company. Your programs will be competing, so far as general listeners at least are concerned, with the best that commercial radio can offer. And remember, it's easy to play hookey from a radio school. A mere twist of the dial will shut out 17th century history or trigonometry and bring in Jack Benny or the results of the World Series. I am myself a great believer in competition, and I have a notion that competition between the commercial and non-commercial FM bands will result in improved program service on both bands.

"The techniques for reaching and impressing mass audiences so skillfully developed by commercial radio can and indeed must be applied, though perhaps in somewhat modified form, if the new educational FM stations are to live up to their promise.

"By that I don't mean to suggest that such slogans as 'the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides' should be set to music and plugged home to the tune of 'Twice as much for a nickel, too -- Pepsi-Cola is the drink for you'. But I do want to suggest that the dramatic and narrative techniques which have proved successful in commercial competition are not without their lessons to the educator seeking to use a new and sensitive medium.

"After the war, equipment will be freely available; plans should be laid now to get going at the earliest possible date. For after this war, there will have to be a reshuffle of frequency assignments. Whole new portions of the spectrum, formerly deemed useless, have been opened up through wartime research, while the expanding need for world-wide communications and especially the vast new aviation uses of radio, will in all probability crowd the postwar ether even more tightly than the comparatively smaller spectrum was jammed before the war. In such a reshuffle, the friends of educational radio will certainly want to hold their own. If their plans are ready, and they can show both the real use to which educational frequencies are being put and the proposed use for which plans have been fully laid, the necessary frequencies will no doubt remain available. But if lethargy prevails, and others seeking to expand their own services are able to show that the channels reserved for educational stations are going to waste, then it will almost certainly be either difficult or impossible to continue the reservation of unused frequencies."

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"GIBSON GIRL" SET OF GREAT VALUE IN RESCUE WORK

Recently a Skytrain transport plane, carying 19 sick and wounded soldiers from Guadalcanal, was forced down in the South Pacific. Rescue was effected by the three members of the crew through the use of their emergency radio equipment.

As told in a War Department release, the plane, 100 miles from its destination, made a forced landing on a coral reef. On the ninth day the radio messages were picked up and food was dropped to them by a plane from their own squadron. Two days later, a Navy destroyer arrived and took them off.

The radio credited with bringing succor to the stranded men is the Army's "Gibson Girl," now standard equipment on all Air Force planes making overwater flights. It was developed, in conjunction with commercial radio firms, by the Signal Corps, Army Service Forces, which also procures and maintains it.

So-called because of its hour-glass figure, made famous by Charles Dana Gibson, the "Gibson Girl" is an automatic transmitter, pre-tuned to the international distress frequency. An airman, forced down at sea, merely turns a crank, activating a keying mechanism which sends out an SOS. Since all ocean-going vessels are required to maintain a constant watch on the distress frequency, the chances of being picked up are good. When more than one receiving station picks up the call for help, the position of the survivor can be plotted through triangulation.

Weighing about 35 pounds, the set is packed in a bright yellow bag which, when parachuted from a plane about to "sit down," can be easily identified on the sea. It is unsinkable, as was illustrated not long ago by a newspaper report from England telling how seven crewmen of a crippled Flying Fortress, forced down in the North Sea after a raid on Germany, were picked up after battling frigid, 40-foot waves for eight hours.

The Fortress struck the water with such force it broke in two and sank "so quickly we were unable to remove the plane's two life rafts and emergency radio," the survivors said. "Fortunately, these vital pieces of equipment floated to the surface soon after the plane went down."

Two methods of raising the 300-foot copper wire aerial are available to airmen afloat. A collapsible box kite is provided for windy weather. Two rubber balloons, for use when there is no wind, can be filled from two hydrogen generators which are part of the complete equipment.

A small button, on the face of the set, allows regular messages to be sent. The Morse Code is printed on the top of the set, for those who do not know radio dots and dashes. An integral part of the equipment is a lamp which can be powered by turning the crank. Although the Axis is known to have a similar piece of

apparatus, American radio engineers consider the "Gibson Girl" far superior. The keying mechanism is an important development while the antenna raising devices--the kite and the balloons--give it far greater range. The hydrogen generators cut down the time for inflation of the balloons by 75 per cent over the methods used by the enemy for the same purpose.

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GREATER CAPITAL OFFICIAL PUTS ON GREATER KIDS QUIZ

Finding Constitution Hall sold out to a \$3,500,000 Third War Loan Bond audience to hear the Quiz Kids and a lot of people still unable to secure tickets, Edgar Morris, Zenith Radio distributor in Washington and mainspring of the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade, corralled the Kids for a preview. It took the form of a reception given at the Mayflower by the Committee at which children of the Diplomatic Corps were special guests. As a diversion Mr. Morris had the Quiz Kids ask the questions and the boys and girls from Russia, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, San Domingo and other countries answer them. The event assumed such importance that the Blue Network decided to broadcast it and the children, gaily attired in their native costumes, made a brightly colored scene as they gathered about the microphone.

Percy Sherwood, who appeared to be about 10 years old, son of the Naval Attache' of the Canadian Legation, proved the first casualty when one of the Quiz Kids asked "How did you get the Maple Leaf in Canada?" "I don't know" Percy replied. His answer was so frank and manly that the audience plainly sympathized with him and applauded him later as he quickly gave the right answers to other questions.

The highlight of the occasion was when Quiz Kid Gerard Darrow, age 11, asked Mary Jane Soong, daughter of Foreign Minister Soong, of China: "Are the Chinese women as tactful as they are supposed to be?" Mary Jane replied without hesitation: "Some are and some are not."

Sabu, movie star in Kipling's "Jungle Book", and "Elephant Boy", and now in the U. S. Army, tried to put Quiz Kid Richard Williams, the math wizard on the spot with this one:

"Two boys divide \$5 in such a way that one gets 25 cents more than the other. How much does each get?"

Richard, smiling at the cocky son of India, replied:

"Why, one gets \$2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the other \$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$. Are there any more questions, Sabu?"

A woman reporter asked Quiz Kid Margaret, "Who is the Mayor of Washington?" Her reply was: "There is no Mayor here."

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However, the Kids learned the answer to that one the hard way earlier in the day when a newspaper man asked the same question and they all narrowly escaped biting the dust on it.

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U.S. AND ENGLAND TO JOIN IN OVERSEAS "TOWN MEETING"

Radio's first two-way audience participation hook-up with full heckling privileges on both sides of the Atlantic has been arranged by the Blue Network and the British Broadcasting Company for the two trans-Atlantic broadcasts of "America's Town Meeting" which will be heard in this country over the Blue Network on Sept. 30 and Oct. 7 at 8:30 p.m., E.W.T.

Through radio an audience in Town Hall and an audience in London will be able to join together in discussion of questions affecting both peoples. Two speakers will be heard in Town Hall in New York and two speakers from London with George V. Denny, Jr., moderating the discussion from England. Questions from the audience for both American and British speakers will be exchanged across the Atlantic.

"How Must We Deal with Germany After the War to Win the Peace?" is the subject of the first broadcast, which will be transmitted on Saturday morning, Sept. 25 and will be heard in America by transcription at the regular broadcast hour on Sept. 30.

Miss Dorothy Thompson, columnist and Dr. Richard Brickner, author of "Is Germany Incurable?", will be the speakers in Town Hall. Sir Robert Gilbert Vansittart, British diplomat, and Miss Jennie Lee, former member of Parliament, will be the speakers from London.

"How Must We Deal With Japan After the War to Win the Peace?" is the subject of the second broadcast. Speakers on this program will be announced later.

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NBC PUBLIC SERVICE SETS HIGHER GOAL FOR 1944

Attainment during the coming year of public service programs of still greater quality was the goal set for the NBC public service department by Niles Trammell, president, last week at the conclusion of a two-day department meeting. Dr. James Rowland Angell public service counsellor, presided.

Mr. Trammell expressed satisfaction with developments in the public service picture since the establishment of a separate public service department nine months ago but added that he expected further progress in the future. Frank E. Mullen, vice-president and general manager, declared that the department, in the short

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 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

INVESTIGATION

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE CASE OF

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 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

9/21/43

period of its existence, had succeeded in integrating itself with the complicated network setup and that public service programming had profited as a result.

The meetings opened Tuesday in Radio City with a report by Jane Tiffany Wagner, NBC director of war activities for women. She announced that a total of 28,182 nurses, 89,994 nurses' aides, and 749,475 home nursing students have been entrolled by the American Red Cross through the NBC program, "That They Might Live."

A plan for a public service series which would invite the cooperation of outside groups at different intervals through the year was suggested by Clarence L. Menser, vice-president in charge of programs. John H. MacDonald, vice-president in charge of finance, declared that NBC was prepared to back the department with necessary funds on all worthwhile public service programs. Max Jordan, director of religious broadcasts, told of the new studios which had been built for religious programs and outlined plans for the coming year.

A. L. Ashby, vice-president and general counsel, reviewed the status of public service broadcasting in the light of the Supreme Court ruling on FCC regulations, and Albert E. Dale, director of information, brought the meeting up to date on political developments in Washington.

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MUTUAL NETWORK MARKS 9TH YEAR OCT. 2

The Mutual Broadcasting System, which started with only four stations in 1934, will mark its Ninth Anniversary on October 2 as a network with 211 affiliates and with outlets in Canada, Hawaiian Islands and in Mexico through Radio Mil.

A highlight of the network's birthday celebration will be the appearance of President Miller McClintock on "California Melodies" over Mutual Saturday (Oct. 2) 8 p.m., EWT.

"We can point with pride to a record of remarkable growth in facilities, programming and advertiser acceptance," said Mr. McClintock. "Our plans for the future encompass even greater accomplishments. But on behalf of every Mutual station and every member of our personnel I want to say that our major task as we look to the future is to contribute even more than our full share to the war effort to hasten the day of peace throughout the world."

Keeping pace with Mutual's rapid growth in member stations is the network's billing figures. At the end of Mutual's first year billings were \$1,422,413. At the end of another year the first digit was a "2" instead of a "1". By 1941 billings totalled \$5,000,000. Last year gross billings exceeded \$9,500,000. This year it is anticipated that they will top \$14,000,000.

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Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

CBS TO GIVE "HITCH-HIKER" ANNOUNCEMENTS THE BOOT

The Columbia Broadcasting System has invited its clients and affiliated stations to remove a triple threat against the soundness and success of radio advertising by the elimination of "cow-catchers" and "hitch-hikers." These two cast-off commercials, in combination with station-break announcements, constitute "the trip-hammer trio" which, it was said, threaten the effectiveness of radio advertising.

Elimination of the triple sequence of simulated spot announcements on the network was endorsed by the CBS Affiliates Advisory Board at its fall meeting in New York. The action follows an analytical review of the entire field of "plug ugly" criticism.

The new policy which becomes fully effective October 1, is delineated as follows:

1. No change in standard time limits for commercial advertising on quarter-hour, half-hour or full hour programs.
2. No restriction on the number of products any client may advertise within such time limits.
3. The only actual change precludes "simulated" spot announcements which pretend to be divorced from the program by preceding the introduction of the program itself or following the apparent sign-off.

This move to encompass all commercials within the limits of the radio program itself, according to the CBS announcement, it "expresses our confidence in the highest skill in selection and use of broadcast advertising which in recent years has amounted to a new tonal range and widens, we believe, the horizons for its further and effective use."

Painstaking research over a long period convinced CBS officials that practically all unfavorable criticism of radio advertising was leveled - not at material intimately linked to radio entertaining but - at the "cast-off" commercials cut adrift from entertainment.

Laboratory tests established that listeners registered "annoyance" strongly when two or more consecutive commercials were heard between programs. The same total amount of advertising was often rated by listeners as "25 per cent to 50 per cent more" when it was dislocated from the body of the program. Hence the "too much advertising" illusion and the "plug ugly" complaint. Even more striking, these experiments revealed:

"Most listeners indicated they would rather hear a long commercial with entertainment than a short commercial without."

Admitting that the network itself must assume full responsibility for the problem of the "triple threat" against the

soundness and success of radio advertising, a straightforward statement by CBS to its clients and affiliate stations points out that the action is designed to protect "the indispensable idea in broadcast advertising."

The opprobrious terms, "hitch-hiker" and "cow-catcher," over the years have entrenched themselves strongly in the lexicon of radio. They refer respectively to detached commercials sandwiched in between closing and openings of programs. Interlarded between these two is the station-break commercial. In the aggregate these constitute "the triple threat."

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BILL TO KILL OWI; ELMER TO ASK FOR MILLIONS MORE

Elmer Davis surely can take it. Notwithstanding the fact that Representative Barry (D) of New York has introduced a bill to abolish the Office of War Information and also that the last time Elmer asked Congress for money his bureau was almost wiped out and furthermore that only a week or so ago Davis gave Congress a beautiful bawling out, he expects soon to again join the Congressional breadline asking for another \$5,000,000.

The outburst of Mr. Davis, who even yet has apparently not learned that it is bad business for a Government employe like himself to talk back to Congress, came when he was asked to reply to the charges of Rep. J. W. Ditter, Chairman of the Republican National Committee that OWI has been on probation and with its numerous blunders had violated the parole. Davis replied:

"There was no probation about it. Our enemies in the House wanted to destroy the OWI domestic branch but when they found it would incur too much political opprobrium they then tried to cripple us and failed.

"They didn't destroy us, but they managed to give us a pretty hard wallop. They left us enough money to do a pretty fair job but it wasn't the fault of Mr. Ditter and his friends.

"It takes a good deal of gall to talk of probation after that--not that I put too much weight on the utterances of Mr. Ditter." While abolishing OWI the bill of Representative Ditter would transfer its activities to the State Department.

The Office of War Information has reorganized its overseas division anew, and simultaneously has laid plans to ask Congress for several million dollars of additional funds to keep the propaganda war in step with the march of military events.

The change affected mainly the European and African theater. It makes James P. Warburg, deputy director in charge of psychological warfare policy since last February, responsible for United States propaganda aimed at enemy and occupied nations, and puts Ferdinand Kuhn in charge of information programs among the

neutral and Allied countries. Robert Sherwood, director of OWI's overseas branch, said military developments in the last seven months necessitated the separation of informational activity from propaganda warfare.

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NOBLE TOLD TO FILE STATEMENT IN BLUE NET POLICY

Chairman James F. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission Monday afternoon requested Edward J. Noble, proposed buyer of the Blue Network, to file with the commission a statement of general policy in the handling of the network.

Chairman Fly, who told Mr. Noble that he could have "all the time he wanted" to compile the statement, said the commission could not act "until we know what you intend to do in terms of general policy." The hearing was adjourned indefinitely to await a reply from Noble.

Referring to published reports that a labor organization had been denied time to discuss pending legislation, Mark Woods, present head of the Blue Network, said he did not know of any application from a labor organization to his network. He said that he would not approve of selling time to a labor organization under those circumstances, but "if they had a point to make, we'd give them the time free of charge."

Mr. Noble, former Undersecretary of Commerce, earlier told the commission he did not favor the selling of radio time to those who sought to "sell" a philosophy rather than goods and services.

Mr. Noble's statement was in reply to a question from Mr. Fly about the sale of radio time to a certain automobile manufacturer, with a commentator on its program and refusal to give time to a symphony broadcast by a labor organization.

Mr. Noble said he would approve of the sale of time to the motor company so long as it tried to sell "goods and services," but if it tried to put across any particular philosophy he told Mr. Fly that he would expect Mr. Woods "to do something about it."

Asked about the use of time by labor organizations, church groups and manufacturing associations and small business organizations, Mr. Noble replied:

"I think they should be treated fairly and equitably, regardless of financial strength or political control."

At the outset of the hearing Monday, C. Nicholas Priaulx, treasurer and general manager of Station WMCA, owned by Mr. Noble, testified that the proposed purchase price of \$8,000,000 for the network was based on a study of profit and loss figures, opinion on the future of radio and plant equipment at the stations.

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PETRILLO PARTIALLY LIFTS BAN ON RECORD MAKING

As a result of an agreement reached last Saturday in Chicago by Decca Records, Inc., and its transcription subsidiary World Broadcasting System with James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians these concerns will be allowed to resume the making of records and transcriptions. The terms of the agreement were not made public.

A. Walter Socolow, counsel for six transcription companies still under the Petrillo ban, said that "no direct offer" has been made to his clients by Mr. Petrillo, but that the latter intimated last week that any agreement with one transcription company would be available to all of them.

"We will be eager and willing to make a deal that will allow the men to return to work promptly," Mr. Socolow said, adding that "we want to know what the deal is--whether we're paying the men or the union--and what the principle is."

The War Labor Board's hearing on the Petrillo case adjourned Monday in New York after a short session evidently to give the parties in the controversy a chance to confer further as a result of the Decca settlement.

Joseph A. Padway, attorney for the union, and Milton Diamond, counsel to Decca, refused to make public details of their pact until it had been reduced to legal form, a fact that, temporarily at least, delayed efforts toward a general settlement of the strike with other concerns.

As Decca and its transcription subsidiary, World Broadcasting System, resumed business operations, Mr. Socolow sought to have the musicians return to work immediately for his clients at whatever fees the Decca deal provided.

Mr. Padway rejected the request on the ground that the concerns could build up a backlog of discs and then, if they wished, refuse the Decca terms as a permanent settlement.

Reports circulated meanwhile in the hearing room according to the New York Times that Mr. Petrillo had won a major victory under the Decca contract. Contrary to reports last week from Chicago, it was said that the contract provided for payment of fees directly to the national union's headquarters, as Mr. Petrillo had demanded from the first.

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WHEN THE TWO-STATION "CHAIN" BROADCAST WORLD SERIES

Chain broadcasting, which has made radio the educational and entertaining medium that it is today, has come a long way from the first chain program, which broadcast the World Series ball games direct from the playing field in New York in 1922, to this day when world-wide hookups are not uncommon to the listening public, according to Kolin Hager, manager of General Electric's station WGY which, with WJZ in New York, introduced and pioneered in chain broadcasting 21 years ago.

RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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::::
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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American servicemen all over the world will hear the World Series. Arrangements are now being made by the Mutual Broadcasting System to short wave the games to our fighting men. For the fifth consecutive year, the series will be broadcast exclusively over Mutual under the sponsorship of the Gillette Safety Razor Company. The razor firm paid \$100,000 for the radio rights and the American Red Cross will be the chief beneficiary.

Several two-way radio sets have been purchased by the Chilean highway department for use of crews working at great distances from towns. Heretofore the highway department frequently had no contact with groups in isolated areas for periods of several months. The department was unable to convey important information to the workers, and employees were unable to report accidents or shortages of material.

Companhia Radio Internacional do Brasil has been authorized by the Brazilian Government to extend service to Belem, Fortaleza, and Natal. Plans are being made to establish stations in Porto Alegre, Curitiba, Sao Salvador (Bahia), Recife (Pernambuco), Natal, Belem, and Fortaleza.

Chile's imports of radio receiving sets and parts were substantially greater in 1941 than in 1940, according to recently released trade figures. In 1941 imports totaled 364,154 kilograms and were valued at 4,977,939 pesos, while the preceding year similar imports amounted to 293,758 kilograms with a value of 3,906,409 pesos.

Harold Udkoff and Harold A. Haytin, trading as U. S. Enterprises, Beverly Hills, Calif., assembling and selling so-called first aid kits, and Stephen P. Shoemaker, Los Angeles, preparing the radio advertising disseminated by the other respondents, have entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from representing that the first aid kits sold by them meet with the suggestions of the Office of Civilian Defense, that the kits are adequate for the requirements of homes generally, or that they have been recommended or approved by the Office of Civilian Defense.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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September 24, 1943

SENATORS TRY TO BEAT EACH OTHER INTRODUCING QUIZ KIDS

There was a scramble among senators to introduce the Quiz Kids in Washington on a War Bond tour, when they visited the Senate last Tuesday. Rising in his seat, Senator Hatch of Arizona said: "The Senate has on many occasions had distinguished visitors to whom it has paid tribute. I now wish to interrupt the proceedings of the Senate sufficiently long to call attention to the fact that there sits in the family gallery at this time, on the front row, a distinguished group of citizens for whom I have the highest admiration and respect. They are commonly referred to as The Quiz Kids. Every Sunday night when it is possible I listen to their radio program with a great deal of interest, and obtain not only pleasure and entertainment, but a great deal of information. I am happy to have the Senate pause at this time in its deliberations to recognize these young people, and to say that we are delighted to have them as our guests today."

Whereupon Senator Lucas of Illinois broke in with: "The Senator from New Mexico has made my speech. I was sitting here quietly waiting for an opportunity to say what my able friend has said about these distinguished young people in the gallery, because they happen to be my guests in the Senate today.

"Perhaps I should apologize to the Senator from Illinois for having anticipated him", Senator Hatch said.

"Not at all".

"I wish to recognize the fact that these young people come from the Senator's city of Chicago, but neither his city nor the State of Illinois has any monopoly upon the entertaining and educational features of their program. I feel that they belong to the entire country," the Senator from Arizona persisted.

"There is no doubt of that", the Senator from Illinois commented.

"I am sure the Senator will point out now the purposes of their present tour, which I forgot to mention", Hatch put in.

"There is no question about what the Senator has said to the effect that these young people belong to the Nation and to no particular State," Senator Lucas said. "But, fortunately for Illinois, three of them live in the city of Chicago, and the other youngster lives in the State of Indiana."

"There is no citizenship in the United States that more uniformly listens to, or appreciates more keenly, the program of the Quiz Kids on Sunday night than the people of Kentucky," Senator Barkley of Kentucky disclosed. "I, myself, listen to them nearly every Sunday night, and I enjoy their program. I listened last Sunday, and I was not only entertained and amazed by some of their erudite answers to questions, which are not pre-arranged, as I understand, but I was also very much amused at the situation which arose when the young lady from Brazil, I think Anna Maria Martins, paid a very deserved compliment to one of the boys of the group, I believe Richard.

"I wish simply to say that not only was the compliment well deserved, but if occasion arose I could pay the same kind of compliment to them all, not only from the standpoint of their appearance and their standing, but to me it seems amazing that young girls and boys of their tender age have been able to accumulate such a vast store of knowledge as to be able to answer questions which, I am sure, would sometimes embarrass even Members of this body, as I know they would me."

Miss Martins, the daughter of the Ambassador from Brazil, during the broadcast last Sunday night, first delivered a short message in Portuguese to be short-wave by the Blue Network to South America, and then she repeated it in French. When asked to translate this in English, Miss Martins at first demurred and then replied blushing: "I said I felt honored to be asked to appear on a program with the Quiz Kids -- especially with Quiz Kid Richard who is so handsome."

This little confession almost stopped the show. The Quiz Kids were also introduced to Vice-President Wallace and later were photographed with Mrs. Eisenhower, wife of the General.

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RMA STEPS UP \$4,000,000,000 MILITARY RADIO PROGRAM

The Radio Manufacturers Association is doing its utmost to solve the many problems facing the manufacturers in stepping up the 4 billion dollar military radio program. This was the predominant note of the fall meeting of the association held in New York last week.

The RMA board approved an increased annual budget for extension of Association work; authorized subscription of \$25,000 to the "Back the Attack" war bond campaign and approved applications of fourteen new RMA members, bringing the association membership to its greatest strength since 1931. As sponsored by RMA and the Institute of Radio Engineers, formal organization was effected of the post-war Radio Technical Planning Board. The next meeting of RTPB will be held September 29 at New York.

The Set Division and the executive committee of the Parts Division, and also the special Postwar Planning Committee

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held meetings. Cooperation between prime and sub-contractors on contract cancellations was arranged by the Set and Parts Division, which held a joint conference on equitable procedure.

Maintenance of the public's receiving sets, of which tube replacements are the major and growing shortage, was discussed at the Board meeting. Arrangements for cooperation of set manufacturers were made. Tube Division members later held another meeting on the civilian replacement program with WPB Radio Division officials. War contract termination problems were discussed separately and also jointly by the Set and Parts Divisions in New York which conferred with the set manufacturers and arranged for cooperation and exchange of information on termination clauses for war contracts which would be more equitable for parts manufacturers. Plans also were made for prompt approval of claims and payment of parts manufacturers in the settlements of war contracts.

Arrangements were made to re-establish the Advertising Committee which was suspended when the industry was converted to war production. Trade practices will be under the committee's jurisdiction and it also will act in the promotion of better understanding of the industry's contribution to War production. Another function in paving the way for future industry conversion to peace production, will be information to the public on the increased cost of labor and materials occurring during the gap between suspension and resumption of commercial production. Compilation of industry statistics and market surveys also was planned by the Set Division and Postwar Planning Committee, together with export trade promotion. Patent and licensing problems also were discussed at the New York meetings, including legislation now pending in Congress and also future postwar patent problems. The Legislative Committee and the Association's executive committee were authorized to take proper action on all patent legislation.

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HEARING SET FOR OCT. 11 ON SALE OF WFTL TO STORER

The Federal Communications Commission last Tuesday granted the petition of Ralph A. Horton, former investment banker of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. and the Fort Industry Company, of which Lieut. Commander George B. Storer is president, but on leave of absence for the duration, asking that the hearing be expedited in the applications of Mr. Horton for assignment of license of WFTL, WAAD and WRET, to cover construction permit and of The Fort Industry Co. for modification of license; ordered that a consolidated hearing on the applications be set for Monday, October 11, in Miami; and further ordered that the presiding officer at the hearing be authorized to adjourn it to such other points as he deems necessary for its expedition.

This has to do with the sale of WFTL at Fort Lauderdale established by Mr. Horton to the Fort Industry Company, the Vice-President of which is J. H. Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship

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in Washington, also on leave for the duration.

In designating the proposed assignment for hearing, the FCC also set down for consideration at the same time the application for license to cover the construction permit authorizing WFTL to change its frequency from 1400 to 710 kc and to increase its power from 250 to 10,000 w. which would make it the most powerful in the south. The station has been on program tests for several months on the new facility and the hearing on that phase of the proceeding is in connection with the issuance of a formal license for the new facility. Also designated for simultaneous hearing was WFTL application to move main studios from Fort Lauderdale to Miami.

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HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SIDESTEPS COX-FCC ROW

The House Judiciary Committee, of which Judge Sumners, (D) of Texas is chairman, doesn't propose to get caught in the scrap between Representative Cox (D) of Georgia, and the Federal Communications Commission which Mr. Cox now has on the grill. This became known when the Judiciary Committee turned down a plea from FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr. Mr. Durr had petitioned Speaker Rayburn (D) of Texas last May to oust Cox as chairman of the special House committee investigating the FCC, because of "bias and personal interest." The petition went to Sumner's committee. Durr then asked to be heard on the petition, renewing his request to the committee when Congress returned from its recess.

Chairman Sumners' reply to Durr's requests, said: "The opinion seems to be general among the members of the committee, and is one in which I concur, that the committee has no jurisdiction and no responsibility as a committee with reference to the subject matter of the communication (Durr's letter).

Durr's last letter, dated September 14, charged that the procedures of the Cox committee "have more than confirmed my original feeling that an investigation by a committee created and staffed as this one is, could serve no purpose except to prostitute the investigatory powers of Congress."

He recalled that his petition had cited "acceptance by Congressman Cox of a \$2500 fee for services rendered Station WALB, Albany, Ga., in connection with its application to the commission for a radio station license, and his use of this \$2500 to purchase stock of Albany Herald Broadcasting Co., party to an application then pending before the commission for a transfer of such license."

Representative Cox early last year described the transaction to the House and said that the \$2500 went to a private charity.

10. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the Bank of America, New York and San Francisco, for the year ending December 31, 1911.

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Durr's first appeal to Chairman Sumners for a hearing said in part:

"Feeling as strongly as I do about the importance of the investigatory power of Congress, I would regret being placed in the position which could be construed as one of hostility to the exercise of that power, or as an indication that I have something to hide from Congress.

"However, I am equally strong in my reluctance to testify before the select (Cox) committee as now constituted because I am convinced that its chairman and staff have purposes to serve which are inconsistent with a fair and impartial determination of the facts."

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SWITZERLAND LINKED TO U.S. BY RCA RADIOPHOTO SERVICE

Opening of a new radiophoto circuit between New York and Berne, Switzerland, only neutral country in the heart of Nazi-held Europe, was announced Tuesday by R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

The new 3,900-mile circuit, which RCAC operates in cooperation with Radio Suisse, is licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to carry commercial photographs, drawings, sketches, documents and all types of printed or written material.

The Switzerland circuit is the sixth opened by RCA since the outbreak of the war, the others being to Sweden, Russia, Egypt, Hawaii and Australia.

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FCC TO INVESTIGATE RACING CIRCUITS

To conserve critical materials and skilled personnel for war purposes and to improve telegraph service, the Federal Communications Commission has ordered an immediate investigation of telegraph and telephone facilities leased for such "non-essential" uses as the rapid dissemination of race-track information for gambling purposes.

The Commission's inquiry as directed toward the leasing of telegraph circuits with "drops" to bookie establishments and not to the use of wire facilities for the transmission of racing information by press associations, newspapers and radio stations in the regular course of their business of informing the general public.

From testimony presented during the course of public hearings on the merger application of Western Union and Postal Telegraph, Inc., it appeared that Western Union has over 12,000 miles of circuits leased for the dissemination of racing information. It further appeared that critical materials and skilled personnel are required to install, maintain and disconnect these "non-essential" facilities.

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

9/24/43

BELIEVED FCC APPROVAL OF BLUE NET "IS IN THE BAG".

One of the high officials of the Federal Communications Commission told this writer Thursday that in his opinion, Edward J. Noble had nothing to worry about regarding the approval of the Commission on his purchase of the Blue Network.

"Why then," this writer asked, "is the FCC stalling along and why after all this testimony has been taken when they must know the proposition backwards and forwards are they asking Mr. Noble for a statement of general policy in the handling of the network?"

"They are simply getting a record", was the reply. "The Commission has been criticized for passing on transfers too hastily. Also you want to remember that this is a big thing -- an \$8,000,000 proposition -- and the first time the Commission has had to approve the sale of a network and they want to make sure of their procedure."

"You understand, of course, the Commission doesn't have anything to say about the actual sale. However, it has the authority to pass upon the transfer of the licenses of the three stations, WJZ, New York, KGO, San Francisco, and WENR, Chicago. It could block the sale in that way, but I am certain there is not a possibility of the Commission doing that."

Nevertheless, Mr. Noble was questioned sharply when he appeared before the Commission.

Mr. Noble said that he approved the net's stand in selling time to advertisers and giving time to non-commercial groups to advocate their philosophies.

"Have you ever set standards for selling time to groups?" asked Commissioner T. A. M. Cravan. "We have not," was the answer.

"The Commission is entitled to a formulated policy," said Chairman Fly.

"It would be difficult," replied Noble. "If you begin selling arguments, you lose your audience. Under the present arrangement, both sides get equal treatment. They get time free."

"Suppose you owned a station in the District of Columbia" he asked, "and some citizens organized a campaign against taxation without representation, would you sell them time?" Mr. Noble said he would give time but not sell it. When Mark Woods, President of the Blue, was asked why Blue does not sell to ideological groups, he replied:

"We are afraid that if we sell time for preaching of philosophy or ideas, the best time would gratitate to those with money, and other groups, such as religious groups, would be left out in the cold."

Page 2 of 2

On the 1st of January 1941, the following information was received from the Ministry of Defence:

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Mr. Woods said that the Blue spent close to \$1,000,000 a year on sustaining programs.

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SHARPE NEW WPB RADIO DIVISION ASSISTANT LABOR AIDE

Ray C. Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board, Thursday announced the appointment of Harold R. Sharpe of Philadelphia as assistant director for labor.

Mr. Ellis has delegated to Mr. Sharpe responsibility within the Radio and Radar Division for handling labor problems, determining manpower needs in critical plants and areas, and securing appropriate interagency action to alleviate plant and community hindrances to the most effective use of available manpower. Mr. Sharpe also will analyze individual plant manpower requirements, upon request, in conjunction with Selective Service National Headquarters, advise regional WPB radio specialists on labor problems and make any necessary recommendations as to readjustment of production schedules.

In handling such problems, Mr. Sharpe will be guided by the policies and methods of the WPB Vice Chairman for Labor Production and the WPB Vice Chairman for Manpower Requirements who were consulted, in accordance with WPB directives, before his appointment.

Mr. Sharpe has served as secretary of the labor-management Electronics Manpower Advisory Committee, formed several months ago at the request of WPB and the Army and Navy to assist the rapidly expanding industry in handling manpower problems.

Mr. Sharpe was born in Wilkes Barre, Pa. He is 44 years of age and is married. For the past seven years he has served as Secretary and Business Agent of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) local union representing employees of the Philco Corporation in Philadelphia where he had been employed for four years as a radio laboratory inspection control supervisor. From 1929 to 1933 he was proprietor of a radio and refrigeration sales agency and from 1919 to 1929 operated a machine and metal working shop in Philadelphia.

His appointment as an assistant director is the first to be announced by WPB Industry Divisions since the establishment of the two vice chairmen from the ranks of labor and is in accordance with the organization plan outlined when their offices were established. Other labor men, who had previously been appointed, include Matthew Burns of the Pulp and Paper Division, Thomas F. Lynch of the Printing and Publishing Division, and Harold J. Ruttenberg of the Steel Division.

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SECRET

1. This document contains information of a confidential nature and is to be controlled as such.

2. It is to be kept in a secure place.

3. It is to be destroyed when no longer required.

4. It is to be handled in accordance with the instructions of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

5. It is to be kept in a secure place and is to be controlled as such.

6. It is to be handled in accordance with the instructions of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

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8. It is to be handled in accordance with the instructions of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

9. It is to be kept in a secure place and is to be controlled as such.

10. It is to be handled in accordance with the instructions of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

CECIL BROWN OUT OF CBS; WHITE AGAIN HITS COMMENTATORS

As a result of not heeding suggestions of the Columbia Broadcasting System to keep personal opinion out of news broadcasts, Cecil Brown, well known CBS commentator was offered and accepted a cancellation of his contract, effective not later than today (September 24).

At the same time Paul W. White, Director of CBS News Broadcasts, addressing the Association of Radio News Analysts in New York again blasted "opinionated" news broadcasts. Likewise tying into this CBS ran full-page advertisements in the New York and Washington newspapers captioned "Why Neither CBS News Broadcasters nor CBS News Sponsors 'Opinionate the news'".

Cecil Brown has been succeeded by Bill Henry, chief correspondent of Columbia's Washington News Bureau. CBS gave out the following statement with regard to the break with Mr. Brown:

"In a broadcast over the Columbia Network on August 25th, Cecil Brown, under the guise of news analysis, expressed personal opinions which Mr. White, Director of News Broadcasts, pointed out to him were not only dangerous to public morale in the war effort, but could not be justified as factual reporting.

"This criticism was contained in a memorandum from Mr. White to Mr. Brown on August 27th. It quotes certain of the passages which were inimical to the public interest and reiterates the CBS news policies which Mr. Brown had in this instance clearly violated. CBS would not ordinarily release an inter-office communication but does so in this instance only because Mr. Brown himself has seen fit to make the incident public.

"The memorandum follows:

"To: Mr. Brown

"From: Paul White

August 27, 1943

"I have looked over your 'analysis' of 11:10 on Wednesday night and have found it to be, in my opinion, nothing but an editorial.

"When you make the statement 'any reasonably accurate observer of the American scene at this moment knows that a good deal of the enthusiasm for this war is evaporating into thin air', in my judgment you are indulging in defeatist talk that would be of immense pleasure to Dr. Goebbels and his boys. That statement is made at a time when all production records are being broken, when the largest sum of money ever to be sought by our government is going to be invested in government bonds by the people themselves, and at a time, according to every single eyewitness account we have had from the battlefronts, when American military morale was never higher.

As a result of the research conducted in the laboratory, it was found that the most effective way to conduct a small group is to have a leader who is not too dominant and who is not too passive. The leader should be able to guide the group without being too controlling and should be able to listen to the group without being too passive.

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"The entire 'analysis' was a statement of what Cecil Brown thinks, of what Cecil Brown would have done had he been President Roosevelt, disregarding the very obvious truth that the people did not elect Cecil Brown but did elect President Roosevelt.

"Another statement seriously open to question is 'the need for sacrifice in America is becoming less acceptable to the people.' I submit that despite a very brief trip around the country, it would be impossible for anyone to gather sufficient information about the temper and spirit of the American public to give him sufficient authority to make such a statement. It illustrates to me what I previously suspected, that you undertook the tour of the country with preconceived notions and merely looked for the things which would support your theories.

"At any rate, you are completely familiar with our policies in regard to news analysis. These policies are in no sense capricious. They have been formulated for the protection of the public and to me it is vital that they be enforced if we are to achieve any genuine freedom of the air. I expect you to conform to these policies. If you find that it is impossible for you to do so, then, of course, I will be glad to consider affording you relief from your contract with us.

(Signed) PWW

"On September second, Mr. Brown asked for a release from his contract with CBS, effective not later than September 24th. CBS accepted Mr. Brown's resignation 'with regret'."

Concluding his talk to the Radio News Analysts, Mr. White said:

"The policies which are under discussion are those in which we say in effect: 'You, Mr. News Analyst, have been given a preferred position in a limited medium to aid the listener in understanding the news. You are to bring the news into focus from your own special or common knowledge and from your rich background in the study of current affairs. You will illuminate the news and enrich an understanding of it but you will not be a self-designated Messiah. To give you the opportunity to harangue and persuade in the direction of your own beliefs would be to tilt the scales on every public question in your favor. This would not make for a free radio, but for a one-sided and dangerously autocratic one. You and the small group of other news analysts could, if they "opinionated" their broadcasting, exert a dominating power over public opinion. Such power in the hands of a few would destroy all fairness on the air -- and in a democratic world there is no freedom without fairness'."

Major Fielding Eliot, president of the News Analysts Association, and William L. Shirer, both CBS commentators said they had not encountered any difficulties with Columbia.

However, H. V. Kaltenborn, NBC commentator almost exploded. He said: "There is not a single other network that agrees with Paul White", and argued that CBS "only pretends to do something it really doesn't do."

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I had been sitting under. I looked up at the sky, which was a pale, hazy blue. The air was crisp and clean, a welcome change from the stuffy interior of the car.

I took a deep breath and felt a sense of relief. The world outside was so different from the one inside the car. It was a new experience, and I was grateful for it. I looked around at the people walking by, some in coats and hats, others in sweaters and scarves. They all seemed to be going about their business, unaware of the small moment of connection I was having with the world.

I walked a few steps and felt the ground beneath my feet. It was a mix of dirt and gravel, and it felt so solid and real. I looked down at my hands, which were slightly numb from the cold. I rubbed them together and felt a small spark of warmth. It was a simple gesture, but it felt like a lifeline.

I continued to walk, and the world opened up before me. The trees were bare, their branches reaching out like skeletal fingers. The buildings in the background were a mix of old and new, their colors muted by the cold. I felt a sense of awe and wonder, as if I had stepped into a new world.

I walked for what felt like hours, but it was only a few minutes. The world was so vast and so full of life, even in the cold. I felt a sense of peace and contentment, as if I had found a hidden gem. I looked back at the car, which was now just a small speck in the distance. I felt a sense of freedom and liberation, as if I had escaped a cage.

I walked on, and the world became a blur. The colors were muted, the sounds were distant. I felt a sense of detachment, as if I was looking at the world from a distance. I felt a sense of wonder and awe, as if I had discovered a new world. I felt a sense of peace and contentment, as if I had found a hidden gem.

DREW PEARSON AND BLUE SUED FOR \$28,000,000.

These days hardly anybody who is sued for libel is sued for less than a million, but a much fancier figure was set by Ira Chase Koehne, Frank Clark and H. Victor Broenstrop, who are endeavoring to nick Drew Pearson, the Blue Network and the Washington Evening Star, owner of WMAL, and Serutan, Mr. Pearson's sponsor, for \$28,000,000.

The plaintiffs claim Mr. Pearson made "public accusation and imputation of infamous crimes" against them. Koehne and Broenstrop are allegedly defense counsel for Wm. Dudley Pelley, the Silvershirter.

"I am complimented at the high figure," Mr. Pearson commented, "I recently sued Time Magazine for \$2.50 for lifting my stuff. I expect to collect more from Time than I think the \$28,000,000 boys will be able to collect from us."

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WOR SIGNS UP WITH PETRILLO; 6 CONCERNS STILL HOLD OUT

The WOR Recording Studios signed a contract last Wednesday with the American Federation of Musicians, of which James C. Petrillo is president, permitting it to resume the use of music in the recording of commercial electrical transcriptions.

Thomas Kelleher, Manager of the WOR Recording Studios, stated: "Effective today (September 22), the WOR Recording Studios, because of an agreement just signed with the American Federation of Musicians, is prepared to resume immediately the use of music in the production of commercial electrical transcriptions."

The agreement is the same as that which World Broadcasting System, Inc., and Decca Records Inc. are expected to sign very shortly with the American Federation of Musicians insofar as commercial electrical transcriptions are concerned.

At this writing, the other six transcription companies are still holding out. Declaring that the agreement between World Wide and Decca provided for payment to the union instead of the musicians, A. Walter Socolow, counsel for the six transcription companies, described such a principle as "thoroughly abhorrent."

"It's just a 'slush fund' and we won't subscribe to it", Mr. Socolow said.

According to Variety the AFM gained a rather small victory in achieving the basis for a complete settlement.

"Petrillo has frequently quoted figures between \$3,500,000 and \$5,000,000 as the amount he expected to receive from the disc industry to help the AFM's unemployment" says Variety. "The contract with Decca, plus the eventual inclusion

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

These two books are the first of a series of three which will be published by the University of Chicago Press. The first book is a history of the United States from 1789 to 1861. The second book is a history of the United States from 1861 to 1898. The third book is a history of the United States from 1898 to the present.

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of the remaining majors, Columbia and Victor, and the numerous smaller manufacturers, would make the total cash accumulation to the AFM from all sales approximately \$350,000 to \$400,000 annually, based on current war-restricted sales."

An editorial in the New York Times headed "Why Petrillo Wins" chalks the victory up to the labor policy of the Administration and Congress. The Times editorial reads in part:

"One of the phonograph record companies has succumbed in large part to Mr. Petrillo's demands. It has signed a four-year contract with him agreeing to pay fees on every record it sells, ranging from one-quarter of a cent on records selling for 35 cents to 5 cents on a \$2 disk. According to earlier reports the fees were to be paid to the musicians actually engaged in making the recordings. It was understood that the musicians, in turn, would be taxed by the union to aid its unemployed. Later reports, however, are that the fees will be paid by the record company direct to the union.

"Either of these arrangements would be unsound in principle, the second would be the worse. In either case Mr. Petrillo would be levying a private tax--in one case on employers, in the other on members of his own union.

"It would be lacking in clarity of thought to put the primary blame for the resulting situation either on Mr. Petrillo personally or on any record company that succumbs to his terms. The primary blame must be placed on the Administration and Congress, who, by their official labor policy, have placed in the hands of labor leaders the private irresponsible powers which enable them to drive such anti-social bargains."

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TO PRESS PROBE OF FCC ALLEGED REDS; HITS BACK AT FDR

More trouble with Congress was seen for President Roosevelt when it was revealed that his rebuke to that body in connection with Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., FCC officials and Dr. Robert M. Lovett would not be taken "lying down". Chairman Kerr of the House Appropriations Sub-committee investigating the loyalty of these employees characterized the President's rebuke as "nonsense" and "absurd".

Representative Kerr whose committee clashed with Mr. Roosevelt over the dismissal of the three Federal workers said it would meet soon and continue to fight the issue out with the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt recently sent a message to Congress assailing the House action. He described the legislative action as similar to a bill of attainder (sentence without trial).

"That stuff about a bill of attainder is a lot of nonsense," said Mr. Kerr. "We fully heard every one of those men and every one so admitted."

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HEINL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LEADERS
30 ROCKEFELLER PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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September 28, 1943

ATTACKS RENEWED ON COX AS UNFIT TO CONDUCT FCC PROBE

The week-end was marked by a sharp renewal of the demand that Rep. Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia be removed as chairman of a special committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission. FCC Commissioner C. J. Durr again asked Speaker Rayburn (D) of Texas to disqualify Mr. Cox.

A public letter was likewise directed to Speaker Rayburn by the Washington Post, demanding the removal of Rep. Cox. Drew Pearson added his protest over the Blue Network Sunday night. Mr. Pearson said that two members of the Cox Committee, Representatives Magnuson (R) of Washington and Hart (R) of New Jersey, would soon submit a minority report stating that they do not approve the tactics used by Mr. Cox in not permitting FCC officials to be heard.

However, there appears to have been a reversal of this procedure in the committee inviting witnesses from the Radio Intelligence and the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Divisions to testify when the hearings are resumed, probably sometime this week. It is also expected that Commissioner T.A.M. Craven will also be called upon to resume the stand.

In his letter to Speaker Rayburn, Commissioner Durr pointed out he had filed the petition last May 13, but that no action had yet been taken.

Chairman Sumners of the House Judiciary Committee informed Mr. Durr Thursday that the committee had no jurisdiction to consider the plea for Mr. Cox's disqualification. Originally Mr. Durr's petition had been sent to Mr. Rayburn who transmitted it to the Judiciary Committee.

The petition alleges Mr. Cox has a personal interest in the investigation and is prejudiced.

"I am not familiar with the rules of the House, but certainly there must be some method by which my petition can be formally brought to its attention," the Commissioner wrote. "I cannot believe that the House of Representatives, with full knowledge of the facts set forth in my petition, filed over four months ago, would indorse Representative Cox as a suitable person to serve as Chairman or even as a member of the select committee," he added.

Absence of procedure for bringing such a petition before Congress would make the constitutional right of petition meaningless, Mr. Durr declared.

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OFFICIALS PRODDED TO PROSECUTE COX IN BRIBE CHARGE

If a bazooka gun had exploded in the Army Show sponsored by the Washington Post, it would not have attracted any more attention in the Capitol last week, than the front page letter Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Post, addressed to Speaker Sam Rayburn, urging him to take notice of the bribery charges against Representative Cox.

Appearing in the paper that practically every important official sees in the morning, Mr. Meyer's letter read in part:

"The Washington Post is addressing you on a matter which, in its opinion, goes to the very roots of public confidence in the House of Representatives.

"The Department of Justice has for many months been considering submission to a grand jury of the evidence laid before it by the Federal Communications Commission to support a criminal charge against Congressman Eugene E. Cox of Georgia. The charge is that, in flat violation of the Criminal Code, Mr. Cox received pay for legal services rendered to a private client before the Federal Communications Commission. This charge against a Congressman must be one of particular gravity to you, as Speaker of the House. For it implies an offence which undermines a basic principle of good government, namely, that the legislator shall not for private pay place himself in a position of possible conflict with public duty.

"The Attorney General's hesitancy to act in the case of Mr. Cox is, in our view, related only to one thing, and that is to the undeniable fact that the House by its action shows a continuing sense of confidence in Mr. Cox.

"As Speaker of the House, you appointed Mr. Cox last spring a member (he subsequently became chairman) of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission. Last May, a member of that commission, Mr. Clifford J. Durr, filed with you, as Speaker of the House, a petition requesting that the House disqualify Mr. Cox as a member of the Select Committee 'because of his bias and personal interest.'

"During the entire past summer, while the Durr petition was asleep in the Judiciary Committee, the Cox investigation, if it may be called that, proceeded apace. In the opinion of no qualified and dispassionate observer has this investigation proven anything but a mockery of basic American traditions of fair play. It has been a star chamber; it has been black with bias; it has sought to terrorize those who exposed the chairman's own corrupt practices. Mr. Cox has corrupted the high function of the investigatory power of Congress. If there was ever ground for the House retaining confidence in Mr. Cox, if there was ever ground for believing that it was right for him in particular to head an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission -- what ground is left now?

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to report to the General Land Office on the progress of the work of the Commission during the past year. The Commission has been very busy in the past year, and has accomplished a great deal of work. The Commission has been very busy in the past year, and has accomplished a great deal of work. The Commission has been very busy in the past year, and has accomplished a great deal of work.

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"The House, which by its past action has created the illusion of confidence in Mr. Cox, must now by present action dispel that illusion. As things stand, there is no ground for confidence in Mr. Cox, and the House must by what it now does either reject Mr. Cox or vindicate him. The Durr petition, which now again lies on your desk, Mr. Speaker, must be taken up. It is for you and the House to determine through what committee in the House it is appropriate to act, but a method must be found. The House, through some appropriate means, must conduct its own investigation of Mr. Cox, and, in the process, not fail to instruct Mr. Cox in the method of investigation that truly conforms to American tradition.

"Mr. Speaker, you are known to us and to the country as a legislator of integrity and good will. The House is in the main composed of such legislators. The Post calls upon you and your colleagues to arouse yourselves and to submerge whatever there may be of personal loyalty to Mr. Cox to the far higher compulsions which derive from your proven loyalty to the integrity of the American legislative process."

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BOTH SIDES APPEAR ON SHAKY GROUND IN FCC EMPLOYEES CASE

With the comeback at President Roosevelt of Chairman Kerr (D) of North Carolina of the House Appropriations Subcommittee investigating the loyalty of Messrs. Watson and Dodd, FCC employees, and Dr. Lovett, another big fight looms between Congress and the President.

Mr. Roosevelt said there were no findings of incompetence against the trio, pointed out that no impeachment proceedings had been instituted, and described the legislative action as similar to a bill of attainder (sentence without trial).

Representative Keefe of Wisconsin, a Republican member of Kerr's committee, said the three men had assured the committee they felt they had received a "good, fair hearing".

"On the question of interference with judicial procedure raised by the President, I would point out that if they have any claims for court action, they can go into the courts," Keefe added. "We are not stopping them. And so far as impeachment against mere employees is concerned, it's an absurdity. These men do not hold Federal posts subject to impeachment."

As yet, Representative Kerr has not set a date for the Committee to renew its deliberations. An editorial in the New York Times expressed the opinion that both sides were on "dubious" grounds. It said:

"Congress' reason for trying to oust these officials was merely vague charges of 'radicalism'. No convincing case was presented to the country to substantiate these charges. So far as the country was concerned, Congress was legislating against these

specified individuals on the mere principle of 'I do not love thee, Dr. Fell; the reason why I cannot tell.'

"By such methods, Congress could effectively prevent the Executive from exercising his executive functions.

"Yet, the President's message goes too far, and would itself establish a dangerous precedent. The President declares that he regards this rider as unconstitutional because it 'inflicts punishment without judicial trial.' But it is certainly stretching our ordinary concepts to assert that it is legal 'punishment' to oust a man from public office or to refuse to confirm him. Congress itself has been able to remove officials obnoxious to it by the simple expedient of abolishing by legislation the office they held, or withholding funds to pay the salary of that office, or by merely hinting that it would not appropriate funds for an agency as long as a certain individual was retained as the head. If Congress had adopted one of these indirect methods for ousting these three persons, then, whether Congress was justified or not in its suspicions or dislike, it is difficult to see what constitutional objection the President could have made.

"The President's message raises a still further issue. He declares that he does not consider himself bound by one of the terms of a bill that he himself has signed, because he was 'forced' to sign it 'to avoid delaying our conduct of the war'. In sum, Congress chose a dangerous method to do a dubious thing, and the President has chosen some dubious grounds for his opposition."

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ACCUSES WEATHER BUREAU OF CAMOUFLAGE BUNGLING

There was a minute of stormy weather in the House last week when Representative Carl Hinshaw (D) of California said:

"The Weather Bureau seems not to be immune from that disease which pervades Government agencies during wartime -- namely Bureaucratic bungling and aggrandizement of power. I am mortified to find that this Bureau, of all bureaus, should be so afflicted.

"On the east coast, weather information is published currently and obtainable by dialing one's telephone. On the west coast it is very hush-hush and nobody must know anything, yet every meteorologist knows that weather moves generally from west to east. West coast weather comes from off the Pacific, and a Jap sub or two a few hundred miles off-shore can know more about tomorrow's weather on shore than we who live there. Nazi subs in the Atlantic need only the currently published east coast United States weather reports to apprise them of the weather to come.

"The Weather Bureau's cunning camouflage is back end to. They cannot be that dumb. What is their peculiar purpose?"

Representative Hinshaw did not mention the fact that while newspapers are allowed to print weather reports, radio stations are not permitted to broadcast them.

9/28/43

RADIO-TELEPHONE SEEN AS POSTWAR POSSIBILITY

One of the big after the war developments may be the radio-telephone, John Mills, an expert connected with the Bell Laboratories has disclosed.

Even now, in some sections of the United States, telephone conversations are being jumped across gaps where there are no poles and no wires.

"We don't know how far the experiment will be carried," Mr. Mills said. "It's probably economically unsound. Then, again, we may find it commercially practicable . . . We have always used radio telephone when engineering considerations indicated that to be the best method, instead of wire.

"There is more secrecy in wire connections between telephones, because once you place a message on the air it is bound to spread out. And that is why the radio-telephone does not appear at this time to be ready for popular usage."

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OWI TO GIVE PRESS AND RADIO ALL POSSIBLE WAR NEWS

Palmer Hoyt, Director of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, took down his hair addressing the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association at Hot Springs last Monday. Mr. Hoyt summed up the policy of OWI as briefly this: "Give the newspapers the radio and the motion pictures all possible information about the war day by day. That is the way we feel the public can best be kept informed.

"The paramount job is to see that you get the news" the Oregon publisher declared, "all the news all the time - about all phases of the war so that you and the people you serve will understand fully every possible part of America's greatest experience and adventure.

"In this year of 1943 - because of the advance in all types of communication - it is possible for the people of America to sit in ringside seats and see the war firsthand. That is, it is possible because of the wonder of radio transmission, wire-photo and the airplane to bring the war to everyone's home if only the armed services, the OWI, and the press cooperate entirely,

"And all this suggests a question which I wish that every newspaper publisher, every editor, every radio executive, and every motion picture man would ask himself: 'In view of all the marvelous technical facilities at my disposal, am I doing all that I can to bring the full story of the war to the people whose war it is?'"

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"Recently, nearly every newspaper in the country carried a remarkable news photo of MacArthur's parachutists descending behind the Jap lines in New Guinea. The event happened on a Sunday. The picture brought in by wire and radio was carried in Monday's papers. This is an illustration of what can be done. It is the sort of thing and the only thing that will make people understand the war and be willing to participate more thoroughly in it.

"This country, above all countries, has the facilities, the equipment and the skill for doing a brilliant job of reporting the war. If we but want to, we can produce a running play-by-play story of the war, with pictures, with radio accounts, with newsreels, that will make each of us an eye witness. It isn't being done. The fact that it isn't being done is a responsibility first of OWI, second of the military services, and third of the newspapers and radio and motion pictures.

"An OWI function which is little understood, is that of clearing general information for all phases of media. This year, for example, we will channel information on advertising campaigns through the War Advertising Council which will result in the use of almost half a billion dollars worth of paid advertising on both radio and the printed page. In this regard the War Advertising Council has served OWI and America well. This organization composed of leading advertising men of the country, headed by Chester J. LaRoche, has done yeoman service for this country in war time."

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PICTURES FROM WAR-FRONT IN 7 MINUTES

Along the line of what Palmer Hoyt of OWI told the Southern newspaper publishers at Hot Springs about the speed pictures being handled by wire and radio, Drew Pearson writes:

"Every day now, pictures are arriving in a little room in Washington which seven minutes before were in Algiers, 3400 miles away. One day, just after the landing in Italy, 41 pictures came through the air and landed safely on top of the Pentagon Building, in a little room marked, "Confidential--Keep Out."

"And ditto for the South Pacific. It is farther away, but the seven minutes requirement still holds. From an unmentionable post in Australia, the dots of light flash into the little room, and you have a picture of General MacArthur flying in a bomber over New Guinea.

"The pictures may have been taken by any one of the four photo syndicates-- Acme, AP, INP, or Life-- or they may have been taken by the Army Signal Service. In any case, they can be telephotoed only by the official airwaves."

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SEES COMPANIES KILLED OFF IF U.S. PREVENTS ADVERTISING

Westbrook Pegler discussing the war advertising situation, says: "Senator Truman has put a finger on an ouch that has been fretting a lot of us in the newspaper business and, I guess, in the magazine and radio trades, too.

He says that some big corporations which have gone over entirely to war industry, abandoning the production of consumer goods, have been spending the people's money on their good will or institutional advertising campaigns. They get their incomes from Government contracts nowadays, and altho they have nothing to sell to the public, they continue to keep their names in the public eye and ear lest they are forgotten. The cost of this advertising is reckoned as a business expense, deductible from income in the computation of their income taxes, and the Senator thinks it shouldn't be deductible but should be paid out of profits, instead.

"The Treasury raised this issue a long time ago when there was no question of war-order revenues and the companies were drawing their money from straight commercial business with the public. Some of the leftward ideologists in the Treasury argued that advertising constituted a needless expense added to the price of merchandise, but that proposition was resisted as an attempt to starve the press of the income which enables it to remain free and objective and thus superior and preferable to the subsidized pressure press.

"The situation is different now because the present advertisements to which Sen. Truman refers are strictly forget-me-nots and many of them, far from exhorting the people to patronize these companies, implore them not to. The railroads, for instance, put it up to you as a patriotic matter to keep off their trains unless your trip is absolutely necessary or your name is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

"In the original Treasury plan it was contended that the people paid double for this advertisement, first in the loss of taxes on these deductible expenses, and again in a retail mark-up to cover the advertising costs. It all added up to the exact cost of the advertising, not twice the cost, but when our Treasury wants to prove something in its own favor, two and two make one or 10 or whatever its point happens to be.

"Truman doesn't monkey with that, however. He simply claims that the taxpayers pay the advertising costs of companies which have nothing to sell.

"But, if it be granted, as I think he grants, that the good will which these companies have established by advertising and performance over the years is a living thing which must be fed if it is to be kept alive, and a possession of great value, then if you don't let them maintain their publicity for the duration, you are asking them to kill themselves off. Most of them are doing wonderful work in the war and would not have been in existence to do that work on short notice if they had not developed in time of peace.

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"If it would make anyone feel better it might be a nice idea to let them make more profits and pay their advertising costs out of profits but if you don't do that and you do disallow the deduction of this expense you kill off their advertising and that is where the interests of our free press are seriously jeopardized.

"Our free press, the best and the most independent in the world, lives by legitimate advertising revenue and the only alternative is the kept press of this or that group.

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COWLES FOUNDS \$36,000 MIDWEST FARM SCHOLARSHIP

In line with its dedication to the activities of the Midwest Farmer, WNAX has formally announced the foundation of the Gardner Cowles, Jr. scholarships to five farm boys and girls in each of the five states--Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, plus scholarship to Yankton College, Yankton, home of WNAX studios.

These scholarships are planned to assist Midwest farm boys and girls in a complete agricultural education, and are set up at present over a ten-year period in the amount of \$36,000.

WNAX has also made known a promotion schedule for the coming months. First is a give-away, four-color picture of America's new Tallest Radio Tower, combined with the picture of the "typical Midwest farmer," chosen at the recent dedication ceremonies. The initial showing of WNAX new motion picture, 22-minute features, titled "The Story Behind America's Tallest Radio Tower," technicolor film, depicting all of WNAX activities tied in with the efforts of farmers through the entire area, was made last Saturday in Sioux City at a luncheon of advertisers. This film will be shown in connection with personal appearances of the WNAX promotion staff, at various service clubs throughout the five-state area, plus presentation to all advertising agencies throughout the entire country. WNAX is offering a new 160 page album, covering WNAX personnel, plus outstanding CBS personalities to be sent out to listeners November 1.

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DECLARES FCC INVESTIGATION HAS GONE FAR AFIELD

Representative Magnuson, although a Democrat and a member of the Cox Committee, confirmed rumors that he was pretty warm under the collar about what he charged was the "strong-arm" conduct of the FCC investigation. Mr. Magnuson, who hails from Washington State, said he expected to express his views when the Committee meets today (Tuesday).

Journal of Management Studies, 19(6), 701-718.

"I intend personally to inquire into the pattern of the investigation," said Rep. Magnuson, "and if it is what I believe it to be from reports, I shall vigorously protest against its continuation, or attempt to alter the pattern."

Mr. Magnuson added that his reports were that the committee and its staff had gone "very far afield from the original authority granted by Congress."

He said he had left Washington last July with the understanding that no committee hearings would be held during the congressional summer recess. Ten days after reaching the West Coast, he said, he was informed the hearings were to continue during the summer.

"By that time, he added, he had already made plans, and he could not return to the East to attend the hearings.

"Magnuson is one of three Democrats on the committee. In practice, Chairman Cox and the two Republican members were understood to have stood on one side on tests of policy, with Magnuson and Rep. Hart (D) of New Jersey in the minority."

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WIRE RECORDS 60 MINUTES OF WAR NEWS CONTINUOUSLY

The magnetic wire recorder, a new device being built by General Electric Company, is now used on the land, air and sea fighting fronts to help cover these news areas quicker. More recorders will be put to work on these fronts as soon as they are produced for the Public Relation Divisions of the Army and Navy. Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, Chief of the News Branch of the Army's Bureau of Public Relations, explained that the Army is constantly trying to "move the news" faster and in conformity with the best interests of the nation. As an example, he pointed to the pioneering work being done by the Army with the new portable magnetic wire recorder being built by General Electric Company.

Col. E. M. Kirby, Chief of the Radio Branch of the Army's Bureau of Public Relations, demonstrated two models of the recorder. One model, a nine-pound recording field unit operated by batteries, is now being used in the African and European theaters of war, he explained. The other model, a combination unit, weighing less than 50 pounds, has built-in recording, play-back, and instantaneous erasure features. This is also used abroad, he said, as a "mother" unit to playback the recordings obtained with the smaller unit.

Capt. Leland P. Lovette, Director of the Office of Public Relations for the Navy, said that the Navy is experimenting with the units in the coverage of sea battles by accredited correspondents with the fleet.

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Sixty-six minutes of continuous speech and sound can be recorded magnetically on 11,500 feet of hair-like steel wire on a spool no larger than the ordinary doughnut in the recorder. When there is no longer any use for the recordings, the sound and speech can be "wiped" off the wire magnetically, and the wire is as good as new for future recordings, according to General Electric engineers. Unlike the wax cylinder which is breakable, there is no apparent wearout to the wire. In fact, 100,000 reproductions have failed to alter its quality in any respect.

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"FREEDOM TO LISTEN" FCC HEAD'S BOSTON TOPIC

James L. Fly is in Boston today (Tuesday) where addressing the Boston Advertising Club he will add to the "Four Freedoms" by discussing still another freedom "Freedom to Listen."

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RADIO AIDS FINE NAVY AVIATION AMBULANCE TEAM WORK

Each ambulance at the Naval Air Station at Pensacola is equipped with two-way radio of the same type as that carried in naval aircraft, so if a crash is spotted in the air the plane can circle over the spot and direct the ambulance to the scene by radio, and at the same time, the base can be continuously informed as to the progress of search, nature of injuries, etc. They even carry it further, with two such radio-equipped ambulances in a team, one a cross-country all-wheel drive vehicle, and one a fast highway type; directed by radio, the first goes across country to the scene, while the second remains at the nearest point on the highway. Meanwhile the hospital and operating room are kept ready and warned in advance what to have standing by, all by radio.

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IF OFFERED CBC JOB JOHNSON LIKELY TO STICK TO OPERA

There seemed to be little likelihood of Edward Johnson, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York and a Canadian by birth, accepting the position of general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting System. Mr. Johnson seemed to know little about the supposed offer and remarked that if true he was very much complimented but that his contract with the Metropolitan still had until 1945 to run.

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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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The usual Fall meeting of the IRE will be held at Rochester, N. Y. on November 8 and 9. A large attendance of radio engineers and executives is expected and there will be a number of committee meetings of the RMA Engineering Department and an exhibit of Army Signal Corps equipment.

Many technical papers will be delivered by prominent engineers and the annual message of Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Director of the RMA Engineering Department, as well as a report of the RMA Data Bureau, of which L. C. F. Horle is manager, will be submitted November 9. The annual banquet will be held Tuesday evening, November 9, and the toastmaster will be Roger M. Wise, Emporium, Pa.

Sparks - Withington Company -- Year to June 30: Net profit, after \$50,000 provision for post-war reconversion of plants and \$1,408,251 reserve for Federal income and excess profits taxes and Canadian taxes on income, was \$596,216 or 64 cents a common share. This compares with \$679,845 or 73 cents a share for preceding year when \$250,000 was provided for post-war adjustments and \$1,135,458 for taxes.

Canadian selective service officials said in Ottawa this week that a high priority rating has been given technicians, announcers and similar radio station employees under recently announced regulations which freeze about 1,500,000 Canadian male workers in high priority occupations.

Like newspapermen, radio station employees will not be able to change their employment without a permit from local selective service officials.

Answering a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, Charles Shapiro, trading as Modern Home Diathermy, 505 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, denies he has disseminated false advertisements in connection with the sale of a diathermy machine designated "Vitatherm Short Wave Diathermy."

Since May 12, 1943, the answer avers, the respondent has not disseminated advertising of any kind and prior to that date none of his advertisements, including those referred to in the complaint, contained false or misleading representations.

Philco Corporation and Continental Radio & Television Corporation announced the continuation of their current campaigns on the Columbia network.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Report No. 1566

NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 1, 1943

FDR ABSENT FROM FIRST PETRILLO CONCERT; OPENING TAME

It looks very much as if President Roosevelt had washed his hands of the unduly ballyhooed symphony concerts which James C. Petrillo announced he was giving at the President's suggestion. At any rate, Mr. Roosevelt did not attend the opening concert in the East given by the New York Philharmonic Symphony orchestra at Poughkeepsie last week, although he was reported to have inspected the Standard Gauge plant, engaged in war work, in Poughkeepsie the afternoon of the evening's concert. Furthermore, it was originally given out that the opening Eastern concert would take place at Hyde Park, the President's home, which is a suburb of Poughkeepsie, the assumption being, of course, that the President would be there to give the project his blessing. Why, then, the debut was made in nearby Poughkeepsie with the Chief Executive, who supposedly thought up the idea of giving these free concerts to the people in the small cities, conspicuously absent, was a cause for considerable conjecture. Even Mr. Petrillo did not attend the concert.

E. G. Balzer, a member of the executive board of the New York local of the American Federation of Musicians, presided at Poughkeepsie and read telegrams from Mr. Petrillo inviting President Roosevelt to attend the opening concert, and the President's wired reply that he was "very happy that the first major symphony orchestra concert will be given at Poughkeepsie", -- "I much wish that I could go to it myself, but that is impossible."

One theory was that Mr. Roosevelt may have been displeased with the publicity which Mr. Petrillo gave the concerts and the way the President's supposed sponsoring of them was received by the press where for the most part the enterprise was assumed to have offered vote-getting possibilities. Also it did not appear to set particularly well in certain quarters that Mr. Petrillo apparently was receiving the Presidential blessing at the same time that he was being scrutinized by government agencies for possible violation of the law in his arbitrary dealings with the record manufacturers and broadcasters. An angle difficult to figure out and perhaps the one which led to the speculation that Mr. Roosevelt's interest in the concerts might be connected with votes, was that the President himself is not musical and does not particularly care for the kind of music played by symphony orchestras. His musical taste was described as being more on the "Home on the Range" type. Mrs. Roosevelt attends the Washington concerts, but outside of that, members of the official family are seldom seen where classical programs are given. An exception to

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this was the concert by Marian Anderson when she was not allowed to appear in Constitution Hall but sang at the Lincoln Memorial. Secretary Ickes was on the front seat and practically every big politico in town turned out to greet the negro singer. Ordinarily though, cabinet officers, senators and high government officials are rarely seen at Washington symphony concerts.

The newspapers made little or no mention of Mr. Petrillo's Presidential concerts curtain raiser. The music dictator's advance publicity was a lot better than his follow-up. The Associated Press story as carried in the New York Times was only about an eighth of a column. The Times, which covers its suburban areas very thoroughly, evidently did not think enough of the event to send up a special man to cover it and printed the A.P. paragraphs on page 11.

Even the Poughkeepsie paper, the New Yorker, had less than a column. Its account read in part as follows:

"Opening a series of free wartime civilian morale concerts under the sponsorship of the American Federation of Musicians, the New York Philharmonic Symphony society orchestra played to an audience estimated at approximately 1,400 persons here last night at the Poughkeepsie High school auditorium.

"Howard Barlow, guest conductor, pronounced the concert 'very, very exciting,' said he had felt an instantaneous wedding between the orchestra and the responsive audience.

"'We liked it,' said a member of the orchestra, one of the 105 members who came to Poughkeepsie for the concert, comprising what the conductor called the 'full Philharmonic.'

"Packed to the doors, the crowd overflowed the normal seating capacity of the auditorium, stood in the aisles and lobby, sat on the balcony stairs, and cheered, applauded, laughed, and stamped on the floor.

"Frederick W. Stitzel, business manager of Local 238, in charge of Poughkeepsie arrangements for the concert, said he felt that the concert was a great success, while Charles S. Sollinger, one of several officials of Local 802, New York City, estimated the crowd in excess of 1,500 persons.

"E. G. Balzer, a member of the executive board of the New York local, said that the federation is going ahead with plans for further concerts in the series, that six additional programs will be given by the Philharmonic in New York state cities, with arrangements in charge of local units of the federation, every effort being made to get the tickets out to the people who would not normally come to New York to hear the Philharmonic there."

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

1. The Commission on the Status of Women, in its report to the General Assembly, has recommended that the United Nations should establish a Commission on the Status of Women, which should be responsible for the promotion of the status of women in all fields of human activity.

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FCC CHAIRMAN PROCLAIMS THE "FREEDOM TO LISTEN"

Another "freedom" was added to the New Deal "must" list by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, addressing the Advertising Club of Boston last Tuesday. It was the "freedom to listen". Mr. Fly offered a mythical statute which made it unlawful to possess a radio capable of hearing anything but a government transmitter, to listen to anything but a Government program or to manufacture or sell any radio receiver capable of hearing programs not originated by the U. S. Government. Further restrictions were that the appropriate government agency shall "jam" all programs not originated by the government, the listening after 10 P.M., or in groups of three is forbidden and that free reception at public receivers would be provided for all programs to which listening is compulsory.

"Is such a statute unthinkable? Weird? Fantastic?" Chairman Fly asked. "No, let me assure you. The counterpart of almost every one of those provisions, or equally onerous restraints, can be found in one part or another now under Axis domination. In Germany the state controls the manufacture of radio receivers so that it is impossible to obtain a set capable of receiving a short-wave signal. Furthermore, the standard broadcast range is limited to the German propaganda centers. Not willing to give the German people a sporting chance to sneak a listen to the ideas of the rest of the world, Goebbels makes doubly sure and jams any verbatim utterances as they occur. An inhuman German statute provides the death penalty for persistent "black listening". Those people guilty of one act of "black listening" are merely thrown into a concentration camp. A wife with guilty knowledge of her husband's "black listening" goes to the concentration camp too. The Japanese militarists go a step further than their German colleagues; they kill and torture Japanese people for what they call "dangerous thoughts." Such fear and tyranny stagger our imagination so that we can hardly imagine that we would be taking our lives in our hands for thinking of turning on our radios.

"Freedom to listen, at least so far as radio in the United States is concerned, is so elementary a concept that it sometimes escapes attention altogether. In this hemisphere, as well as this nation, people are encouraged to listen to the voices of all their neighbors; many of us listen to our enemies; we are confident that free men can appraise the wheat and the chaff and that the dictators will be unable to alienate citizens of these democracies from the governments they themselves control. We take it for granted when we sit in our own homes, throw the radio switch and turn the dial, that in this gesture at least we, as listeners, are completely free. We take all of this as a matter of course and all too seldom articulate our underlying confidence that democratic government depends ultimately on a truly informed citizenry. Millions each night assemble on the various wavelengths; without freedom to listen those assembled are as effectively deprived of their constitutional right as if, assembled in Boston Common, they

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and a people who were different from them. Over the years, the United States has grown from a small colony to a great nation. It has fought wars, made mistakes, and achieved great things. The story of the United States is a story of the human spirit and the power of dreams.

The United States is a country of many people. Each person has their own story to tell. Some people were born here, and some came from other countries. But all of them have made a part of the United States. The United States is a country of freedom and opportunity. It is a country where people can live their lives as they see fit. The United States is a country of hope and possibility. It is a country where the future is bright.

The United States is a country of many achievements. It has led the world in many ways. It has been the first to put a man on the moon. It has been the first to develop the atomic bomb. It has been the first to land on Mars. The United States is a country of many firsts. It is a country of many accomplishments. The United States is a country of many heroes. It is a country of many legends. The United States is a country of many dreams. It is a country of many hopes. The United States is a country of many possibilities. It is a country of many futures.

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were ridden down by the police and clubbed into dispersion. For my own part, I want to orient my thinking on the subject in terms of free speech. To most of us, in a deep emotional sense, freedom of speech is a basic right. I venture to suggest that the freedom to listen is an essential counterpart of freedom of speech.

"A recent Supreme Court opinion states:

'The authors of the First Amendment knew that novel and unconventional ideas might disturb the complacent, but they chose to encourage a freedom which they believed essential if vigorous enlightenment was ever to triumph over slothful ignorance. This freedom embraces the right to distribute literature, and necessarily protects the right to receive it.'

"Listening has become one of the vital functions of our modern civilization. A vast amount of public information, public enlightenment, public news and even public education - not to speak of entertainment - now reaches our people via the air waves. Radio has provided the mechanical means for attaining the Founding Fathers' ideal; a great responsibility lies upon those in control. Do you remember how Woodrow Wilson described the 'radio revolution?' Although radio was still in its infancy then - this was September 1919 - President Wilson prophetically foresaw its immense global potentialities. He said:

'Do you not know that the world is all now one single whispering gallery? Those antennae of the wireless telegraph are the symbols of our age. All the impulses of mankind are thrown out upon the air and reach to the ends of the earth.'

"Despite modern transport, our millions of people, widely dispersed or metropolitanly congested, cannot be reached through town meetings. National and world problems today completely overshadow town and colony problems. In this environment the old soap box methods lack any real persuasive force. It is a fortuitous circumstance that modern science has provided the means for the first adequate realization of free speech. With the advent of radio audiences have become nation-wide and even world-wide; their interests national and international. With innumerable listeners, the duty of the speaker to subordinate his interests becomes clear. Few may speak, all may listen. From the very limited nature of the facility it is at once apparent that the paramount interest is not in the single speaker - but in the millions of listeners. Therefore, those who control this mechanism of free speech must treat free speech not as a right but as a duty. They must hold this mechanism of free speech in trust for the people - the listeners.

"We have a culture, developed in part by radio. It is a common source of information and ideas. This wide country with its divergent groups is becoming aware of itself through radio. Sectionalism is fast disappearing; the unity, the harmony, and

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top of the building, about 100 ft. above the ground.

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the understanding - all these things must rest upon a proper use of this medium of knowledge.

"Radio appears to have come all the way but in reality it has only approached the crossroads. Radio is a living thing; it must grow and expand as people grow and expand. Despite its achievements we dare not be too smug about it. Restriction, constriction and exclusion must give way to a broader and more democratic approach as to the persons the listening public may hear. Likewise, complete freedom to listen demands that divergent views must be aired. In the market place of ideas diversity of opinion enables us intelligently to sift the sound from the unsound. There should be no rule of thumb set up to hide behind whenever any group requests time on the air. The free radio can become a powerful instrument for the protection of freedom of opinions. A democracy is in many ways like a kettle of boiling water; there must be an open spout for the outlet of steam. The radio is a perfect outlet for such exposure to the air.

"In the post-war world, international broadcasting will stand on the threshold much as our domestic radio stood in the days when Woodrow Wilson foresaw its great possibilities. Radio is that necessary catalyst upon which we shall rely to bring about a more sympathetic understanding among peoples. It would be harmful beyond prediction to have world radio restricted either by hiding behind a restrictive world policy or by allowing any individual national to go further and adopt restrictions of a more mechanical kind.

"We are primarily engaged in a struggle for freedom. From the idea of complete freedom itself have sprung many phases of more particularity. Truly transmission is nothing without reception. It is also true that no relaxation in the pursuit of the freedom to listen can be allowed to take place when the war is over. Eternal vigilance and undeviating regard for this and comparable principles must be observed if we are to have a lasting peace. Let me remind you again that freedom to listen encompasses more than the ability to spin the dial without fear. With only general policy safeguards the transmitters of all nations must foster a free and complete exchange of thought and the optimum diffusion of knowledge. The right to hear new ideas is part of the freedom to listen and is as much a burden of my theme as is the inadequacy of free speech in the absence of effective mechanisms, and in the absence of ears to listen. I leave with you this conclusion: that there must be universally accepted the freedom of all peoples to listen without fear and without restraint."

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NAVY IGNORED McDONALD ROBOT; NEW ARMY RADIO WEAPON

If the Navy had followed a tip given to it 23 years ago by Commander Gene McDonald of Zenith, we might have something like the aerial bombs in the form of controlled gliders which Prime

10/1/1918

The undersigned, J. H. [Name], of the County of [County], State of [State], do hereby certify that [Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

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Minister Churchill told about. Mr. Churchill, who not only seems to be running the war, but who gives out news about things we either never heard of or are not permitted to discuss (what Churchill says frequently appears to be as surprising to our high government officials as it is to the newspaper men) said with regard to the new aerial bomb:

"It may be described as a sort of rocket-assisted glider which releases its bombs from a height and is directed towards its target by a parent aircraft."

Commander McDonald suggested such a radio controlled glider as this to the late Rear Admiral Wm. A. Moffett, then director of the Bureau of Aeronautics, in a letter written April 28, 1930. "Why not start experimenting with radio control of gliders?" McDonald wrote. "They can be towed to a great altitude and then released and controlled, I believe, more easily by radio than can a torpedo. The next step naturally is to load the glider heavily with a high explosive and guide it into a selected target".

"The weapon that Mr. Churchill describes," Hanson Baldwin writes in the New York Times, "may account for the somewhat mysterious sinking of the Italian battleship Roma, although there are conflicting stories about the reasons for her loss.

"This 'Flying bomb' seems to be launched from a plane that remains out of range of the ships' anti-aircraft batteries. It apparently has some form of rocket propulsion and seems to be fitted with wings which enable it to glide somewhat rapidly toward the target. It is either radio-controlled by the 'parent' plane, or has some sort of electronic device like the magnetic mine or the magnetic torpedo that causes it to drop near or strike the target ship."

Details of an electronically controlled automatic pilot, the existence of which was not known heretofore outside of military circles, and which is regarded as "one of America's best-kept military secrets," were disclosed earlier in the week in New York with Army approval.

The improvement was described at a luncheon by officials of the Army Air Forces and the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, the manufacturer, which cooperated on the development after Materiel Command officials at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, foresaw the need for a modified instrument capable of controlling aircraft accurately on high altitude precision bombing missions.

Alfred M. Wilson, vice president of the Aeronautical division of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Company, said the autopilot's function was to "take over completely the duties of the pilot on bombing runs and to hold the plane on a designated course without wavering." The super-sensitivity of the electronic mechanism returns a plane almost immediately to its course despite cross currents, wind variations and air blasts from exploding anti-aircraft shells, he declared according to the New York Times, adding:

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"Precision bombing requires a steady platform, because if the plane is tipped or otherwise off its course at the time the bomb is released, this tipping or movement will be imparted to the bomb and cause it to miss the target.

"At high altitudes, slight variations from a perfectly stable platform are greatly magnified, just as in the case of target rifle shooting where, if a gunsight is off only a fraction of an inch, the bullet will miss the bull's eye by feet at several hundred yards. To overcome this, a rifleman will steady his gun, where possible, with a tripod or some stable and convenient rest to hold the gunsight on the target. Roughly, that is what we are doing with our autopilot; providing an artificial tripod to hold aircraft on the bull's eye when bombs are released. Because this autopilot is electronically operated its sensitivity surpasses mechanical and electrical devices that have been previously used."

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COX EXIT VICTORY FOR PUBLISHER MEYER AND DREW PEARSON

The resignation of Rep. Eugene Cox (D) as chairman of the committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission was a bulls-eye for the Washington Post and its publisher Eugene Meyer. Also for Drew Pearson who kept up a continuous fire on Representative Cox both in his column, which appears in the Post, and over the Blue Network. It is true that FCC Commissioner Clifford Durr originally petitioned for the ouster and in this was aided by the protest Chairman J. L. Fly of FCC made in not being allowed to testify. Mr. Fly, incidentally, succeeded in getting more publicity for his side of the case than if he had been permitted to take the witness stand.

Nevertheless, all of this, in the opinion of the writer, would have proved futile had it not been for the Washington Post editorials, Mr. Pearson's barbs and finally Mr. Meyer's front page letter to Speaker Rayburn which, one may be sure, was read by everybody in official Washington from the President down. Even then Mr. Rayburn is said to have had considerable difficulty prying Rep. Cox loose from the chairmanship.

Although the Georgian Congressman finally resigned, the writer believes the Post and Messrs. Meyer and Pearson are not yet through with him and will not be until Attorney General Biddle takes some action on the bribery charge against Cox. This is indicated by the concluding paragraph in the Washington Post editorial this (Friday) morning which says:

"We hope, also, that the drama in the House yesterday will not escape the attention of the Attorney General. Now that Mr. Cox has been forced to recognize his duty to the House, the Department of Justice can lay his case before a grand jury without in any way interfering with a congressional committee or embarrassing the House itself. Certainly the case will not be properly

It is the policy of the Commission to keep the public informed of the progress of the investigation and to make the results of the investigation available to the public as soon as they are ready for release.

At the same time, the Commission is aware of the need to protect the privacy of the individuals involved in the investigation and to ensure that the investigation is conducted in a fair and impartial manner. The Commission is committed to the highest standards of integrity and to the protection of the rights of all individuals.

THE COMMISSION'S POLICY

COMMISSION'S POLICY ON THE RELEASE OF INFORMATION

The Commission's policy is to release information as soon as it is ready for release, unless the release of the information would be likely to cause harm to the national defense, the security of the United States, or the privacy of the individuals involved in the investigation.

The Commission is committed to the highest standards of integrity and to the protection of the rights of all individuals. The Commission is aware of the need to protect the privacy of the individuals involved in the investigation and to ensure that the investigation is conducted in a fair and impartial manner.

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disposed of until Mr. Cox has had a chance to explain before a grand jury his acceptance of the \$2500 fee which led to his ill-fated fiasco."

The Post editorial read in part as follows: "Democratic government won a notable victory when Congressman E. E. Cox resigned from the select committee of the House which is investigating the Federal Communications Commission. The superficial observer may see only the fact that Mr. Cox at last made a scramble to get off the hot seat he has occupied for the last several months. But those who know the inside workings of Congress will not so lightly dismiss this withdrawal of a committee chairman under fire. They realize that the organization of which Mr. Cox is a member pushed him out of his chairmanship because he was bringing the entire House into disrepute.

"The fact is in no way altered by Mr. Cox's fiery defense of his conduct or by the fulsome praise of Mr. Cox that came from Speaker Rayburn and Majority Leader McCormack. The soft words from Mr. Cox's colleagues were intended only to smooth over the hard blow that they were inflicting on him in behalf of decency in government. Public resentment and for that matter resentment in the House itself had undoubtedly forced the Speaker to lay before Mr. Cox the appalling repercussions of his conduct upon the Congress of the United States.

"Mr. Cox made a great to-do about alleged lashes of slander and falsehood against him. Of course, he pretended to be leaving the FCC investigating committee only to free it from attack and to give himself more latitude in meeting what he regards as an assault upon himself. But no public official thus runs to cover when he is in the right. It is only because Mr. Cox accepted money from a radio station and then attempted to smear the Government agency regulating the radio industry that he was vulnerable to the criticism directed against him.

"The Congressman is right, however, in saying that his resignation does not end the matter. The House is under obligation not only to see that its members who are parties in interest do not conduct investigations in the name of Congress; it should also make certain that its investigations are conducted fairly by men who have no other kind of ax to grind. Many of the tricks played by the FCC investigating committee to date have originated with its counsel, Eugene L. Garey. Should he be retained by the reorganized committee, it is reasonable to suppose that the investigation would continue to be only a smear campaign."

There doesn't seem to be any question that the investigation will be continued and that it is only a question as to who the new chairman will be. Representative Martin, Minority Leader, and Representative Wigglesworth, Republican member of the investigation committee, expressed the hope that the Speaker would not appoint a "whitewashing" successor to Mr. Cox. Among those mentioned for chairman are Representative Hart (D) of New Jersey, Representative Colmer (D) of Mississippi, and Representative Bell

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines. It is therefore requested that the Commission be kept advised of any developments in this regard.

1. The Commission is composed of the following members:

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

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(D) of Missouri. Other members of the FCC investigatory committee are: Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington; Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, and Louis E. Miller (R) of Missouri.

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FOREBODINGS ON PETRILLO'S SIGNING UP WITH DECCA

No cheers were heard from the other six transcription companies when Decca formally signed up with Petrillo in New York Thursday thus putting three to four million dollars into the American Federation of Musician's treasury annually. The hope was expressed by members of the War Labor Board now trying to settle the case that the Decca deal might be used as a pattern by the other companies.

Under the terms of the contract, Decca will be required to pay union musicians for making recordings at a price not below union wage scales, and pay the union an additional royalty.

Over and above the musicians' pay, Decca has agreed to pay the union 1/4 cent for each record retailing below 35 cents; 1/2 cent for any record sold at 35 cents to 50 cents; 3/4 cent for those 50 to 75 cents, and 1 cent for those selling at 75 cents to \$1. Records selling at \$1 to \$1.50 will carry a 2½-cent royalty and those from \$1.50 to \$2 a 5-cent royalty. The royalty for those over \$2 will be 2½ per cent of the sale price.

The New York Times said editorially: "The terms of the contract that the Petrillo union has signed with Decca Records, Inc., have now been made known, and they confirm the worst misgivings. Under the contract the company agrees to pay directly to the union a fee on every record sold.

"It need hardly be pointed out how dangerous the precedent here established would be. Under it Mr. Petrillo levies a private tax on employers. At best he will administer the proceeds--to set up his own private system of unemployment relief. The arrangement renders Mr. Petrillo and his fellow-union leaders financially independent even of the members of their own unions.

"If past experience is any guide, the Administration and Congress will be complacent about this contract. Why should they interfere, they will say, with an arrangement that a private concern has voluntarily agreed to? But to take such an attitude is to be willfully blind to the main point, which is that Federal labor policy itself has placed in the hands of labor leaders the private irresponsible powers which enable them to drive bargains so clearly against the public interest."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that
[Name] is a citizen of the United States of America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the United States of America at the City of New York, this [Date] day of [Month], 1941.

JOHN F. ROOSEVELT
President of the United States of America

By [Name]
[Title]
Department of the Interior

By [Name]
[Title]
Department of the Interior

By [Name]
[Title]
Department of the Interior

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[Title]
Department of the Interior

10/1/43

FREE SPEECH ON RADIO ASKED BY REP. KENNEDY

Rep. Martin J. Kennedy (D) of New York Thursday introduced a proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit Congress or any Government agency from "abridging freedom of speech by radio or wire communication."

In a statement Kennedy said "there has been a tendency by Government officials, broadcasting company officials and various organizations to impose a direct or indirect censorship on radio discussions.

"Such censorship is not in the interests of the development of a free American public opinion," he said.

"The American people are able to formulate their own judgments...Americans are not namby-pamby people. At present, through a filter system, composed of the Federal Communications System and those who control the licensed broadcasting systems, our broadcasting has been diluted to the degree where it has become so neutral as to be ineffective. We want strong speech from strong men on the air, not synthetic understatements from pulpiteering puppets."

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REPORTS REVAMPED OWI O.K. WITH RADIO AND PRESS

The Office of War Information's Newspaper Advisory Committee of which Roy Roberts of the Kansas City Star is chairman, and Gardner Cowles, Jr., of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, and Mark Ethridge of the Louisville Courier-Journal, are members, and all of whom operate broadcasting stations reported in Washington Thursday that:

"Our committee has conducted a nation-wide survey of radio and newspapers as to whether the recently discontinued regional service of the domestic branch of OWI should be resumed. The survey showed that the majority opinion was that the smaller, streamlined service from the domestic branch adequately serves the purpose. It is the committee's belief that the closer newspapers are to the news source the better the public will be served, but we believe there is a field in which the domestic branch of OWI can render valuable war service in handling complicated departmental and over-all problems, especially for newspapers and radio stations not adequately staffed to do the job for themselves. Its concern always must be for factual information and never for propaganda."

The committee charged that "the American people are not being adequately informed about the war". The committee put most of the blame for this lack of public information on "the disinclination of some high naval and military authorities to evaluate information to which the public is entitled."

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a great nation from a small colony of English settlers. It is a story of the struggle for freedom and independence, and of the development of a democratic government.

The first settlers came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but they also found a land of hardship. They had to fight for their survival against the elements and the native Americans.

As the years passed, the settlers grew in number and in power. They began to demand more rights and more freedom from the British government. They fought the Revolutionary War and won their independence.

The new nation was born, but it was not without its problems. There were disagreements about the form of government, and there were conflicts with the native Americans. But the people of the United States were determined to build a great nation, and they succeeded.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Constitution is the foundation of the United States government. It sets out the principles of the government and the rights of the people. It is the supreme law of the land, and all other laws must conform to it.

The Constitution was drafted by a group of men known as the Framers. They met in Philadelphia in 1787 and spent several months discussing the best way to organize the government. They agreed on a system of three branches: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

The Constitution has been amended several times since it was first adopted. These amendments have added new rights and freedoms to the original document. The Constitution is a living document, and it will continue to evolve as the needs of the people change.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Mark Woods, president of the Blue Network, has been appointed Honorary Deputy Mayor of Lodi, N.J., where the new WJZ transmitter is under construction.

The appointment by Mayor Joseph Luna of Lodi was made Friday when the WJZ Victory Troop entertained at a bond rally in Lodi and raised \$186,000 in war bonds. Members of the troop, whose performance had been announced by mail and handbills to every citizen of Lodi, participated in a parade and were guests of honor at a banquet. Joseph Seiferth, WJZ audience promotion manager and director of the troop, accepted the citation in Woods' behalf.

A Women's Activities Division, created to establish channels of communication with women directors of all NBC owned and operated stations, will begin to function in NBC's Public Service Department today (Oct.1). The group will exchange information and suggestions with the manager of the Central Division Public Service Department in Chicago, and the Western Division Director of Public Service in Hollywood.

Miss Margaret Cuthbert will serve as chairman for four months, then Miss Jane Tiffany Wagner, and then Mrs. Doris Corwith. Miss Cuthbert is NBC Director of Programs for Women and Children. Miss Wagner is Director of War Activities for Women, and Mrs. Corwith is assistant to the Public Service Counselor.

Miller McClintock, president of Mutual, has been appointed chairman of the board of Bundles for America. Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council was elected chairman of the budget committee. Contributions to Bundles from last November until this past June amounted to \$2,216,069.

The Federal Communications Commission has granted general authority to a national network to transmit all kinds of radio programs to a Mexican network. Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., was authorized to transmit sustaining and commercial programs to a Mexican affiliated group generally known as "Radio Mil's Network".

Funeral services for William Carl Becker, formerly in the Radio Division of the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, who died Saturday at his home in Westgate, Md., were held Wednesday in Bethesda. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery. Mr. Becker, a veteran of the First World War, was 46, will be remembered as an assistant to John Howard Payne, now of the Rockefeller organization, when the latter was head of the Foreign & Domestic Commerce Radio Bureau.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1567

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

October 5, 1943

U.S. COMMUNICATIONS WORLD'S GREATEST AND FASTEST

The Office of War Information has reported that, despite critical shortages of manpower and material, the communication facilities of the nation had been expanded to handle millions of words more every day - probably the greatest and fastest exchange of intelligence the world has ever known - with little disruption of the exchange of civilian information.

Military communications themselves form one of the biggest parts of the picture, and the great numbers of men enrolled in the Signal Corps and in the Naval Communications Service, as well as the vast amounts of communications equipment used by these services, account in large measure for the manpower and equipment shortages in civilian communications. The Signal Corps alone is now twice the size of the peacetime regular Army, and the huge quantities of military mail which the War and Navy Departments transport overseas - over 50,000,000 pieces a week - has resulted in what is the nearest thing in existence to a world-wide postal system under one flag.

Despite the shutting off of many countries with which the United States was in daily communication before the war, the total volume of our overseas tele-communications has not decreased, and may even have increased, since the outbreak of hostilities. Radio-telephone and radiotelegraph service to Central and South America, especially, have expanded, and modernization of those submarine cables still open permits the handling of the swollen war traffic - much of it government messages. Our chief source of news and intelligence from enemy and enemy-occupied countries is provided by the monitoring of their domestic and foreign broadcasts, and we in turn send out about 4,000 short-wave programs of news, propaganda and entertainment a week to various parts of the world.

Only overseas communications are censored; here at home the Office of Censorship merely administers voluntary "Codes of War-time Practices" for the press and the broadcasting companies. Our untrammelled domestic communications are being used as never before; so many people are communicating with so many others for various reasons connected with the war, and well as for the usual reasons, that long-distance telephone calls have doubled, telegraph traffic has soared, airmail is up nearly 70 percent, and regular letter mail about 20 percent.

But it is military communications which dominate the scene - not only because of their vastness, but because of the effect of that vastness on the rest of the picture.

In the Army, communications are the function of the Signal Corps of the Army Service Forces, which as of June 30, 1943, numbered 280,000 men and 28,000 officers.

In addition, large numbers of communications personnel are distributed among the other branches of the Army as airplane and tank radio operators, "walkie-talkie" and "handy-talkie" carriers and message runners. Many selectees without technical background but with high IQ's have been given Signal Corps Communications training in fifty military and 268 civilian schools - including schools and laboratories maintained by communications companies.

As a result of one of the characteristics of modern warfare - the great mobility of units and their frequently wide separation from one another - radio communications far outweigh wire communications in this war even in the Army. Of the Signal Corps' \$5,000,000,000 communications equipment procurement program for this year, approximately 90 percent is destined to be spent on radio.

Wire communications have the advantage of providing greater security: messages sent by wire cannot be intercepted or jammed by the enemy as easily as radio messages. But the difficulties of transporting wire and installing it over vast distances and in jungles and other forbidding terrains are, of course, very considerable. In combat theaters, wire communications are used down to the regimental echelon. Forward of that, communication is generally by radio.

In making bridgeheads, Signal Corps troops are usually among the first to land. Radio communication is maintained between bridgehead and ship, and on shore wire is laid laterally and forward. By the time artillery is in a position to fire, wire communication has been established between the firing point and the command posts.

In Naval communications, the function of the Office of Naval Communications, wire naturally plays even less of a role than in the Signal Corps, and the Navy's use of radio communications is proportionately higher.

The Coast Guard has leased five of the radiotelegraph stations on our coasts and operates them in maintaining distress watch for ships; and at sea, in addition to the usual radio work, the Navy makes use of devices for the detection of enemy ships, planes and submarines.

Radio is used by the Navy not only for long-distance communications but also for short-range work between the ships and planes of a modern task force.

The many communications activities of the Marine Corps do not differ essentially from those of the other branches of the armed services.

Total radio production in this country, which about a year ago stood at \$30,000,000 a month, is now up to \$250,000,000 a month, representing a considerably greater rate of increase than that of total war production. All such production is for the armed services, and the following is only a partial list of the radio

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1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

1. In making out the return, the taxpayer should be advised that the first step is to list all the property owned by the decedent at the time of his death. This should include real estate, personal property, and any other assets. The value of each item should be determined as of the date of death. The total value of all the property should be added together to determine the gross estate. From this, the value of any property passing to the surviving spouse or other exempt transferee should be subtracted to arrive at the taxable estate. The taxable estate is then subject to the estate tax rates in effect at the time of death. The final step is to calculate the tax liability and pay it to the IRS.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the progress of its investigation into the alleged activities of the British Intelligence Service in the United States.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is the collection of data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is the analysis of the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is the interpretation of the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is the presentation of the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is the conclusion. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

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products they use: radio for tanks, aircraft, battleships, cruisers, submarines, destroyers; field sets for the Army; public address systems; radio compasses; direction-finders, altimeters.

In the majority of the military sets being made, receiver and transmitter are associated. Every combat tank and airplane is equipped with two or more complete communication sets. Short-wave communication is maintained between tank commanders and the individual tanks under their control, and planes communicate constantly with each other.

A number of radio products are still secrets of war, and constant new developments not only have to be met by widened training in operation and maintenance, but are responsible for whole cycles of research and development (usually by private companies), standardization, purchase, storage and distribution.

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EMERGENCY RADIO GETS 100,000 SHELF AGE BATTERIES

"Shelf age", popularized by advertisements as a condition to be avoided in buying perishable merchandise, is turning out to be a blessing in disguise to the Civilian Defense War Emergency Radio Service (WERS), the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense announced yesterday.

More than 100,000 radio batteries which are the victims of "shelf age" - having passed their shelf-life expiration date without being used - have been acquired by OCD. They will be distributed free to WERS stations which, in many cases, have been forced to suspend operations when their batteries failed and replacements could not be obtained.

The batteries now available will not only permit these stations to go into operation again, but will make possible construction of new units which have been held up because batteries were not available, and installation of emergency power supplies. This will permit WERS stations operating from commercial current to have a stand-by source of battery power if electric power lines fail.

WERS is the system of two-way radio communications authorized by the Federal Communications Commission for Civilian Defense purposes. Its effectiveness has been demonstrated time and again by Civilian Defense forces in action against floods, hurricanes, fires and other disasters.

More than 225 communities have been licensed by FCC to operate WERS systems for the use of their Citizens Defense Corps. Each system consists of a number of separate two-way stations, the number varying from as few as five to more than 100 according to the size of the community. A total of about 5,000 stations is now in operation. Virtually all WERS systems include fixed stations at

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Civilian Defense control centers, mobile stations in emergency vehicles, and "walkie-talkie" stations which can be carried by the operator into the midst of emergency action.

The batteries obtained by OCD will be distributed only to licensed WERS stations operating as part of the Communications Unit of a local Citizens Defense Corps. OCD emphasized that application for batteries should not be made direct to Washington, but to the WERS Radio Aide of local Defense Corps, who will transmit the request to the State Radio Aide.

Although the batteries have passed their shelf-age expiration date, OCD said, they have been spot checked for servicability and, while a few may last only a short time, the great majority may be expected to give satisfactory service in WERS sets.

The batteries to be distributed are of 26 different types, ranging in power from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 162 volts, in weight from a few ounces to several pounds, and in retail price when new from about 25 cents to more than \$5.

State quotas for distribution of the batteries have been established on a basis of the number of WERS stations in operation in each State on September 1. A supply sufficiently large to take care of WERS systems licensed after that date will be held in reserve.

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RADIO RETAIL ADVERTISING DRIVE GETS RISE OUT OF PRESS

Already the newspapers are buckling on their swords to combat the radio drive for retail advertising which starts with a whoop in Washington next week. Top flight Government officials will attend a luncheon and preview a film later to be shown all over the country, "Air Force and the Retailer". A fund of more than \$100,000 has been raised by the 400 stations which will participate.

Taking notice of the campaign the Editor & Publisher in an editorial "Time for Fighting", says:

"Radio's long-heralded plan to solicit advertising from retail stores will be placed before the first group of prospective customers in Washington October 12. The presentation, in the form of films and records, is being advertised with all the showmanship talent that the radio industry possesses, and after the initial showing, a force of 16 salesmen will carry it to other major cities for demonstration. The scheme holds some questions for which answers are not presently available, it is certain that newspapers are facing a formidable onslaught on the backbone of their income.

"This invasion will not be beaten off without a fight. The radio people have never been able to attract any notable volume of retail advertising, but they have massed their resources of

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selling talent and money to carry their new story throughout the land. It is not in their tactics to antagonize newspapers openly. Their presentation will praise the great service that the daily press has rendered to retailing. Radio, it will be claimed, by adding its power to the newspaper advertising, will so broaden the market and increase sales that the net result will be increased advertising budgets for newspapers. Be that as it may, if the plan finds acceptance from retailers, the immediate result will be an impairment of newspaper schedules. That can be taken for granted.

"Successful resistance by newspapers will require drastic and dramatic departures from their present selling techniques. For one thing, it will call for cooperation between local newspapers rather than destructive competitive selling. The radio people are selling their medium, not any particular station, at this time, and the newspapers will have to unite in telling the newspaper story - and making it a good one."

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GENERAL SATISFACTION EXPRESSED IN OUSTING REP. COX

The ousting of Representative Eugene E. Cox from the Chairmanship of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission seems to meet with popular approval. With this the hope is expressed that the FCC probe will not be by-passed because of the great hullabaloo over Representative Cox.

"Resignation of Rep. Eugene Cox as Chairman of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission should result in a more satisfactory investigation", says the Scripps-Howard Washington News. "And a fruitful inquiry into the FCC is something very much needed. It has been an arrogant, high-handed agency, whose policies have been determined more by the prejudices of its Chairman than by the laws of Congress.

"But it was a foregone conclusion that an investigation under the chairmanship of Gene Cox would be a flop. The inquiry was suspect from the start, because Mr. Cox stood accused by the FCC of accepting a \$2500 fee from a broadcasting station which had business before that agency. And Mr. Cox's conduct of the investigation has been ex parte, overbearing and prejudicial - the same faults for which the Commission itself is indicted.

"Under a new Chairman, one without an ax to grind, it may be possible to conduct a dignified and impartial hearing."

"Two questions now remain: (1) Whether the methods and hired personnel of the investigating committee will be revised (A better solution would be to disband the select committee and turn the investigation over to the appropriate regular committee of the House), (2) Whether the Department of Justice will lay the Cox case before a grand jury", writes Ernest Lindley, the syndicate columnist.

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"Most of the press dispatches and editorial comments I have seen on the resignation ignore the means by which it was brought about. This is surprising, since the resignation was a clearcut victory for constructive journalism. It was the work of a few courageous newspapers, unsupported by either political party and with little help from any other quarter.

"In the political world, hardly a voice was raised in protest. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican leadership in the House or anywhere else took a step toward protecting or redeeming the reputation of the lower half of the national legislature.

"The case for the removal or resignation of Cox was brought to the attention of the public by newspapers serving as active guardians of the public interest. It was presented chiefly through the editorial columns of the New York Post, PM, and The Washington Post. Some other editorial pages and columnists chimed in, but these three opened the fight and kept it up.

"The Washington Post ran 17 editorials on the subject - each one carefully and temperately argued. The seventeenth almost certainly was the missive which finally brought about Cox's resignation from the Committee. This was an open letter to the Speaker signed by Eugene Meyer, and published on the front page - succinctly reviewing the essential facts and calling upon the Speaker and other legislators of integrity and good will to rise to their plain duty. This appeared on September 27. Cox resigned on the 30th."

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RADIO GIVES EUROPEAN UNDERGROUND PRESS ITS NEWS

The Executive Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, meeting in Washington last Saturday, adopted a resolution expressing deep admiration for the men of the Underground press of occupied countries who daily risk their lives to bring truth to their people.

The Office of War Information, in a summary of underground press activity, which it said exists in every country occupied by the Germans, emphasizes that it survives under conditions of extreme danger from the Gestapo. The Underground editors continue their work without letup.

Here are quotations from Official Allied Reports which demonstrate succinctly the dangers of which no one can be more aware than the Underground Editors themselves:

"(In France) the German attitude is violently hostile. To be seen distributing an underground newspaper, or to be found helping to produce it, means death.

"These editors must risk their lives to gather their news, to obtain the materials for producing their papers, and to distribute the papers.

"Probably the chief source of news for the underground press is the Voice of America and the BBC. These allied radios serve as news services for the editors, and every editor-listener transmits the news to hundreds of his compatriots. Many allied news broadcasts are given at dictation speed for the benefit of the underground editors.

"Thus the underground press gives to the people of occupied Europe the news which is suppressed by the Nazis. This is half the function of these newspapers - the other half is to serve as a voice for the underground movement, transmitting instructions and warnings, and obtaining recruits for the fight against the Nazis."

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OWI REPORTS ONE RECEIVING SET TO EVERY TWO INHABITANTS

In a report on domestic standard-band broadcasting, the Office of War Information states that during 1941, the last normal year of production, about 13,000,000 domestic broadcast receiving sets were manufactured, and on April 22, 1942, when production ceased in favor of manufacture of military equipment, several million sets remained in the hands of manufacturers and dealers. There are still certain models on hand for purchase - all of them, of course, well over a year old. If automobile sets are included, there are 60,000,000 receiving sets in the United States - about one set for every two inhabitants.

Since there are only about 31,000,000 "radio families" in the country, it is apparent that a goodly number of American families own more than one radio with which to listen to the approximately 900 standard broadcast stations almost continuously sending out programs.

Many domestic receiving sets are deteriorating from age and lack of adequate service, the greatest difficulty at the present time being in the securing of tubes. During the early part of this year large numbers of tubes destined for civilian use were taken over by the armed services, and though the civilian program is being pushed the supply is still tight, particularly for tubes for the AC-DC sets sold in such large quantities just before the war and which, fortunately, seem in most cases to be extra radios in homes.

The chief bottleneck in the manufacture of tubes is not in material but in labor; a number of manufacturers are now setting up feeder-plants for tube-making in areas where labor is available. The production of batteries has recently been increased to take care of the estimated 3,200,000 battery sets on farms in non-electrified areas.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has made an inventory of excess radio equipment in the hands of radio stations throughout the country and available for purchase by other stations. Catalogues listing this equipment and its location can be consulted

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by stations, which are thus enabled to buy equipment directly from other stations and avoid placing orders with manufacturers swamped by war orders.

At the suggestion of the War Production Board, FCC issued an order under which all domestic broadcast stations have, without disturbance of service, effected operating changes as a wartime means of extending transmitter tube life. WPB simplified and standardized parts for home radios and similar equipment in order to assure wider maintenance and repair. The FCC, in conjunction with the Board of War Communications (BWC) and the Army, has also made detailed arrangements to silence any radio stations in danger of being used by enemy aircraft as a radio beacon.

Manpower shortages are severe both in the manufacturing and maintenance and in the broadcasting ends of radio. Young men have been particularly predominant among the employees of the industry, and the need for their services in the Signal Corps and Naval Communications has led great numbers of them to enlist. Others, although eligible for draft deferment because of their employment in essential communications jobs, have not accepted deferment - and in some cases local draft boards have not granted it.

Despite the shortage of personnel and the tightness of equipment, domestic radio broadcasting continues in its normal channels. The extent to which the war has affected program-content is familiar to all, and indeed it is in certain radio programs that large sections of the American public most frequently hear the collective voice of the men at camp.

In addition to performing much wartime research in its laboratories, the radio industry has contributed much time and talent to the broadcasting of government war messages - about \$140,000-000 worth during 1942. Broadcasting stations and radio programs are responsible in large part - for public understanding and acceptance of such measures as gasoline rationing, point rationing and the Victory tax, and for the success of such campaigns as those for the use of V-mail, the purchase of War Bonds, recruitment of glider-pilots, student nurses, etc. Every station in the country has been making between 9 and 12 announcements of war messages a day, from material furnished by various government agencies, through the Office of War Information, which acts in a coordinating capacity.

Among the stations contributing this wartime service are the 170 domestic foreign-language stations, broadcasting programs in 30 foreign languages for a total of approximately 1,500 hours a week, aimed at the 25,000,000 inhabitants of this country, most of them American citizens, who speak at least one foreign language. Of these, there are 11,000,000 whose primary language is not English, and 2,000,000 who neither speak English nor understand it.

The preponderance of music is higher in these programs than in English-language programs; but otherwise their content of news, drama, etc. is much the same. The chief languages are Italian, Polish and Spanish, and the stations are heavily concentrated in the northeastern and north central States, with a number also in

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the southwest and far west. There are practically no foreign-language stations in the south and the northwest.

Before Pearl Harbor a considerable amount of blatantly antidemocratic and pro-Axis propaganda had gone out over some of the foreign-language stations. The three existing Japanese-language programs went off the air voluntarily when we entered the war, but in certain other programs spokesmen continued to employ intonation, inflection and selection of news items to put across their anti-American views.

Now, three groups are concerned with maintaining foreign-language broadcast security: the FBI, which checks personal history statements and fingerprints of all persons engaged in production or presentation of foreign-language broadcasts; the Office of Censorship, which administers a voluntary "Code of Wartime Practices" for the stations; and the FCC, whose interest is in the operation of licensed stations in the public interest. The stations themselves are responsible for all material which they broadcast, and censorship is thus on a voluntary basis, exercised either by the individual stations or through an industry committee, the Foreign Language Radio Wartime Control.

The development of Television, Facsimile Broadcasting and Frequency Modulation Broadcasting has been considerably affected by the war: in each case postponement of widened service has been forced by shortages of materials and manpower.

Facsimile broadcasting is still restricted to commercial use only, in connection with private point-to-point operations, but when its development and the development of Frequency Modulation broadcasting are resumed, the two will doubtless be carried on in conjunction with each other on a large scale.

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NOBLE WOULD PLAY NO FAVORITES RUNNING THE BLUE

Edward J. Noble, who recently purchased, subject to Commission approval, the stock of The Blue Network, Inc., from the Radio Corporation of America, has sent the following letter to the Federal Communications Commission:

"At the adjourned hearing on September 20, 1943, regarding the proposed transfer of the ownership of The Blue Network, Inc., to American Broadcasting System, Inc., of which I am the sole stockholder, I was requested to submit to your Commission for inclusion in the record a written statement of general policy with respect to the sale of broadcasting time for other than the advertisement of commercial goods and services which would be put into effect in event of approval by the Commission and consummation of such transfer.

"After careful consideration of the matter and with realization, which I am sure the Commission shares, of the difficulties and perplexities involved in actual practice and administration, I

CONFIDENTIAL - This document contains information of a confidential nature and is to be handled accordingly.

The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

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am prepared to say that my policy, stated in general terms, will be to refrain from adopting any restrictions which will automatically rule out certain types of programs on the basis of the identity or personality of the individual, corporation, or organization sponsoring or offering them. I propose to meet each request for time with an open mind and to consider such requests strictly on their individual merits and without arbitrary discriminations. More particularly, I think that the operation of a national network should follow a policy whereby all classes and groups shall have their requests, either for sponsored or sustaining time, seriously considered and network time determined in accordance with true democratic principles and with the aim of presenting a well-rounded and balanced broadcast service in the best interests of the public and of the network.

"With regard to the sale of time in addition to the sustaining time already provided for the discussion of controversial issues, consideration will be given to the use of a limited amount of time for this purpose insofar as consonant with the maintenance of listener audience and interest and thereby of the usefulness of the Network as a medium of public discussion.

"At the above hearing I was also asked to advise regarding instances in which Station WMCA has sold time to organizations other than business organizations, and in that connection wish to advise that time has been sold by that station to the following non-business organizations:

"*Gospel Broadcasting Association, Los Angeles, Calif.; *Young Peoples' Church of the Air, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Lutheran Laymen's League, St. Louis, Mo.; First Baptist Church, New York City; Sunday Morning Meditations, New York City; St. Christopher's Inn, Gramoor, N.Y.; Society of Jewish Science, New York City; Unity School of Christianity, Kansas City; Political parties during campaigns. (*Fed to WMCA by Mutual Broadcasting)

"In this connection I may add that Station WMCA under my direction has recently accepted from the Greater New York Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O. one minute 'spot announcements' under its sponsorship urging voters to register for the Fall elections."

The four network outlets in New York - WABC, WJZ, WEOF, and WOR - did not accept the above mentioned CIO "spot announcements" but seven independent outlets including WMCA did.

Chairman Fly when asked if Mr. Noble's letter on policy was satisfactory, declined to comment saying that the Commission had not considered it yet. Mr. Fly said the letter completed the record and that the Commission ought to be able to act on the matter this week.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are of Mexican descent. This population is concentrated in the southwestern United States, particularly in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. It is estimated that there are over 10 million people of Mexican descent in the United States, and this number is expected to increase significantly in the future.

1. The first of the two is a "Letter to the Editor" dated 1941, in which the author, who is identified as "John Doe", expresses his "deep appreciation" for the "valuable information" provided by the "Bureau of the Census" regarding the "economic conditions" of the "United States" during the "past few years".

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the study conducted by the research team.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

FCC CONGRESSIONAL PROBE TO RESUME; LEA NEW CHAIRMAN

All doubts as to whether or not the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission would go on the rocks with the ousting of Representative Cox from the Committee were dispelled when Speaker Rayburn named Representative Lea (D), of California, as the new Chairman. This also indicated that the House intended to appropriate additional funds to carry on the inquiry.

In announcing the appointment of Representative Lea, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Speaker Rayburn said that he had served in Congress with him for 27 years.

There seemed to be some question as to whether or not Eugene Garey, New York lawyer, would be retained as counsel but this was one of the details to be decided upon. Representative Lea called off the public meeting of the Committee which was to be held tomorrow (Wednesday) saying he wanted more time to familiarize himself with the record of previous meetings. Representative Lea said:

"I trust that the investigation will not rest on a plane of personal controversy, but rather on the important question as to whether or not this agency and its personnel have been and are now properly performing their duties - their public duties - to the country."

Chairman Lea declared that Congress was "entirely within its rights" in investigating the FCC or any other executive agency.

In ordering the FCC investigation, Mr. Lea said, the House made it the duty of its Committee "to go into the question of the organization of the FCC, its personnel, and its activities, with a view of determining whether or not the Commission . . . has been and is acting in accordance with law and in the public interest."

"I will expect that, with the concurrence of the other members of this Committee, we will give the answers which Congress has thus made our responsibility. We should measure all of the activities of the Commission and its personnel from the standpoint of their duty to the Nation as measured by the law under which their duties are defined. In other words, a broad public interest is involved in this commission and its activities, and the work of the Commission must be measured from that standpoint.

"The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which I am Chairman, has jurisdiction over legislation affecting the FCC. I trust that the investigation may provide constructive information to aid the work of our Committee."

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SAYRE RAMSDELL, FORMER PHILCO V-P, DIES

Sayre M. Ramsdell, well known to the radio industry as Vice-President of Philco, died last Monday at his home near Philadelphia, after an illness of several months. Mr. Ramsdell, who was only 45 years old, left Philco in March, 1942, as an officer, although retaining his directorship, to establish his own advertising company. Among his clients were the Philco Corporation and National Union Radio Corporation.

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All doubts as to the nature of the new order are removed by the fact that the new order is based on the principle of the separation of powers. The new order is based on the principle of the separation of powers. The new order is based on the principle of the separation of powers.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS OF THE NEW ORDER

The new order is based on the principle of the separation of powers. The new order is based on the principle of the separation of powers. The new order is based on the principle of the separation of powers.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.~~
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1568

TELLS U.S. HOW LUCKY IT IS IN ITS FREEDOM TO LISTEN

Over a Columbia Broadcasting System network, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, told the people of the country how fortunate they were in the United States to listen to anything they wanted to.

"It is no doubt difficult for my listeners to believe that freedom to listen needs a special pleader", Chairman Fly said. "As you sit twirling the dial and listening to various stations within the range of your sets, you perhaps feel that, as listeners, you are completely free. There are in the world today no better informed people, and since under our form of government people must make enlightened judgments, a full freedom to receive information must exist. We take all of this as a matter of course, and all too seldom do we articulate our underlying confidence or make explicit our knowledge that democratic government must ultimately depend on an informed citizenry. It was the possibility of being received in just that sort of atmosphere that prompted me to draw up a hypothetical law on the matter some time ago. Among its various provisions outlawing rights we take for granted were the following:

- "1. It shall be illegal to own a radio set that can receive a program not transmitted by the United States Government;
- "2. It shall be illegal to listen to any program not originated by the United States Government;
- "3. No set that would reach outside the United States shall be manufactured.

"To these outrageous provisions I provided further:

- "1. It shall be illegal to listen, sell buy, possess, manufacture a radio set unless it has a government stamp affixed to it.
- "2. All sets so stamped must receive programs of United States Government stations and no others.

"To make the law air-tight, I imagined the lawmaker might add:

- "1. A requirement that any programs originating outside the United States be 'jammed'.
- "2. Listening after 10:00 P.M. and in groups made illegal.

"The violations of the Act would be punished by fines and imprisonment. For persistent attempts to listen to signals emanating from outside the United States, the penalty would be death."

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

WHEREAS [Illegible]
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Then Mr. Fly asked the radio audience, as he had previously asked the Boston Advertising Club, where he had made a speech along the same lines:

"Is such a statute unthinkable or fantastic? Unfortunately, it is not. The counterpart of almost every one of these provisions, or equally onerous restraints, can be found in one part of the world or another now under Axis domination. Such edicts as the above are not vain imaginings applicable only to existence on another planet. They are in force in our own contemporary world.***

"The chief interest of the Founding Fathers was not freedom of speech merely for its own sake or for the sake of the speaker. They, too, had a concern for freedom to listen - for Whitman's 'ears willing to hear the tongues'. Their philosophy of free speech and press was based in large part upon the beneficial impact upon the people at the receiving end. True democratic government, they wisely felt, rests upon the capacity for self-government which, in turn, is founded upon the unstinting diffusion of knowledge. Thus Jefferson said: 'Enlighten the people generally, and tyranny and oppressions of body and mind will vanish like spirits at the dawn of day.' James Madison stated it even more bluntly. He said, 'A popular Government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy.' * * *

"Our history is rich with battles looking toward a sound basis for democracy, in effect for an informed electorate, and in practical effect for the freedom to listen. What was significant at the beginning of this democracy is underscored in the modern world. Listening has become one of the vital functions of our modern civilization. A vast amount of public information, public enlightenment, public news and even public education - not to speak of entertainment - now reaches our people via the air waves. Radio has provided the mechanical means for attaining the Founding Fathers' ideal; we have today the first really practical mechanism of free speech; a great responsibility lies upon those to whom its control is intrusted.***

"It is a fortuitous circumstance that modern science has provided the means for the first adequate realization of free speech. It is with the advent of radio that audiences have become nationwide and even worldwide; their interests national and international.

"Radio appears to have come all the way but in reality it has only approached the crossroads. Radio is a living thing; it must grow and expand as people grow and expand. Despite its achievements we dare not be too smug about it.

"The warnings from abroad that prompted me to offer you a mythical statute have been drastic. There is, however, no need for restriction - either mechanically or in the form of legal sanctions against the listener's person. The Freedom to Listen necessarily includes the freedom not to listen; in order that beliefs and opinions may be soundly tested there cannot be suppression of the thinking of any group. The majority need not listen; the group

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speaking can only bid for listeners. Professor Chafee of Harvard Law School says:

....unremitting regard for the First Amendment benefits the nation even more than it protects the individuals who are prosecuted. The real value of freedom of speech is not to the minority that wants to talk but to the majority that does not want to listen.

"My concern is only that ears willing to listen shall hear; whenever those ears are unwilling then the competitive battle for broadcast time, unrestrained by shibboleths will, as it should, determine what the public should hear. Without restrictions, the levels that can be reached are limited only by the general levels the public aims for in this competitive battle.

"In the post-war world, international broadcasting will stand on the threshold much as our domestic radio stood in the days when Woodrow Wilson foresaw its great possibilities. As the domestic radio has played a large part in welding one nation, so international broadcasting should provide the free flow of information, and generate the tolerance for beliefs, and an appreciation of cultures and thought patterns. Radio is that necessary catalyst among peoples. It would be harmful beyond prediction to have world radio restricted by allowing any individual nation to adopt mechanical restraints. I cannot but feel that the future peace and security of the peoples of the world must rest in large measure upon enlightenment. If we are to have an enlightened world it must function on the basis of enlightened principles. Any substitute for the free communication of ideas is bound to be dangerous. Witness what we are fighting today.

"We are primarily engaged in a struggle for freedom. From the idea of complete freedom itself have sprung many phases of more particularity. My own particular interest is, of course, in communications; and truly transmission is nothing without reception. But I suggest to you a development of this point along broader and deeper lines. All of us must be deeply concerned with bringing this freedom to listen to those we are seeking to liberate. I suggest that the principle is fundamental and must be guaranteed in the post-war world. The growth of international broadcasting and the prospective development of international television demand it. It is inevitable that for good or evil closer relations will exist among nations, races and religious groups. We must strive to make it for the good."

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Award of the Army-Navy "E" flag to the Indianapolis plant of the RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America is the fifth such award to be won by RCA.

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WAR STEPS UP RADIOTELEGRAPH AND PHONE; ALSO CABLE

An idea of the intense activity of the radiotelegraph, radio telephone, and cable services in the war is given by the Office of War Information which says:

"Although the entry of the United States into the war brought about the discontinuance of direct radiotelegraph circuits with Axis countries and countries occupied by the Axis, international radiotelegraph service to and from the United States has been greatly extended since the beginning of the war.

"Prior to Pearl Harbor, for example, radiotelegraphic communications between the United States and Australia were relayed via Montreal. Now the traffic is routed over direct circuits. Since 1939, new direct radiotelegraph circuits have been established to Egypt, Iceland, Paraguay, Bolivia, New Caledonia, Greenland, New Zealand, Iran, French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, Algiers, British Gold Coast, Bermuda, Afghanistan, and numerous points in European and Asiatic USSR and unoccupied China.

"During the past year, radiotelephone service has been extended to Surinam (Dutch Guiana) and to Recife (Brazil) via Rio de Janeiro. Plans for service to the Soviet Union and several additional islands in the Caribbean are under way. Due to the tremendous increase in radiotelephone traffic to Central and South America, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Panama, additional circuits have been established to these points. Radiotelephone traffic between the United States and Panama is up over 200 percent since Pearl Harbor; with Hawaii, over 300 percent. This growth in inter-American calls has more than offset the loss of calls to other parts of the world. Today the total radiotelephone message volume is about half again as large as before Pearl Harbor.

"Although the war has interrupted cable communication services of American companies to continental Europe and to Far Eastern points, direct facilities are still available to the United Kingdom, Eire, Portugal, Gibraltar, the Azores, Hawaii and Midway. In addition, there is complete Western Hemisphere cable service, uninterrupted by the war, to the West Indies and along both coasts of South America, and the submarine cables to Alaska have been modernized to carry heavy traffic.

"About 66 percent of international communication telegraph traffic to Europe, the Near East and Africa is handled by cable; as is about 81 percent of the traffic to South America, and about 30 percent of trans-Pacific traffic, including traffic via British cables from Canada. (The reason for this low percentage of trans-Pacific cable traffic is that only two direct cables exist to Australia - those from Vancouver; all other trans-Pacific cable traffic, except for the American cable to Hawaii and Midway, must go via the Mediterranean or the Cape of Good Hope and India.) The rest of the traffic is handled by radiotelegraph.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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"In general, it may be said that computed by the number of messages, 65 percent of the world international communication telegraph traffic is handled by cable, and 35 percent by radio. The speed of the two services is the same between points to which there are direct cable circuits; when relays are necessary, radio is faster.

"One of the reasons for this continued predominance of ocean cable in the face of radio competition is habit - cables have always carried the bulk of direct business traffic. On those lines which are still open, business has greatly increased, and the traffic is largely in government messages, with a priority known as 'government urgent'. The State Department, the Army, the Navy and other government departments lease their own time on cable circuits, some of them for 24 hours a day, others part time. The adoption of the varioplex channeling system - widely used on land telegraph lines - on the cables to England makes it possible to send as many as twelve messages simultaneously over a single cable.

"Another reason for the continued popularity of submarine cable is the secrecy which it affords in time of war. It is difficult to tap an ocean cable. Plans exist by which increased radio-telegraph facilities are to be made available in case of the cutting of any of the cables by the enemy.

"Cable repairs, difficult in the best of times, present increased hazards at present. Not only are there shortages of many materials needed in repair work, but also cable repair ships now require naval escort. Several British cable ships (most cable ships are under British registry) have been sunk in the North Atlantic while engaged in their work or en route to it."

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FCC PROBE TO CONTINUE BUT QUESTION IS HOW VIGOROUSLY

A continuation of the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission by the House Congressional Committee is assured with the appointment of Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, to succeed Representative Cox of Georgia. As yet no date has been set for the resumption. The question now is - how vigorously will it be carried on and is there a chance of a coat of whitewash.

Speaker Rayburn eulogized Mr. Lea saying that he had served with him in the House for 27 years and regarded him as "a man of splendid courage, unimpeachable integrity, great ability and a splendid judicial preferment, and whose fairness cannot be questioned." Nevertheless several members recalled that the Speaker himself has on occasion criticized Mr. Lea for lack of initiative in pushing legislation through the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of which he is the Chairman.

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On the other hand, a number of Congressmen insisted that Mr. Lea is a legislator of independent views not likely to take orders either from executive or legislative hads. Representative Lea, 69 years old, is one of the oldest members of the House in length of service. Although Mr. Lea was once a District Attorney in California, that was years ago and apparently his House colleagues do not regard him as "a ball of fire".

The inside fact regarding the resignation of Mr. Cox, according to Drew Pearson, was that Speaker Rayburn had worked out a deal with the Justice Department regarding this last Spring, but Cox refused to play ball.

"The deal was that Cox would resign as Chairman of the Committee, and simultaneously the Justice Department would drop its case against him", Columnist Pearson wrote. "Cox, however, was too tough even for persuasive Sam Rayburn. He would not step down.

"Finally, with the prestige of Congress seriously at stake, and with a constant barrage of criticism being hurled at every member of Congress, Cox yielded. He is reported to have been promised that the Justice Department case would be dropped.

"However, public criticism has now gone so far that the Justice Department continues to be very much on the hot spot. So the original deal may not stick. Public opinion may be too strong for the Justice Department and even the persuasive charm of Speaker Sam Rayburn.

"According to Congressman Will Rogers, Jr., the Cox military communique should be: 'Disengaging activities. Retiring to positions previously prepared.'"

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EASE UNLICENSED TRANSMITTER AND DIATHERMY REPORTS

The Federal Communications Commission hereafter will require manufacturers and dealers of diathermy apparatus to submit only monthly inventory reports to the Commission. The submission of these monthly inventory reports does not now appear necessary, the FCC states, especially in view of the present requirement that manufacturers of and dealers in diathermy apparatus give the Commission notice of disposition in the event of transfer of possession of such apparatus to anyone other than another manufacturer or dealer.

Concurrently, the Commission adopted an order (No. 99-B) to require submission of quarterly reports by manufacturers of and dealers in radio transmitters not licensed, instead of monthly reports as were required by Order No. 99-A.

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FLORIDA COURT ABSOLVES ASCAP

The Florida Supreme Court has upheld a lower Court opinion that the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is not a price fixing combination operating illegally in restraint of trade in the State of Florida and is therefore not prohibited from doing business within the State. The effect of this decision is to recognize the fact that the operations of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers under the consent decree are such that the decision of the United States Supreme Court handed down prior to the consent decree is not applicable at this time. Decision was in the action of a Florida tavern which had entered into a contract with ASCAP on January 18, 1943. The Supreme Court decision says "We have found nothing either in the contract or in the record of the proceedings below which indicates that the contract is contrary either to the statutes of Florida or to the Federal statutes."

Palm Tavern, Inc. had sued to determine whether its contract with ASCAP was binding in view of State laws against monopolies. Attorneys contended a license from the Society for use of its music was a vital part of the tavern's business and that music copyrighted by the Society's members could not be obtained without the license because it would make the user liable to damages for infringement of copyright laws.

They also claimed the licensing amounted to price-fixing by ASCAP.

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FCC AUTHORIZES CONSTRUCTION OF RELAY BROADCAST STATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the application of Larus and Brother Company, Inc., licensee of Station WRVA, Richmond, Va., for construction permits to establish two new relay broadcast stations. Both of the low-powered transmitters needed for the stations were acquired by WRVA in April, 1942. When set up, the two relay stations will be used for emergency purposes only, upon failure of the normal wire lines connecting the transmitter and studios of Station WRVA.

In granting the applications, the Commission noted that any obstacle in the granting of WRVA's petition because of the Commission's Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, with respect to the use of critical materials, had been removed by the FCC's later statement of policy made August 28, 1943, authorizing the construction of new relay broadcast stations under certain conditions.

At the same time the Commission denied the application of the Black Hills Broadcast Company (KOBH), Rapid City, So. Dakota, for construction permit to install new transmitting equipment, change transmitter location, install a directional antenna system for both day and night use and change operating assignment from 1400 to 610 kilocycles, increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, unlimited time.

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SECRET

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of Defense, Office of the Inspector General, regarding the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the area of defense intelligence. The records indicate that the CIA has been engaged in a variety of activities, including the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence information, and the conduct of operations in support of the national security. The records also indicate that the CIA has been engaged in a variety of activities, including the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence information, and the conduct of operations in support of the national security.

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WPB REVISES PREFERENCE RATING ORDER P-133

Preference Rating Order P-133 was revised today by the War Production Board to make it the exclusive controlling order for obtaining maintenance, repair and operating supplies for radio communication and radio broadcasting. CMP Regulations 5 and 5A governing expenditures up to \$500 for capital equipment under the MRO rating no longer apply to these businesses.

The amended order continues to give the AA-1 preference rating and use of the allotment symbol "MRO" to persons engaged in the radio communications business and AA-2 rating and the "MRO" symbol to person in the radio broadcasting business for obtaining maintenance, repair and operating supplies.

For obtaining these supplies, the rating of AA-5, without the "MRO" symbol is specifically assigned for the businesses of sound recording for commercial, educational and industrial purposes, and in the operation and maintenance of public address, intercommunication, plant sound and similar electronic systems, including systems for the controlled distribution of musical programs. Order P-133 previously had given an AA-2X rating for maintenance, repair and operating supplies for sound recording for commercial purposes.

International commercial point-to-point radio communication carriers are exempted from the necessity of obtaining special authorization for the purpose of expanding existing facilities and equipment (but not buildings) to the extent of \$1,500 for any one project, and may use the rating and allotment symbol. The exemption was made because these services are engaged in important direct and indirect war activity, the Radio and Radar Division of WPB said.

Other changes in Order P-133 include a clarification of tube inventory restrictions. Use of ratings and allotment symbol to buy or repair a tube is prohibited unless a person has in stock less than one new and one rebuilt tube, or two rebuilt spare tubes per active socket. The previous order did not restrict the number of repaired tubes that could be stocked. However, no important change in the average radio station's stock is likely to result from this restriction.

Another added restriction bars use of the ratings to obtain supplies for the War Emergency Radio Service, the amateur operators' group under the Office of Civilian Defense.

Service repair shops doing maintenance and repair work for persons engaged in radio communication may use the rating and symbol of a customer to do such work, and the restrictions on use of ratings apply as to the customer.

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REVISIONS TO THE "SECRET" SYMBOL

The following information is being furnished to you for your information. It is requested that you make the necessary changes to the "SECRET" symbol in all communications and documents. The "SECRET" symbol is to be used in all communications and documents. The "SECRET" symbol is to be used in all communications and documents. The "SECRET" symbol is to be used in all communications and documents.

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PALEY OVERSEAS FOR OWI; KESTEN NEW CBS EXEC. V-P

OWI Director Elmer Davis announced Thursday that William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has accepted an overseas assignment with OWI for a limited period. Mr. Paley will join C. D. Jackson, Director of all OWI operations in Italy, North Africa, and the Middle East, and will operate with the Army's Psychological Warfare Branch at Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters.

Paul W. Kesten, then Vice-President and General Manager, Wednesday was elected CBS Executive Vice-President. He joined CBS in July, 1930, to become the network's Director of Sales Promotion. His rise thereafter was rapid. In December, 1934, he was elected a CBS Vice President; in May, 1937, he was voted a place on its Board of Directors, and in March, 1942, became CBS Vice-President and General Manager.

Mr. Kesten, a native of Milwaukee, was born August 30, 1898. After attending the University of Wisconsin for two years, he enlisted in the Marine Corps. The first World War armistice was declared before he had completed his training. Shortly thereafter he was appointed Advertising Manager of the Gimbel Store in his home city - parent unit of the present department store group. In 1922 he became Vice President and Advertising Manager of the Foreman and Clark Stores, clothing chain from Chicago to the West Coast.

There followed a period with Lennon and Mitchell in New York until his association with CBS 13 years ago.

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GIVE THEM THE BAD NEWS TOO, OWI RADIO GROUP ADVISES

Following through with the same advice given by the Newspaper Advisory group, the Radio Advisory Committee urged the Office of War Information to give the people of this country the bad news as well as the good.

At the conclusion of their first session in Washington last Tuesday, the Committee gave out the following statement:

"In its initial meeting with the Office of War Information, the Radio Advisory Committee carefully reviewed the past operations of the Radio Bureau of the Domestic Branch and considered suggestions pointing toward a closer and more effective cooperation between the Government, the broadcasting industry and the OWI. The Advisory Committee commended the Radio Bureau for the efficient functional cooperation rendered to the industry by coordinating the needs and requests of the various governmental agencies and budgeting those requests in a form that could best be handled by the

industry, with due evaluation of the needs of the government. The Radio Advisory Committee requested that all future requirements of governmental agencies for radio facilities in their various drives and campaigns, be cleared exclusively through the OWI so that full advantage could be taken of the coordinating functions provided by the OWI.

"The Radio Advisory Committee also commended the OWI for the recent improvement and expansion of its activities in facilitating the release of war news and recommended a continuation and expansion of such material because the broadcasters are acutely aware of the desire of the listeners of America for all of the war news, whether it is good or bad, that it be released to them factually at the earliest possible moment that the exigencies of military and naval strategy will permit."

Members of the Committee are: William S. Paley, CBS President; Niles Trammell, NBC President; Mark Woods, Blue President; Miller McClintock, Mutual President; Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Manager, Don Lee; Leo Fitzpatrick, Executive Vice-President and General Manager, WJR, Detroit; Herbert L. Pettey, Director, WHN, New York; Martin B. Campbell, Managing Director, WFAA WBAP, KGKO Dallas-Fort Worth; and Neville Miller, NAB President.

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FLY MAKES THREE FREEDOM SPEECHES IN WEEK; BUCKS CBS

Apparently feeling his oats after the dethronement of Representative Eugene Cox, of Georgia, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission practiced what he preached by delivering three speeches on the freedom of speech in less than a week. The first was at the Advertising Club in Boston Tuesday, the second was a streamlined version of the Boston speech which he broadcast over Columbia Broadcasting System Wednesday night, and the third was of the same to the Radio Executives Club in New York Thursday but with a kick in the pants of the Paul White CBS news censorship policy.

At the Radio Executives Club, Mr. Fly got a prompt answer from Paul Kesten, new Executive Vice-President of Columbia. Furthermore, the radio executives voted to give Mr. Kesten an opportunity to reply to the charges more fully at a later date.

Mr. Fly said that the Columbia Broadcasting System's policy of "regulating the expression of the views and opinions of its news analysts" was a curtailment of freedom of speech.

"Personal opinions, of course, should not be aired in the guise of news", he said, "but, assuming competency, if the statements are properly labeled as opinion, I can hardly see the reason why they should not be aired."

"It is a little strange to reach the conclusion that all Americans are to enjoy free speech except radio commentators, the very men who have presumably been chosen for their outstanding competence in this field."

Chairman Fly took quite a fall out of the National Association of Broadcasters' Code of Ethics upon which the policy is based but also included the other networks.

Mr. Fly said:

"Licensees must become aware that management should take stock of itself and re-explore the whole significance of free speech applied to radio", he continued. "We can no longer operate under dodge clauses. No precedents ought to be allowed that will make this industry automatically stagnate."

"One point should be clear - these are not Government problems in the first instance. They are primarily problems for the industry itself to face and to solve in the best traditions of American free speech."

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RADIO AMATEURS ALLOWED TO MAKE AND TRANSFER SETS

In order to permit radio amateur operators under direction of the War Emergency Radio Service of the Office of Civilian Defense to make or transfer radio sets and electronic equipment for civilian defense emergencies, Limitation Order L-265 was amended today by the War Production Board.

The amendment provides that restrictions of the order shall not apply "to gratuitous transfers of electronic equipment to or for the account of the War Emergency Radio Service by any person; and to the manufacture or transfer of electronic equipment for the account of the War Emergency Radio Service by any individual who is not a commercial producer or supplier of electronic equipment."

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CONSIDER COLLEGE RADIO NEWS WRITING STANDARDS

Standards of radio news writing and radio news broadcasting curricula in schools and colleges will be discussed October 15th by a sub-committee of the Radio News Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters in New York City. Paul White, Director of News broadcasts at CBS, and Bill Brooks, NBC Director of Special Events, are working with Walt Dennis, News Committee Secretary, as the sub-committee.

Lyman Bryson, Director of Education for CBS, and Dr. James R. Angell and William Burke Miller of NBC's Public Service Division will meet with the News Committee sub-committee as advisors and counsellors. It is proposed to set up curricula standards for radio news writing and radio news broadcasting courses, modeled after those now in effect at such universities as Northwestern, Columbia and Minnesota. Principal end in view is to help alleviate the serious manpower shortage in broadcasting newsrooms.

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THE ALIEN ACT 1953

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1569

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October 12, 1943

PHILIPS COUGH UP 500,000 TUBES; BIG SHORTAGE DENIED

Following a tremendous amount of talking in Washington about the scarcity of tubes in home radio receiving sets, and the number of radios throughout the country, which had been silenced on account of the lack of tubes, the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board created a small sensation by letting it be known that more than a half a million tubes which had been corralled by the Philips Export Corporation, late of the Netherlands, and the most powerful competitor of United States concerns, had been released for listeners in this country. Explaining this the WPB said:

"A total of 576,613 radio receiving tubes is in the possession of the Philips Export Corporation, P.O. Box 69, Grand Central Annex, New York, N.Y. These tubes had originally been held for export, but after discussions between representatives of the Foreign and Domestic Branch of the Radio and Radar Division and officials of the Philips Export Corporation, it was decided that WPB would authorize sale of the tubes without restriction to the domestic market.

"Distributors or dealers purchasing these tubes will be governed by Limitation Order L-265 in their resale. The authorization allows any person to receive tubes from the Philips Export Corporation without restriction as long as they are to be used domestically.

"These tubes are types that are generally used in home radio receiving sets. The number of tubes now available in the nation for maintenance and repair of household sets is below actual needs, and the release of these half million tubes is a step towards making more tubes available for civilian replacement uses."

Aroused by reports that 32,000 sets were silenced by lack of tubes and batteries in the District of Columbia alone, and that the shortage throughout the country was proportionate, a WPB spokesman, while admitting that though wartime restrictions on the manufacture of radio tubes have reduced the number available, the number of laid-up radios is really not very great.

The official asserted that a survey of Washington radio stores made within the last week showed two which still reported being able to fix any set, while a recent Nation-wide survey made for a broadcasting chain showed 4 to 6 percent of the Nation's 52,000,000 sets being repaired, a figure close to the peacetime average.

It is estimated that 92 to 95 percent of the Nation's families have radios and the average is 1.4 sets per family.

According to Frank H. McIntosh of WPB's Radio Division, the goal has been to keep one set in operation per radio family.

Mr. McIntosh said a program of increased tube production is being "very actively considered" and announced that he had just completed a day devoted to wrestling with the problem.

As yet, other than the "small" but unannounced number of so-called M-R (maintenance and repair) tubes ordered produced, WPB has reached no decision as to the number of tubes it will allocate for civilian use.

"We're trying for increased production, and we also hope that military requirements may be reduced", Mr. McIntosh said. "But we've yet to come to a decision."

The last available check in the District showed 173,445 homes with 162,446, or 93.7, having radios. Even if the number of silenced radios was as high as 10 percent, it was said few homes would be without sets because so many families have more than one instrument.

Dealers in Washington complain that patrons frequently accuse them of hoarding radio accessories when they tell their customers that no tubes for civilian use are being produced except those in the M-R category.

"If you can get me one of these tubes", said a dealer, specifying some of the more widely used types, "I'll pay you \$4 each. I don't like to encourage the black market, but when my existence depends on it, I have no other choice."

Comment from other radio merchants was in the same vein. Some accused jobbers, who also service and repair sets, of snapping up the M-R tubes themselves, leaving the retailer out in the cold.

Mr. McIntosh, asked if he'd heard of this practice, replied: "We've had just about every complaint there is in the book."

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SYLVANIA TO BUILD \$2,000,000 OFFICE AND LABORATORY

An application of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., manufacturers of radio tubes and other electric equipment to construct a \$2,000,000 home office and research laboratory in the Beechwood section of the Borough of Queens, was approved last week by New York officials.

According to E. Finley Carter, a spokesman for the Sylvania company, work on the project will be started by the end of this month, unless legal obstacles are placed in the way, in which

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
ON THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
ON FEBRUARY 1, 1898.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:
1901.

THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES
ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE NATION
AND TO THE PEOPLE.

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case the entire project may be dropped. The first steps in the new project will be the remodeling of structures now standing on the tract. The construction of modern office and laboratory buildings and the landscaping of the entire tract will be started after the war and the whole project will be finished in from ten to fifteen years.

The company estimates that the completed project will provide employment for about 2,000 persons.

Because of zoning conditions there had been some objection to a commercial concern moving into the Beechwood section but when the character of the project was explained and certain concessions were made, the Park Commissioner Robert Moses and Edward A. Solmon, Chairman of the City Planning Commission, were reported to have changed their attitude.

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SAYS NEWS BROADCASTS BADLY OVERDONE; BECOMING NUISANCE

A loud protest against what he termed were entirely too many news broadcasts, which he declared were rapidly going from the stage of a public service to a public nuisance, was made last week by Earl Kelly, news broadcaster for the Vancouver Daily Province. Addressing the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association, Mr. Kelly declared that from Vancouver alone 30 news broadcasts were sent out daily, and he multiplied this by total of stations across Canada. In contrast he said only four broadcasts daily were broadcast from London, England, for all the United Kingdom.

He said he was not criticizing the Canadian Press, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation or individual radio stations, but was attacking the system which had been allowed to grow up. He felt the present system caused confusion. In the dark days of 1940 there were only half this number of news broadcasts in B.C., and he felt conditions today did not warrant the increase. He suggested a protest should be made against this multiplicity of broadcasts, and that the newsgathering and broadcasting bodies be asked to make a survey so that a system more in keeping with the needs of the people could be worked out.

Only one despatch originated daily from the headquarters of the various forces of the United Nations he said, and this served all four editions of the metropolitan papers in the same original form. For radio consumption it was reworded and redressed to appear as a different story many times daily. He also criticized the principle of commercial sponsoring of news broadcasts.

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CALLS FLY "FRESH"; RADIO INDUSTRY "CHICKEN HEARTED"

The broadcasting industry is just about the timidest and most chicken-hearted that ever developed in this country, Frank C. Waldrop writes in the Washington Times-Herald:

"Otherwise", he continues, "it would stand up and swap punches with James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, while it still has a chance to save itself from full governmental domination.

"True, Mr. Fly and his six fellow-commissioners have the power of life and death over radio already. That is, they have it because radio let them take it. The law of Congress says the FCC may grant or take away broadcasting licenses according to its own judgment of public interest, necessity and/or convenience.

"That phrase, 'public interest, necessity and/or convenience', is so broad and meaningless that it can be, and is, used to alibi just about anything the Commission wants to do.

"And radio just continues to go around making beautiful noises and hoping to appease. People like Chairman Fly of the FCC don't appease. Mr. Fly is out to control the traffic that goes over the radio waves, and he knows just how he intends to do it.

"Here is a Government agent telling an institution of free speech - the most powerful in man's history - that he doesn't like the way it is using its freedom. Well, he has a right to do that. He even has a right to try to put the muzzle on radio and control its traffic according to his ideas. He has a right to TRY.

"But, the radio broadcasters also have a right to tell him to mind his own business - which he certainly is not doing today. The real job of the FCC is to hand out broadcasting licenses to American citizens in such a way that one program does not jam another at the listener's loudspeaker, and to protect all parties from one another as they battle out their place in life over the airways.

"Its job is not to meddle with the composition of radio broadcast traffic. That is between the broadcaster and the listener.

"Radio should tell Fly to shut up and stick to his job, which isn't so much when you consider what it really comes to.

"But will radio do that? Radio has always shown a chicken heart in its meetings with the FCC.

"So we may now expect Mr. Fly & Co., progressively, to move in and start editing radio to suit their own little plans. Said plans being - Government boss everybody, all the time."

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6. The following information is being furnished to you:

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines.

For the purpose of this report, the following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and from the records of the various landowners and lessees of the land in question. The information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and from the records of the various landowners and lessees of the land in question.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1960. At the same time, the population of rural areas has decreased from about 100 million in 1900 to about 50 million in 1960. This has led to a concentration of the population in urban areas, which has had a number of important consequences for the development of the United States.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The names are: "John A. Smith", "John B. Smith", "John C. Smith", "John D. Smith", "John E. Smith", "John F. Smith", "John G. Smith", "John H. Smith", "John I. Smith", "John J. Smith", "John K. Smith", "John L. Smith", "John M. Smith", "John N. Smith", "John O. Smith", "John P. Smith", "John Q. Smith", "John R. Smith", "John S. Smith", "John T. Smith", "John U. Smith", "John V. Smith", "John W. Smith", "John X. Smith", "John Y. Smith", "John Z. Smith". The dates are: "1810", "1811", "1812", "1813", "1814", "1815", "1816", "1817", "1818", "1819", "1820", "1821", "1822", "1823", "1824", "1825", "1826", "1827", "1828", "1829", "1830", "1831", "1832", "1833", "1834", "1835", "1836", "1837", "1838", "1839", "1840", "1841", "1842", "1843", "1844", "1845", "1846", "1847", "1848", "1849", "1850", "1851", "1852", "1853", "1854", "1855", "1856", "1857", "1858", "1859", "1860", "1861", "1862", "1863", "1864", "1865", "1866", "1867", "1868", "1869", "1870", "1871", "1872", "1873", "1874", "1875", "1876", "1877", "1878", "1879", "1880", "1881", "1882", "1883", "1884", "1885", "1886", "1887", "1888", "1889", "1890", "1891", "1892", "1893", "1894", "1895", "1896", "1897", "1898", "1899", "1900".

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7-10-68

FCC PROBE STILL UP IN THE AIR; GAREY IS ON HOT SPOT

For the moment at least, there appears to be nothing decided upon definitely as to when the House investigation of the Federal Communications Commission will resume. One theory was that Representative Clarence F. Lea, (D), of California, newly appointed Chairman to succeed Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, was trying to make up his mind as to whether or not Eugene Garey, New York lawyer, shall be retained as counsel for the Committee. Tremendous pressure is being exerted to make Garey walk the plank as did Cox. The latest attack was made by the Washington Post, which had so much to do with the ousting of the Georgia Congressman. As a result of this, the resignations of Mr. Garey and his entire staff are said to be in the hands of Chairman Lea.

The Post editorial follows:

"The Select House Committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission is, at last, under the chairmanship it should have had from the outset. Representative Clarence F. Lea, who now heads the investigation, is known for his judiciousness and impartiality. As permanent Chairman of the standing House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, he has had broad experience in dealing with communications problems. He is, therefore, on all counts the logical member of the House to conduct an inquiry in this sphere.

"In taking hold of this new assignment, Mr. Lea declared: 'I trust the investigation will not rest on a plane of personal controversy but rather on the important question as to whether or not this agency and its personnel have been and are now properly performing their duties, their public duties, to the country.' It is clear that this trust has no chance of realization so long as Mr. Eugene L. Garey is retained as the Committee's counsel. For Mr. Garey has behaved not as an investigator but as a prosecutor - and as a prosecutor with very little regard for fair play or for the dignity of the investigatory process.

"Throughout his connection with the Select Committee, Mr. Garey has conducted its affairs wholly on a plane of personal controversy. It was he, it will be remembered, who instructed the members of the Committee in how to capture newspaper headlines and how to prevent 'the opposition' from being heard. Like Congressman Cox, who selected him, he has an axe to grind. Mr. Lea can best reassure those who desire a full and fair inquiry into the FCC by dispensing with Mr. Garey's services forthwith. The activities of the FCC are complex and will, in any case, require a much higher degree of competence than Mr. Garey has ever demonstrated.

"There is real need for a full and fair study of the FCC - not merely because its integrity has been assailed by the reckless allegations of Messrs. Cox and Garey, but because it exercises very broad powers over an industry the regulation of which intimately affects one of our essential freedoms. Technological developments

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in the communications field have been so rapid, moreover, that our present communications law may be inadequate or require modification. These are matters which a congressional investigation should discover. It should be pointed toward constructive legislation. The study of national problems, and particularly of the handling of those problems by responsible executive agencies, is one of the most important functions of Congress. In this situation the function was so burlesqued under Congressman Cox that Chairman Lea can fulfill it only with a fresh staff and a fresh start."

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EASING OF WEATHER RESTRICTIONS SEEN AS HOPEFUL SIGN

There was considerable gratification among the broadcasters at easing the ban on weather reports not only because it would restore that service to listeners but because it was an indication that war conditions were evidently improving.

Effective today (Tuesday, October 12), newspapers no longer are required to restrict official weather forecasts, reports of weather conditions and temperature charts to any designated area.

Radio stations, at the same time, will be permitted to resume broadcasting of official weather forecasts and other weather data except wind direction and barometric pressure.

In announcing the new policy, the Office of Censorship said:

"The diminishing benefits from weather restrictions now appear to be overbalanced by the inevitable handicaps imposed on farming, aviation, shipping and other essential activities by inadequate weather information."

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BARRING AURELIO FROM FREE RADIO TIME RAISES QUESTION

The plan of Mayor LaGuardia of New York City to refuse free radio time on the municipal station WNYC to former Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio, candidate for election to the New York Supreme Court, has caused some debate in Washington. One argument was that the Mayor, as head of WNYC, had the same right to turn down applicants for free time as any other station owner so long as he kept within the law - which says that equal opportunities be given to rival candidates. This argument also maintains that the Mayor has the same right to take notice of any charges against an applicant as any other station owner. Nevertheless, it is believed LaGuardia's action may be questioned and may even find its way into the courts.

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It is the policy of the Government to provide for the health and safety of the people of the United States. This policy is based on the principle that the Government has a duty to protect the health and safety of its citizens. The Government is committed to this policy and will continue to work to improve the health and safety of the people of the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY TO PROTECT THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE

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THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY TO PROTECT THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE

MBS TO DISMISS RCA-NBC MONOPOLY SUIT; CBS CASE QUASHED

The Mutual Broadcasting System made it known yesterday (October 11th) that, when the Federal Communications Commission approves the transfer of the Blue Network, Inc., from the Radio Corporation of America to the American Broadcasting System, Inc., it will instruct its counsel to request a dismissal of the anti-trust proceedings which the network instituted in January, 1942, in U. S. District Court, Chicago, against the Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Company. This announcement was made by Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Board, and W. E. Macfarlane, formerly President of Mutual and now Chairman of the network's Executive Committee.

"We believe that when this transfer takes place", stated the two executives, "it will effectively and satisfactorily solve what had been the principal remaining issue and source of controversy in national network broadcasting, namely, the operation and control of two out of four national networks by one concern."

Mutual stockholders and affiliates who were parties to the suit including WGN, Inc., Chicago, WOR of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York, and the Don Lee Network of the Pacific Coast, through its Vice President and General Manager, Lewis Allen Weiss, are joining in this request for dismissal which will be made at as early a date as will be permitted by court decision.

Federal Judge John P. Barnes in Chicago yesterday dismissed the Government's anti-trust case against the Columbia Broadcasting System on motion of Daniel D. Britt, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust prosecution. Mr. Britt pointed out that the Supreme Court ruled recently that the FCC has authority to apply a remedy in the case. The Government had charged CBS, RCA and NBC with monopoly over broadcasting.

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CAPITAL UNFURLS BANNERS FOR BIG RADIO RETAIL DRIVE

In Washington this afternoon (Tuesday, October 12th) at a big blow-out at the Statler will be the formal launching of the great drive for radio retail advertising subscribed to by 400 stations. High Government officials will see the premiere of a moving picture "Air Force and the Retailer" which after being seen in the Capital today will be shown in 125 cities. The central theme of the picture is reducing retail distribution costs - and how radio advertising can help.

The presentation includes talking motion pictures in which more than ninety actors took part. A great part of the program presents facts and ideas which originated through exhaustive studies by the radio industry in cooperation with the NRDGA.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-2014 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP

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2. Government has not been able to secure
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4. policy of non-interference in the
5. internal affairs of the country.
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Among the important sections are: (1) "The History and Development of Retailing" (2) "Distribution Tomorrow" (3) "America Takes to the Air" (4) "Why Radio Works" (5) "Retailing's Future in Radio".

Sheldon R. Coons, business counselor, former Executive Vice-President of Gimbel Brothers, New York, and Lord and Thomas Advertising Agency, directed the studies and assembling of material. Dr. Julius Hirsch, widely known economist and author of the standard text books on distribution costs and Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld, of Columbia University's office of Radio Research, were among Mr. Coons' corps of assistants.

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MRS. EDWARD KLAUBER DIES

There comes to the radio industry the news of the death of Mrs. Gladys G. Klauber, wife of Edward Klauber, who only recently retired as Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mrs. Klauber died at the Doctors Hospital in New York City last Saturday after a long illness. She was born in New York City forty-three years ago, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton N. Gustafson.

Until her illness Mrs. Klauber was an active worker for Bundles for Britain, as Chairman of the Women's Clothing Committee. Earlier she had engaged in volunteer social work for Roosevelt Hospital. Besides her husband, who was a former night city editor of the New York Times, she leaves her parents, and a sister, Mrs. Gerhard Esperson. Funeral services were held on Monday morning from the Campbell Funeral Church in New York City.

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SEES CUT-OFF NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS TURNING TO RADIO

Jack Estes of the Dallas News, in a discussion on circulation at the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association meeting at Hot Springs warned publishers not to cut or "freeze" circulation to the point of permanently weakening newspaper service. Mr. Estes asserted it is better for publishers to ration advertising than to drastically curtail reader service and cut circulation to the bone. He pointed out that radio is only too eager and willing to step in and take over the subscribers arbitrarily cut off by newspapers.

"God has given radio 24 hours a day and radio stations are using every hour they can to reach the public", declared Mr. Estes. "Instead of talking about freezing circulation you should warm it up and let it trickle through the veils of your territory."

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RADIO APLENTY BUT NONE WOL'S BILL DOLPH CAN LISTEN TO

Even if he had a radio in every room, he couldn't come home from work, tune in the proper station, and settle down in a comfortable chair to enjoy his favorite programs.

"And it's not because he dislikes radio", Eileen Etten writes in the Washington Times-Herald. "Far from it. William E. Dolph is a radio enthusiast, and the Vice President and General Manager of Station WOL, besides.

"It's just, as he says, 'I can't enjoy programs because I'm always listening with a critical ear. When you're in the business, you listen for errors all the time and you're so conscious of them, you can't enjoy what you hear.'

"Having a talent company of his own makes it even tougher for Bill, for it spoils his favorite kind of program, news commentators.

"'You see, I'm the personal manager of Fulton Lewis, Jr., Leon Henderson, Walter Compton and others', he explains with a sigh.

"Bill came to Washington 10 years ago to handle radio publicity for the NRA, and before then he was 'on the fringes of broadcasting for a long time.' He's been at WOL and has acted as Washington representative of the Mutual Broadcasting System for eight years. His job, he claims, is no tougher or easier than that of any other business executive. It's just a matter of coordinating the activities of all the departments of the station.

"Details are his pet peeve. He just doesn't like them at all. He won't talk business at home or out of shop hours, and he has an 'aversion to swing'.

"For relaxation the Kansas-born radio man likes golf. He and Mrs. Dolph have a farm at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains where they raise Aberdeen Angus cattle 'with a lot of steaks on them.' "

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STATIONS SOAKED 1ST CLASS POSTAGE ON RADIO SCRIPTS

Here is something the highly paid officials of the National Association of Broadcasters might look into. Claude Mahoney, news broadcaster on Blue Net Station WMAL in Washington the other morning told of the trouble he had mailing a radio script. Though it had already been broadcast the postal clerk insisted that because it was typewritten it had to go first class.

"If that makes sense", the irate Hoosier, who hails from Mr. Willkie's Elwood town declared, "my name is Frank C. Walker."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

From the first settlement of the English in North America, the history of the United States has been a story of growth and development. The early years were marked by the struggles of the Pilgrims and the Puritans to establish a new society in a remote and hostile land. The French and Indian War, which ended in 1763, marked the beginning of the American Revolution. The Declaration of Independence in 1776 was a bold statement of the colonies' desire for self-government. The Revolutionary War, which lasted from 1775 to 1783, was a decisive battle for the colonies' freedom. The Constitution of 1787 established the framework for the new nation, and the Bill of Rights in 1791 guaranteed the civil liberties of the people. The early years of the Republic were marked by the struggles of the Federalists and the Jeffersonians to define the role of the federal government. The War of 1812, which ended in 1815, marked the beginning of the American era of expansion. The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and the acquisition of Florida in 1819 were major steps in the westward movement of the United States. The Mexican War, which ended in 1848, resulted in the acquisition of the southwestern United States. The Civil War, which lasted from 1861 to 1865, was a decisive battle for the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. The Reconstruction era, which followed the Civil War, was a period of struggle for the rights of the freed slaves. The Gilded Age, which followed the Reconstruction era, was a period of rapid industrialization and economic growth. The Progressive Era, which followed the Gilded Age, was a period of reform and social progress. The American Revolution, the Civil War, and the Progressive Era were the three great turning points in the history of the United States. Each of these events marked a decisive step in the development of the nation. The American Revolution established the United States as a free and independent nation. The Civil War preserved the Union and abolished slavery. The Progressive Era brought about reforms that improved the lives of the people. The history of the United States is a story of growth and development, of struggle and achievement. It is a story that has inspired the people of the world.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The possibility of new grand operas being introduced to the public by radio was foreseen in the world premiere of Montemezzi's opera "L'Incantesimo" over NBC last Saturday afternoon with the composer conducting. "This is by far the most representative opera by a contemporaneous composer which has been introduced on the air", Olin Downes, famous music critic said. "It is a work especially adaptable to broadcasting. It is beautiful music."

Postal authorities have given instructions on the mailing of swing records to soldiers overseas and advised the sending of 10 inch records because of the size limitation on overseas Christmas packages. Modifying its previous ban on the sending of records abroad, the Army Censorship Office has decided to permit the mailing of standard phonograph recordings issued by recognized manufacturers to servicemen overseas. The mailing of recorded personal messages is prohibited.

Charles Smith, CBS Assistant Director of Research, has been named to the post of Supervisor of Research for Radio Sales and Columbia owned stations.

As a service to the soldiers in the hospitals in and around New York City, NBC has installed television receivers in these institutions. Sports events at Madison Square Garden will be televised for the boys. Servicemen within a radius of 75 miles will be included.

Special enlarged Fall edition of "Dial Tones", merchandising organ of the Des Moines Cowles Stations, have been issued to advertisers and agencies. For the first time in the publication's four-year history, KSO and KRNT listeners were also given an opportunity to request copies.

Station KMPC, Station of the Stars, Inc., has asked the FCC for a modification of their license to change location of the main studio from Beverly Hills, to Los Angeles, California.

The opening World Series game last week was the first to be broadcast play-by-play, via short wave, to American soldiers overseas. It was made possible by the prompt cooperation of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, who paid \$100,000 for the baseball rights and approximately \$150,000 for the Mutual facilities, when the razor firm official heard that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had asked the War Department to provide complete accounts for the fighting forces under his command. All commercial announcements were confined to between innings and deleted from the play-by-play action. All the games were short-waved in their entirety to the troops.

Sutherland G. Taylor has joined the Legal Department of the Columbia Broadcasting System. For the past year and a half Mr. Taylor has been a member of the firm Breed, Abbott & Morgan, of New York City, with which he specialized in tax work.

A thing Senator Kilgore's War Mobilization Committee may probe, according to Drew Pearson, is the payment of royalties by the Government on patents developed with taxpayers' money.

"For instance", Mr. Pearson writes, "the Government is supposed to have free access to the patent pool of the Radio Corporation of America, but some war contractors who deal in the RCA pool charge royalties to the Government under cost-plus contracts."

Howard W. Bennett has been made Manager of the Specialty Division of the General Electric Company's Electronics Department. In this capacity, Mr. Bennett, who hails from Michigan and who has been with GE since 1930, will be responsible for the engineering, manufacturing, and sales operations of that Division.

Continuing an uninterrupted rise in the number of accounts using WOR, a recent survey reveals that 253 advertisers were on WOR's sponsor list during the first six months of 1943, 18 percent more than in the same period of 1942, the previous high with 215 advertisers.

The Federal Communications Commission designated for hearing the application of Station KQW, Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., San Jose, Cal., for modification of license to move main studio to San Francisco.

First of Howard Langfitt's (KRNT, Des Moines, Farm Editor) "Good Neighbor" certificates, have been awarded to thirteen business men of Gilmore City, Iowa. Recipients of the first certificates shocked 92 acres of oats in Humboldt County after business hours, when it was impossible to find regular farm labor.

Dick Dorrance has joined the Columbia Broadcasting System as Director of Promotion Service for CBS-owned stations. He was most recently Special Assistant to Palmer Hoyt, Director of the Domestic Branch, Office of War Information. Mr. Dorrance was formerly General Manager of F.M. Broadcasters, Inc. Previously he had been associated with the Broadcasters Victory Council and with Station WOR, New York.

The application of the Rock Island Broadcasting Co., Rock Island, Ill., has been placed in the pending files of the FCC without action at this time, pursuant to the policy adopted on February 23, 1943, application for new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to operate on 44,500 kilocycles.

Twenty-five Netherlanders have been fined and given prison sentences for failing to comply with a recent German decree ordering the surrender of all radio sets, it was learned recently. The German-controlled Amsterdam paper, Algemeen Handelsblad, said a German court in Holland had imposed jail sentences of from two weeks to four months and fines up to approximately \$325 on those held guilty of the offense.

10/1/44
The following information was obtained from the records of the
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at
Washington, D. C., on October 1, 1944.

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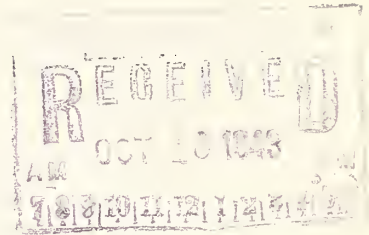
The following information was obtained from the records of the
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at
Washington, D. C., on October 1, 1944.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1570

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RADIO GOES GUNNING FOR RETAIL ADVERTISING IN BIG WAY

The first sign of life the broadcasting industry has shown in endeavoring to capture its share of the retail advertising was the sound picture and chart presentation of "Air Force and the Retailer", the premiere of which took place in Washington last Tuesday afternoon. Paul W. Morency, General Manager of WTIC, Hartford, Conn., Chairman of the Retail Promotion Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, mainspring of the presentation who has been working on it nights and Sundays for months, must have been flattered at the size of the crowd, which in addition to radio notables included every important local advertiser. It almost filled the Presidential Room of the New Statler, the largest in Washington.

During the entire presentation from 2:30 P.M. to 4:30 only three or four persons were seen to leave the room. A reception followed and many were still there when the writer left at 6 o'clock.

Altogether it was a bang-up presentation, one of the finest ever made by any industry. One was struck by its thoroughness and the time, money and thought it must have taken to get up. Financed by more than 400 stations, \$125,000 was spent on the production.

The selection of Harry D. Burke, of WOW, Omaha, Nebr., as the master of ceremonies at the National Capital premiere, was a happy one. His was a long, hard role - too long in fact as, in the opinion of this writer, the script was a trifle too heavy in statistics and could be cut, especially in the beginning.

Mr. Burke introduced Mr. Morency, who got a big hand and deservedly so, and then Sheldon R. Coons, Vice-President of Lord & Thomas, retailing and advertising expert, who a few minutes later was seen as the principal figure in the first movie. Mr. Coons was splendidly cast in the picture but also strung out his part a little too long.

The presentation, aimed at the retailer who is now spending less than 3% of his advertising budget on radio, began with the problem of retail distribution back in the horse and buggy days and what it is apt to be after the war. It was shown that post-war production would be so great that it would take a mass medium like radio to move it. Causing considerable comment was the assertion that 39% of the people get their news by radio, 31% from the newspapers, and 26% from both radio and newspapers. It was claimed that 72% of the people get their war news by radio. News broadcasts were shown to be almost three times as popular as anything else on the radio, the next closest being music (80% news, 30% music). In summing up, ten points of advice were given:

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900

The first part of the report deals with the general progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the work done in the various departments, and the second section deals with the work done in the various branches of the service. The first section is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the work done in the various departments, the second part deals with the work done in the various branches of the service, and the third part deals with the work done in the various branches of the service. The second section is divided into two parts: the first part deals with the work done in the various branches of the service, and the second part deals with the work done in the various branches of the service. The first part of the report deals with the general progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the work done in the various departments, and the second section deals with the work done in the various branches of the service. The first section is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the work done in the various departments, the second part deals with the work done in the various branches of the service, and the third part deals with the work done in the various branches of the service. The second section is divided into two parts: the first part deals with the work done in the various branches of the service, and the second part deals with the work done in the various branches of the service.

1. Radio has arrived - appraise it objectively.
2. Read radio publications - talk to radio people.
3. If you can't give your attention to radio, get people around you who can and will.
4. Put your best foot forward on the air.
5. Don't overburden your commercials - sell one item or kindred items at a time - one department or similar departments.
6. Write your commercials for the audience to which you have beamed your program.
7. Radio is entitled to the same promotional support you give to other media. Promote yours with ingenuity.
8. Don't waste your money on short-term experiments. Don't start unless you plan to stick.
9. Every station and every program has an audience. You don't have to have the biggest and best.
10. You can make your program a real franchise. Protect it with all your intelligence.

There were two sound motion pictures - one illustrating the "History and Development of Retailing" and the other, "Why Radio Works", the latter based on a five-year study and analysis of the use of broadcast advertising by retailers prepared by the Office of Radio Research of Columbia University under the direction of Dr. Paul Lazarsfield, and a running slide film on the history and development of broadcasting are included in the five-part presentation. Completing the program were chart presentations of "Distribution Tomorrow" and "Retailing's Future in Radio".

A Washington broadcaster told the writer that just before the presentation had been concluded a local advertiser sitting behind him tapped him on the shoulder and said if he could get 15 minutes on the air any day before 6 P.M., he'd take it. Another local advertiser who had seen the show, telephoned the broadcaster immediately afterwards inquiring about available time. Another Washington broadcaster, after the presentation, said: "Well, it makes us feel as if we are really doing something."

A newspaper man said, "I received two distinct impressions (a) the broadcasters are great showmen (b) there are a hell of a lot of radios."

The writer saw no mention of the presentation in any of the Washington papers but the New York Times (October 13) devoted almost two-thirds of a column to it.

There was praise for Lewis H. Avery, Director of Advertising for NAB, for his important part in getting up the comprehensive retail study. Also for Carleton Smith, of WRC, Chairman of the Local Committee, Carl Burkland, of WTOP, and Ben Taylor of WMAL, and Walt Dennis, Chief of the NAB News Bureau, for the tremendous crowd they got out for the premiere.

As a result of simply leaving a card in each seat to be filled out by those attending the show, the NAB should know exactly how many were there and who they were. On the back of the card the

guest was asked to indicate if he would like to receive the following five booklets: "How to Buy Radio Time", "How to Measure Radio Audiences", "How to Promote Your Radio Program", "The Elements of a Successful Program" and "Radio and Retailing in 1943". The booklets will be ready for distribution in about two weeks.

Beginning the country-wide showing, the NAB Retail Film will be seen Monday, October 18th in Providence, R.I., St. Paul, Miami, Pittsfield, Mass., and Durham, N.C. The dates for New York City are November 8th and 9th; Chicago, November 1st and 2nd; Cleveland, November 3rd; Cincinnati, October 28th; Toledo, November 2nd; Des Moines, November 10th, and Los Angeles, October 20th.

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FCC CHAIRMAN BELIEVES NETWORK REGULATIONS WORKING OUT O.K.

Calling attention to the fact that the much discussed network regulations have now been in effect for several months, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was asked if he felt there were any flaws in them.

I don't think that we have had the overall experience in terms of day-to-day operations that would lay the basis for a judgment as to whether or not the network rules are the right rules in every particular", Mr. Fly replied. "As to their general objectivity and as to the principles that are effectuated there, I think there can no longer be any debate that the overall result is there. They are working splendidly and as time goes on I think they will work to a greater benefit of stations as a whole and of the listening public as a whole. However, in stressing the brevity of our actual experience I meant to stress the fact that I think all of us should keep an open mind on the various particular questions that are involved in the rules. I never assumed that they would be perfect in every detail or for that matter on every point. I certainly have an open mind on such points and I should be most reluctant to lay claim to any such projection. I think we will continue to watch them and will stand ready to modify them in any particular where the public interest, and I think that may well mean the industry's interest, may demand it."

A questioner called attention to a point that was raised at a recent public hearing when an attorney explained he did not feel the network rules were intended to convert networks into common carriers. He pointed out that one complaint, which had been brought in by a station, might not be covered by these regulations because the particular station had not been denied a program on the complaint of another station.

"I think there was some question as to whether the network regulations encompassed that particular difficulty which was presented", Mr. Fly said. "It perhaps would have been a good thing if they had, but I think there is some doubt that they did."

Whereupon the Chairman was asked if he could point out specific benefits which have come to the public under the rules.

"Oh, yes", the Chairman answered. "I am not prepared with cases, but the diversity of sources of programs and the better chance the public has of getting programs that heretofore had been excluded from local audiences, and of course in general the freedom that is given to the stations to exercise a greater degree of control in terms of bringing to their own public what they think the public should have in their own communities. I think the record on that is already pretty good as I said at the outset, though we have not made special studies and got right down to cases and experiences and added those up."

Chairman Fly was told that in Washington it was hard to see any development because all networks have there outlets here.

"You are not apt to see any major change here" was the reply. "The only results you could see here might be in terms of maybe an additional local program that the local station thought of significance to the public which heretofore it may not have carried. I don't know of any cases where the independent stations have carried a program that had been rejected by the regular affiliates. They may be some cases.

"And one of the things that they have brought about, and I think that's true - the Blue Network, for example, once setting up the Blue Network in a separate corporation gave it a measure of independent control. The Blue has spread its service vastly. I think they have added 50-odd stations to the network. I had the list here. As I understand it, at the time they set up the Blue in a separate corporation it had 116 affiliates; it now has 166."

Asked if he recalled the date on that, Mr. Fly answered:

"I guess that's the date of separation, January 1942. I think the matter of reduced line charges which were brought about by our investigation of the A. T. & T. long lines rates as of January of this year - I think that has resulted in bringing the network service into quite a number of smaller towns and communities and it has also resulted in bringing some of the smaller, more isolated stations from the red into the black columns. I think the whole scope of network operations has been broadened; that's due in some measure to the network rules and I might say that anything in terms of broadening network operations is effectuating what I have termed freedom to listen. A total of 150 stations have been affiliated with networks since the release of the report on chain broadcasting. That was in May 1941 - a total of 150 stations added. And I think there are about 120 cities that have either received new or additional network service.

"I think on the whole that in the light of these various regulatory measures we have succeeded at least in aiding to open up and strengthen network broadcasting generally. They certainly have a more substantial basis and more stable basis of operation and

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, under the act of March 3, 1879, entitled "An Act to provide for the better management of the public lands, and for other purposes."

a lot of people are getting the benefit of network service that haven't had it before. Now I don't want to lay claim to all of those beneficial results, on behalf of the Commission or its regulatory moves. I think very realistically though they have been a substantial factor leading in the direction of those results. I want to stress that the networks themselves have taken an interest in broadening their operations and have cooperated in moving out to areas not heretofore covered. And they have then made possible to carry a lot of those smaller stations by their own rate schedules."

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BLUE NET SALE APPROVAL CLEARS WAY FOR WMCA TRANSFER

The approval of the purchase of the Blue Network last Tuesday by Edward J. Noble from the Radio Corporation of America by the Federal Communications Commission after requiring Mr. Noble to file "a statement of policy" was seen as a precedent for all future sales of networks or stations. Furthermore, the approval of the Blue Net sale was seen to assure an official O.K. on the sale of Station WMCA in New York by Mr. Noble to Nathan Straus, former head of the U. S. Housing Service.

In announcing its approval of the Blue Net sale, the FCC said:

"At the same time, the Commission ordered that Regulation 3.107 prohibiting multiple ownership of networks serving substantially the same area be made effective six months hence. This regulation, adopted May 2, 1941, had been suspended indefinitely to make possible the orderly sale of the Blue without a deadline which would unduly depress the price.

"The Commission noted that its investigation into chain broadcasting established that the ownership of two networks by a single organization operated as a restraint on competition, handicapped the Blue Network, gave RCA a competitive advantage, and resulted in undue concentration of control.

"The transfer of the Blue will result in four independent nationwide networks. 'This', the Commission declared, 'will mean a much fuller measure of competition between the networks for stations and between stations for networks than has hitherto been possible. In addition, the transfer should aid in the fuller use of the radio as a mechanism of free speech. The mechanism of free speech can operate freely only when the controls of public access to the means of a dissemination of news and issues are in as many responsible ownerships as possible and each exercises its own independent judgment.'

"The Commission also pointed out that at a public hearing on September 20, it appeared that under present practice which is quite general in the industry requests for the sale or furnishing of time tend to be disposed of on the basis of rules-of-thumb and fixed formulae. 'Mr. Noble's commitment to consider each request with an open mind on the basis of the merits of each request and without any arbitrary discrimination is, in our view, the type of discretion

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which all licensees must retain under the Communications Act', the Commission asserted. 'Only under such flexibility is the fullest utilization of radio in the public interest made possible.'"

A check for \$7,000,000 was given to David Sarnoff by Mr. Noble Thursday to be added to the million dollar down payment on July 30th. In the purchase, Mr. Noble with himself as President, formed the American Broadcasting System, Inc., which will own the 1000 shares of stock of the network company.

The sale of the Blue Network for \$8,000,000 and WMCA for \$1,255,000 are two of the largest sales ever to come before the FCC. It was necessary for Mr. Noble to sell WMCA to keep from becoming the owner of more than one station in the city in violation of the Commission's rules.

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FCC INVESTIGATION RESUMES AFTER BIG BLOW-UP

The first open session which House Committee has held since the de-throning of Representative Eugene Cox, of Georgia, was held Thursday with Representative Clarence Lea (D), of California, the new Chairman presiding. The Committee was told that Federal funds had been used, a law to the contrary notwithstanding, to employ refugee aliens. Moreover, the testimony showed, the same aliens gave advice to the FCC which resulted in forcing some American citizens off the radio waves and their replacement by arrivals in this country.

The story told the Committee in three volumes of written testimony taken by investigators concerned the formation of "Short Wave Research, Inc.", in New York City, in 1941, for the employment of refugee aliens.

Because Congress at that time had forbidden Federal employment of aliens, the corporation evaded this restriction, according to Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey, by negotiating a contract with James P. Warburg, of the Office of Co-ordinator of Information, and later with the Office of War Information.

Approximately \$535,000 in salaries was paid the alien employees of the corporation for translations and radio scripts until Congress, in 1942, lifted the restriction on alien employment in the Government. More than 400 aliens were then shifted from Short Wave Research to the OWI pay roll at salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$4,600 a year.

There remained \$29,118 as a balance with the corporation, the evidence showed, and this money collected from the Government was distributed by the corporation to charitable agencies, instead of being returned to the U. S. Treasury.

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"This is an almost perfect illustration of the circumvention of legal restrictions imposed by Congress and a demonstration of disbursements of Government funds for unauthorized or unappropriated purposes, particularly with reference to these charitable contributions", Mr. Garey told the Committee.

Chairman Lea, noting that the evidence had been presented at private hearings in New York with former Chairman Cox presiding ordered it incorporated in the record with the provision that other witnesses might be summoned later if the Committee so decided.

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SENATE COMMUNICATIONS PROBE SUGGESTS OVERSEAS MERGER

A resolution introduced by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, for himself, Senator White (R), of Maine, and Senator McFarland (D), of Arizona, for a sweeping investigation of all phases of international communications was seen to foreshadow a merger of our radio and wire companies overseas similar to the recent Western Union-Postal merger in this country. Also the complaints of Senator Brewster and other around-the-world Senators that everywhere they went the British communications officials greeted them but that they saw little of American officials is believed to be a factor in the investigation.

The Senate resolution would authorize a subcommittee to investigate the financial control, character of service and rates charged by American firms engaged in the business, as well as the extent and nature of control exercised by foreign governments over common carriers and the character and extent of competition furnished by foreign companies in communications to and from the United States.

The resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate or a subcommittee thereof appointed by the Chairman be, and it hereby is, authorized and directed to make a thorough study and investigation of international communications by wire and radio, and in particular of such communications from and to the United States; to receive and hear evidence as to (1) the ownership, control, the services rendered, the rates charged therefor, and the methods of operation, of United States carriers engaged in such communications; (2) the extent and nature of the control and influence, direct or indirect, of foreign governments over communication carriers authorized by them, the extent to which foreign governments own and operate such foreign communications services, whether such operation by government is direct or otherwise, the character and extent of the competition between foreign companies, whether owned by governments or privately, in communications to and from the United States, and in particular the nature and degree of competition of such foreign companies with American companies in such communication services; (3) the character and adequacy of services furnished by American companies

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

now engaged in international communications to the people and the diplomatic, military, and commercial interests of the United States; (4) the developments and improvements in the art of communication by wire or radio affecting, or which may be expected to affect, such international communications; (5) whether there should be competitive services between American companies in particular areas or circuits in international communications; (6) desirable forms and standards of organization of American communication companies, and in particular whether such companies should be permitted or required to merge or consolidate and the general terms, conditions, and obligations which should be imposed in the event of such permitted or required merger or consolidation; (7) the form and authority of the regulatory body of the United States to be charged with carrying out the policies in international communications declared by the Congress; and (8) generally to consider and to make recommendations to the Congress as to all other matters and things necessary in its judgment in meeting the purposes of the studies herein specifically set forth."

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PHILIP H. COHEN NAMED OWI RADIO CHIEF

Philip H. Cohen, for six years a producer in the radio industry, Thursday was appointed Chief of the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information, succeeding Donald Stauffer who resigned recently. Mr. Cohen previously was Deputy Chief and has been with the Radio Bureau since it was created in 1941.

Mr. Cohen will handle all requests by Government agencies and officials for unsponsored radio time, OWI said, and will schedule and allocate the time made available by radio stations for Government information programs.

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NBC OFFICIALS ON WORLD TRIP; EYEING RUSSIA

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and John F. Royal, Vice-President in Charge of International Relations, have arrived in England to make plans for re-opening NBC offices in the occupied countries as quickly as these countries are freed by the Allied armies.

England is the first stop on the executives' tour. From there the itinerary calls for stops in Algiers, Cairo and other points in the Middle East.

One of the principal objectives of the tour will be to study the possibility of increasing the schedule of broadcasts from the Soviet Union over NBC facilities.

Not only do Messrs. Trammell and Royal hope to complete arrangements for international broadcasting on a hitherto unprecedented scale, but they also plan to set up the framework by which NBC will bring its listeners the deliberations of any international meetings or conferences held abroad.

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FLY QUIZZED ABOUT FREE SPEECH, COMMENTATORS, LABOR, ETC.

An unusually large number of questions were fired at Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission at his press conference. One of the first, of course, was trying to smoke him out on what he thought about the appointment of Representative Lea (D), of California, to head the Cox FCC investigating Committee. The boys, of course, didn't get to first base on this. Ditto on what the Chairman thought about the efforts to oust Eugene Garey as Committee counsel. Asked if he had talked with Representative Martin Kennedy on his proposed free speech amendment to the Constitution, the reply was negative. Asked if he would support such an amendment, Mr. Fly countered:

"It seems to me we have got such an amendment now, haven't we, that there may be no laws abridging freedom of speech?"

Reminding the FCC Chairman that there had been a lot of talking on the subject of freedom to listen, someone wanted to know if the Commission proposed to do anything about it.

"I think in the first instance it is a job for the industry in terms of industrial self-regulation, and for that matter, of course, it need not be a concerted move, it may be a general move. But I would want to stress the thought that in the first instance surely it is a job for the industry", Mr. Fly replied.

"Suppose the industry doesn't do the job, though?"

"Then shame on them!" said the FCC head.

"In your speech you made the statement: 'Here, in radio, we have the most intelligent news service and the most capable people in the business. Press and motion pictures are far behind.' Would you care to elaborate on that?" he was asked.

"I don't think I want to elaborate on the comparison. My interest is in radio, and quite naturally I am interested in the viewpoint and for that matter the merits of radio. All I would want to say is that I think there is a stimulating field for some study there."

One of the reporters said he had listened to a broadcast by Upton Close on the Russian situation Sunday afternoon in which he thought Close had made a remark about Russia and Great Britain which he thought productive of disunity and wondered if the Commission would take official notice of a remark of that kind.

"No, I don't think that we will, and for that matter I don't think that we should", Chairman Fly commented. "Those are primarily industrial problems and, of course, everyone must concede that there is some extremity to which any network would not want, or perhaps would not permit, its commentators to go. The mere fact that you select a commentator and as I said in the speech the other day presumably a competent man, and then give him his rein, give him his

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FROM THE CHIEF OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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freedom, I suppose does not mean that the network company is going to abandon all responsibility for the extremity that may develop. Now I think almost every day those questions arise. I think it is a job for the networks and particularly where it is a continuing matter for a man moving to an extreme angle and staying there; he has presumably got something in his craw, you know, and just keeps hammering away on an extreme angle. I think it is conceivable that a network might want to say this sort of extremity was out of balance, It's a sort of man you can't give complete freedom to - I don't know - I am not talking about this one broadcast you spoke of; I haven't heard it. But that is a job for the industry and I do think that all reasonable doubts on the part of the networks might well be resolved in terms of freedom of speech."

"Referring then to your labor organizations, etc.?" someone interjected.

"I think the principle of labor is very much the same. You should know when you move from the field of news into the field of propagandization and philosophy. I think we owe just as much of a duty to the public there as the newspapers do. It should be balanced. If it is advertisement it should be labeled. And the thing we call advertising in terms of specific words may gradually fall into philosophy, preaching or a point of view. I have the feeling that the healthiest thing to do is to have all of those men as soon as they move from the news to hang up a flag and say this is advertising", was the reply.

"It was clever how Close moved from the news of the day, to be specific, Russia crossing the Dneiper River, and then switched right into these philosophical remarks", the questioner continued.

"Of course, that is shaded news when the philosophy is that of the sponsor - that is, it steals into the picture without a label", was the reply.

"You don't look for the labeling on that. For instance, a commentator reads a news item about Russia crossing the Dnieper River and then moves into an analytical comment. The assumption is that the comment might be based on the sponsor" someone again interjected.

"No", said Mr. Fly. "I think that labels itself, but when it comes to that gradual moving into the philosophy - we want to know what we are getting and in particular if that is the sponsor's philosophies. It should have a flag on it right there so we would know."

"In this particular instance, we know it was, because they broadcast that they would make copies of Mr. Close's broadcast available to all listeners."

"I would be interested in reading a copy of that in view of my general interest in this whole field", Chairman Fly replied.

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1. The Commission has received information from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, that the following lands are owned by the United States and are available for disposal:

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of immigrants who have come to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these immigrants are not naturalized citizens.

Very truly yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

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"Commentators aren't necessarily expressing the feeling of their sponsors. Sometimes the sponsors just naturally hire that commentator who falls in line with their own views", a member of the press said.

"Unfortunately I think that is true, and is tending to be true today that sponsors are looking the field over to find the people whose ideas they would like to support", the FCC head agreed. "I think that is a little unfortunate. It seems to me that the sponsor's relationship to the public should be in terms of the advertiser's words getting an audience and building up the sale of his products or services or associations, or whatever it may be and should not be in terms of promulgating any ideas or philosophies about the social, economic and political world."

"These commentators are dealing with special things, as tax laws and other public affairs which may vitally affect the sponsor, and the commentator is sort of an extra legal brain that the sponsor has in mind perhaps against any legislation that is pending", a newsman suggested.

"I can't but feel that any tendency on the part of the sponsor or the commentators to work under such a system is quite unwholesome", Mr. Fly replied.

"Could we expect that if labor organizations were able to buy time they would then sponsor a commentator who was not necessarily biased in that direction?" the questioner went on to ask.

"I should think labor unions ought to be sure just as any other sponsor ought to be very careful not to project their own views into what purports to be news and comment, and that sort of thing", Chairman Fly answered. "I think the labor unions and the Dairymen's League and associations to oppose taxation without representation should have every opportunity openly to advocate their views and to do whatever they need to do in their own support. But that ought to be done under the true flag."

"Has the Commission acted on the request of Mr. Ritznik, the former CBS news writer, to reject CBS overall news policies?"

"Well, I think that is getting pretty good investigation", the FCC Chairman said.

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ASCAP QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION JUMPS TO \$1,317,989

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) is forwarding checks to its membership this week in its third quarterly distribution amounting to \$1,317,989.

This is an increase of more than fifty thousand over the second quarter of this year and is the largest distribution made by ASCAP to its membership since 1940.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on the records of the Department of the Interior.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Secretary of the Interior has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of the Interior.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D.C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

GENERAL LIBRARY

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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OCT 21 1943

FRANK E. MULLER

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No. 1571

October 19, 1943.

LEA ON SPOT IN FCC PROBE; STILL HOT AFTER GAREY

Although vigorously denying that he is stalling and proposes to whitewash the whole business, Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, elderly Chairman of the FCC Investigating Committee supplanting Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, finds himself on a pretty hot spot. Despite the fact that the Administration is supposed to be sitting on his neck trying to get him to shush the proceedings and regardless of the charge that he "is not too celebrated among his colleagues for energetic prosecution of inquiries hitting too close to the White House", Representative Lea declared that his Committee will go right ahead with the investigation.

"It is expected that further progress of the investigation will result in much information yet to be furnished and assembled", Mr. Lea declared.

"The evidence so far presented embraces a large number of accusations against the conduct of the Commission and its personnel which are within the scope of the investigation as directed by the House of Representatives."

New Deal Democrats are known to be moving heaven and earth to oust Eugene Garey, Committee counsel. In this they find themselves in agreement with the Washington Post, which also gives Chairman Lea quite a kick in the pants. In its eighteenth editorial on the subject of the FCC investigation, not counting the first page blast by Publisher Eugene Meyer which was followed within 48 hours by the resignation of Congressman Cox, the Post said:

"High hopes for a fair investigation of the FCC - hopes that arose out of the recent appointment of Representative Clarence F. Lea to succeed the biased and vulnerable Representative Cox - sagged deplorably when the Committee met for the first time under its new Chairman. The brief session was given over entirely to the dumping of star-chamber testimony into the record. If this is a sample of the inquiry the reorganized committee intends to make, it cannot possibly shake off the odium that Mr. Cox gave it.

"The testimony in question was taken behind closed doors with neither the public nor the press allowed access. Often, no member of the Investigating Committee was present. Witnesses were summoned to testify before some members of the Committee's staff. In many instances witnesses were subpoenaed to these star chambers consisting of hotel rooms or private law offices, apparently in violation of law. Some of them were required to take oaths, without any member of the Committee present, also in violation of law. That

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part of their testimony which the investigator wished to use for smearing purposes was recorded, the rest was not. * * *

"If the investigation under the new Chairman is to escape from the disrepute that brought the Cox Committee to the end of its rope, it will have to question its witnesses in open hearing. It will have to replace Mr. Garey and hire an attorney who knows how to conduct an investigation as distinguished from a mud-slinging orgy. And it will have to give the FCC itself a chance to tell the Committee what it is doing and to answer the voluminous charges that have been piled up against it through the star-chamber method.

"When the Committee resumed its hearings on Thursday, the FCC was not even notified, and, of course, no representative of that agency was present. We hope that Mr. Lea will remember that he was given this assignment to extricate the House of Representatives from the scandal in which Messrs. Cox and Garey had plunged it. He cannot possibly do that job by continuing the indecent and intolerable procedure that made the Cox Committee a stench in the nostrils of the public."

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FOLLOWING EXIT OF REP. COX PRESS NOW PANS MR. FLY

Having built a bonfire under Representative Eugene Cox, an action which seems to have met with the approval of most everybody, the newspapers seem now to be turning their attention to Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, who is charged with taking entirely too much territory and who, according to one critic, David Lawrence, nation-wide columnist, has stepped so far beyond the line of legal authority that he is subject to impeachment for wrongful use of Government powers.

"Evidence has just been adduced showing that the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, James L. Fly, actually is undertaking to dictate what the policies of a radio network shall be and he is using the licensing power of the Commission to enforce his viewpoint", Mr. Lawrence writes.

"Mr. Fly has no power under law or under the First Amendment to the Constitution to constitute himself a policeman on the 'mechanics of free speech'. Congress never delegated such power to him and even if Justice Frankfurter's opinion did say that Congress had a right to control the business of the networks, there is nothing in the statute or in the debates which preceded its passage to justify any inference of such intent by the legislative body.

"Mr. Fly has as much privilege as any other citizen to make speeches criticizing the broadcasters' code. But when he undertakes, as a part of an official proceeding, to determine whether a commercial sale of network property should be permitted to a new owner, what the 'general attitude' of that owner is, and to indicate his

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disapproval of a given policy, he is in reality using the licensing power of the FCC to intimidate the broadcasting stations of America.. He is in truth making himself the judge of what is or is not a proper policy on controversial issues and this is not the function of any governmental agency because censorship is expressly forbidden by the radio communications law.

"The FCC should be confined to the regulation of the wave lengths from the standpoint of allocating physical facilities to given areas and to prevent collisions in the air as between mechanical facilities. It should neither be given nor usurp power to tell licensees what views they may or may not hold in order to get or hold a radio station license."

Variety, the trade paper of the entertainment world, joins in:

"The broadcasting industry wouldn't be amiss if it construed FCC Chairman James L. Fly's speech before the Radio Executives' Club as his notice that he has moved full-flush into the field of programming, and that henceforth he will have much to say about what goes on, or does not go on, the air. As a mover-inner, Fly has proved himself the most circumspect of Washington bureaucrats. His sensitive little finger properly moistened, is almost constantly poised upward, catching the drift of the winds of public opinion and reaction. As a barometer that little finger has accumulated a pretty good average of 'rights', and apparently it has indicated to him that the time is ripe for his next big reach over the radio industry.

"A glance over Fly's four-year career as head of the Commission will make it pointedly clear that he doesn't act on hunches. He makes sure of his law, waits for public opinion to crystallize, takes complete inventory of his objective's weaknesses and foibles and is quick to take advantage of openings. The broadcasting industry has given him plenty of openings but none has been as wide as that through which he is making his present entry into the field of programming. Some of the policies that have been espoused by high-placed factions in the business make it appear as though Fly had been beckoned to come in and make himself at home.

"Fly's flights into rhetorical admonitions during his speech before the Radio Executives' Club was frequently marked by contradictions and inconsistencies. Just to take one instance: Fly argued that broadcasters ought to sell time on controversial subjects as one means of balancing their program schedules. And in almost the same breath he inveighed against the suggestion that the forum type of program be sponsored. His affirmation and negation in this case doesn't seem to add up to the average broadcaster's conception of program balance."

Mr. Fly was also taken for a ride and pretty much along the same lines by Frank Waldrop in the Washington Times-Herald.

Charging that Mr. Fly did an about face on news broadcasts, the Washington Daily News, a Scripps-Howard paper, commented:

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"Mr. Fly criticized the new Columbia Broadcasting rule forbidding news analysts from expressing personal opinions.

"'Perhaps all Americans are to enjoy free speech except radio commentators', Mr. Fly said.

"FCC files show that it was Mr. Fly, however, who insisted on banning editorialized news comment in granting a renewal of license to the Yankee Network Station WAAB.

"A pledge exacted by Mr. Fly from President John Shepard III of the Yankee network is cited in the FCC renewal ruling. The pledge is contained in affidavits wherein Mr. Shepard promised not to let any WAAB or any sponsor of programs inject editorial comment into WAAB broadcasts.

"The affidavits were made following conferences of Mr. Shepard and his attorneys with the FCC Chairman. Commenting on statements contained in the affidavits, Mr. Fly, at a hearing September 26, 1940, said:

"'Now I have gone over those, (affidavits) and I think they are quite comprehensive, but I just want to be sure on one point. In view of the emphasis that is placed upon "employees" in your second statement, I want to be sure that the first statement is intended to represent, as the existing and as the future policy of the station, that there would be no editorializing either by the employees or by any sponsor of programs.'

"Assured on this point, Mr. Fly concluded:

"'And in case the Commission should conclude to renew the license, it might well want to rely upon these explicit representations.'

"So renewal was granted, Jan. 16, 1941, and the pledge by Mr. Shepard stands as follows:

"'That the Yankee network has no intention to and will not broadcast any so-called editorial hereafter.'"

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BLUE NET BOARD HOLDS ITS FIRST MEETING

Immediately after Edward J. Noble handed that nice little check for \$7,000,000 (having previously given him a retainer of \$1,000,000) last week, a meeting was held of the Board of Directors of the Blue Network Company, which was newly constituted with the resignation of five former Directors. Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, and Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President, remain as Directors, and the following new Directors were elected: Mr. Noble, Franklin S. Wood, counsel to Mr. Noble; Earl E. Anderson, Vice-

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President of American Broadcasting System, Inc., and C. Nicholas Priaulx, Secretary-Treasurer of American Broadcasting System, Inc.

New officers elected were: Mr. Noble, Chairman of the Board; Mr. Priaulx, Vice-President in Charge of Finance, and Robert D. Swezey, who is counsel of the Blue Network, Secretary. Mr. Woods, Mr. Kobak and other officers continue in their present capacities.

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G.E. TO SHOW HOW TELEVISION COVERS THE NEWS

General Electric, in conjunction with the Albany Times-Union will put on a television show Friday night, November 5th, portraying how "Television Covers the News".

"As you may or may not know, General Electric has pioneered in television, just as it has in both long and short-wave broadcasting", C. D. Wagoner of the G.E. News Bureau, writes. "Our studio, WRGB, here in Schenectady is now operating on a more complete schedule than any other television station. We also have the only television relay station, being able to pick up NBC programs from the Empire State Building (130 miles away and 7,900 feet below the line of sight) and retelecasting from our station. There seems little doubt but that television will be an important industry after the war."

There will also be an inspection by the invited press and radio guests of the General Electric television and relay station both in the Helderberg mountains and Schenectady.

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RADIO ARTISTS OBJECT TO CBS-NAVY BROADCAST

The American Federation of Radio Artists protested in Chicago against the appearance of 50 sailors on a Columbia Broadcasting System coast-to-coast radio program, known as the "Blue Jacket Choir", calling it a violation of CBS contract with AFRA.

An AFRA spokesman pointed out that the sailors do not belong to the union.

H. Leslie Atlass, CBS Vice-President, said the Minneapolis-Honeywell Company bought 25 minutes every Sunday for 13 weeks and presented it to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at 11:05 each Sunday morning.

The naval station's commanding officer, Capt. R. R. M. Emmet, said: "The Great Lakes Choir is a fine thing for the morale of the men in training here. Comments from families and friends of Navy men indicate that they also derive a great deal of pleasure from the broadcast."

The broadcast went on as usual last Sunday morning.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, involving many different factors and many different people. The second is that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, which is constantly changing and evolving. The third is that the system is not a closed one, but an open one, which is constantly interacting with the outside world. The fourth is that the system is not a linear one, but a non-linear one, which is characterized by feedback loops and other non-linear relationships. The fifth is that the system is not a deterministic one, but a probabilistic one, which is characterized by uncertainty and risk. The sixth is that the system is not a single one, but a multiple one, which is characterized by many different levels of analysis and many different perspectives. The seventh is that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, which is characterized by many different factors and many different people. The eighth is that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, which is constantly changing and evolving. The ninth is that the system is not a closed one, but an open one, which is constantly interacting with the outside world. The tenth is that the system is not a linear one, but a non-linear one, which is characterized by feedback loops and other non-linear relationships. The eleventh is that the system is not a deterministic one, but a probabilistic one, which is characterized by uncertainty and risk. The twelfth is that the system is not a single one, but a multiple one, which is characterized by many different levels of analysis and many different perspectives.

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DATE: 7 OCT 1964 RECEIVED: 13 NOV 64

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) regarding the situation in the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Republic of China (Taiwan) has not yet received any information from the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) regarding the situation in the Republic of China (Taiwan).

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CLA) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

There is a large number of people who are not yet
in the habit of reading the paper. It is
the duty of the press to make the people
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may be read by all classes of people.

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ZENITH QUARTERLY OPERATING PROFIT IS \$1,592,199

The Zenith Radio Corporation reports an estimated consolidated operating profit for the first quarter ended July 31, 1943, of its current fiscal year, amounting to \$1,592,199 after depreciation, Excise Taxes and reserves, including reserves for voluntary price reductions on war contracts, but before provision for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes. Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes on this profit are estimated at \$769,146 net.

"The Company's high rate of production of vital and highly secret equipment for the war effort continues and is expected to be further accelerated during the Winter months", Commander E. F. McDonald, President, reports.

"Production of the Company's recently announced hearing aid is now under way. It was originally the intention of the management to withhold the production and marketing of this product until after the end of the war. However, because of the existing manpower shortage and the possibility of placing large numbers of deaf persons in war plants by making a low cost quality hearing aid available now, the Company has been able to secure the necessary material allocations for immediate production.

"The Zenith Radio Corporation intends to employ immediately 800 to 1,000 workers with deficient hearing and thus augment its force of war workers. Each new Zenith employee with deficient hearing will be supplied with a hearing aid gratis, which hearing aid will become the employee's property after he or she has been in our employ for 60 days.

"We have the assurance of our present employees that the fullest cooperation and help will be extended to these new employees with deficient hearing to help them rehabilitate themselves in their new surroundings in war work. Every additional worker we can put into industry in this manner will aid the Government's manpower problem in this time of war.

"The figures submitted herewith are believed to fairly set forth the extent of the Company's progress for the period. They are, however, subject to price renegotiation and to verification by our auditors when they make their annual examination at the close of our fiscal year."

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It is reported that the destruction of radio factories in Germany and Holland is seriously handicapping the equipping with radio of enemy planes.

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THE JAPANESE POSITION IN THE PACIFIC

The Japanese position in the Pacific is a complex one. It is based on a long history of expansion and conquest. The Japanese have been successful in conquering many islands in the Pacific, and they have established a strong presence in the region. They have also been successful in establishing a strong presence in the Far East. The Japanese have been successful in establishing a strong presence in the Pacific, and they have been successful in establishing a strong presence in the Far East.

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THE JAPANESE POSITION IN THE PACIFIC

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THE JAPANESE POSITION IN THE PACIFIC

STAR CHAMBER TESTIMONY OUT THE WINDOW AT FCC PROBE

One direct result of the recent ousting of Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission investigation is that from now on the star chamber procedure complained of so bitterly by James L. Fly, Chairman of the FCC, and Commissioner Clifford J. Durr is out. Following an executive session of the House Investigating Committee Monday, attended by all five members, Representative Lea (D), of California, who succeeded Mr. Cox made it clear that at no time would the investigation again be turned over to the lawyers but that at least one of the Committee members would have to be on the job all the time to supervise what was going on. This was taken as a rebuke to Eugene Garey, of New York, counsel for the Committee, who was accused of cross-examining witnesses without benefit of Committee supervision.

The House Committee at the Monday session formulated the following new rules of procedure:

"All hearings of the Committee shall be presided over by one of its members instead of by a member of the staff.

"All hearings shall be open to the public unless, because of military secrets or other public interest, the Committee shall determine to meet in executive session with a quorum present.

"The FCC shall be notified in advance of all hearings.

"Oaths shall be administered to witnesses by the presiding chairman of the Committee at any hearing.

"All witnesses shall testify under oath.

"It is the purpose of the Committee to allow the Commission full opportunity to present, in due time, any facts relevant to the subject matter of the hearing."

Indirectly, Chairman Lea said that the previous procedure of the Committee had violated the intention of the resolution which set it up.

He said that the Committee had now agreed that under the resolution which created it, "hearings can be conducted only by a member of the Committee and the presence of such member during the whole of such hearing must be regarded as within the intention of the resolution."

An immediate result of the Committee's action was to bar from the record temporarily the testimony of two officials of a New York radio research firm until they could be heard in an open session with a Committee member present.

[illegible]

1. The defendant's motion for summary judgment is denied.

1. The following are the names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject during the period of the investigation:

1. All of the above are correct.

RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
JAN 10 1964

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"The following information was obtained from the records of the Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C., dated January 19, 1968:

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

[illegible]

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the study conducted by the research team. The study was designed to investigate the effects of the proposed intervention on the target population. The results indicate that the intervention had a significant positive impact on the outcome measures, suggesting that the proposed intervention is effective in addressing the research objectives. The findings are discussed in detail, including the limitations of the study and the implications for future research. The report concludes with a summary of the key findings and a recommendation for the implementation of the intervention.

There are two holders of the title, and the title is held in common. The title is held in common by the two holders of the title, and the title is held in common by the two holders of the title.

10/19/43

Chairman Lea said that the statements of the two of four officials of Short Wave Research, Inc., were taken "without the presence of any member of the Committee at any time, and that, in the case of one of the other witnesses a Committee member was in attendance only a part of the time."

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ELMER AGAIN TALKS BACK IN CONGRESS RADIO SMEAR CHARGE

Continuing to indulge in the precarious practice of a Government employee talking back to Congress, his employer, Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, lashed back at Representative Brown (R), of Ohio, Monday when the latter charged that some Government sponsored radio programs about the home front are so worded as to smear Congress.

During testimony of Mr. Davis at the Newsprint Investigating Committee, Representative Brown made the accusation without specifying the programs. Mr. Davis told him OWI passes on some broadcasts of Government messages about rationing and other wartime matters.

"On several of these the truth has been twisted deliberately to smear or besmirch Congress", Mr. Brown said. "Did your agency pass on these?"

"You would not think an agency whose life depends on Congressional appropriations would try to smear Congress, would you?" Mr. Davis replied.

The Overseas Branch has sent 500 tons of newsprint to Cairo, 700 tons to Algiers, and 100 tons to India, he said, most of it for leaflets. OWI duplicating machines used 23 tons of paper in September.

"I am informed", Mr. Davis told the Committee, "that an average Sunday edition of the New York Times uses 788 tons of newsprint. If that is correct one edition of the Sunday Times would take care of our mimeograph paper needs for about three years."

Mr. Davis said OWI has reduced by more than 42,000,000 the number of Government publications sent out in a year. He said it has forced agencies to stop serving general mailing lists or sending news releases by telegraph.

He estimated the agency - which handles "news releases" and other public reports for all the war agencies - would use 18,000 tons of paper this year.

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On 10/10/1944, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.:

DEPT. OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, 1000 JUSTICE BUILDING, ALABAMA AVE., WASH., D.C.

Continuing to include in the proposed regulation all of the information which is required by the proposed regulation, the Commission has decided to include in the proposed regulation all of the information which is required by the proposed regulation.

During the past year, the Government has been working to improve the quality of its services to the public. This has been achieved through a number of measures, including the implementation of a new system of public administration, the introduction of a new system of public finance, and the establishment of a new system of public health services. These measures have resulted in a significant improvement in the quality of public services, and have helped to build a more efficient and effective government.

modified printed form and a consent to interview of the
"young man" "agreed" declined to reveal to him
"Subject"

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On 11/11/44, Mr. Davis told the Commission that he had been in contact with the New York Times and had been told that the newspaper was planning to publish an article on the Sunday, 11/11/44, which would be a major attack on the Government.

[illegible]

Das "Kochbuch" ist ein sehr gutes Buch - enthält viel
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auch 100, 110 und 120 - enthält viel und ist sehr schön - enthält viel

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N.Y. EDUCATION BOARD GIVES FIRST RADIO CREDITS

For the first time in the history of broadcasting, the Board of Education of New York City has approved for full credit two courses for teachers based on radio programs, it was announced by Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC Public Service Counsellor.

The programs thus honored are "Lands of the Free" and "Music of the New World", both presentations of the NBC Inter-American University of the Air.

Recognition for these programs follows a six-month experimental period during which both courses were accredited as approved In-Service courses for teachers but without credit. Under today's approval, teachers satisfactorily completing these courses will get full credit toward annual salary increments.

"Lands of the Free" is a historical series dealing with the growth and development of the American nations and is broadcast over NBC Sundays at 4:30 P.M., EWT. "Music of the New World" is a series dealing with the growth of music in the Americas, featuring an orchestra under the direction of H. Leopold Spitalny, and is broadcast Thursdays at 11:30 P.M., EWT.

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ROBERT DOUGLAS KIRKLAND OF MACKAY RADIO DIES

Robert Douglas Kirland, 36 years old, an engineer of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, died last week in Port Washington, Long Island, after an illness of several months.

A graduate of the University of California in 1928 with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering, and specializing in radio communications, Mr. Kirkland was born in Vallejo, Calif. April 27, 1907. For a short time he was connected with R.C.A. Communications, and in 1929 joined Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company as California district engineer.

In 1941 Mr. Kirkland was transferred to headquarters in New York City, where one of his major assignments was the installation of the Columbia Broadcasting System's short wave transmitter at the Mackay Radio station, Brentwood, Long Island.

Mr. Kirkland was a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, and is survived by his wife and two children.

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The "Book of the Dead" was written about 1000 B.C. and
-contains the names of the deceased and their relatives.
The book is written in hieroglyphs.

10-11-1944

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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1. A photograph of the University of California at Berkeley, California, showing the main building and the surrounding area. The photograph is dated 1945 and is a black and white print. It is a full-page photograph and is the only one of its kind in the collection.

1. The following information was obtained from the files of the New York State Department of Social Services, Division of Child Welfare, New York City, New York, on the subject of the above-captioned case:

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters will meet in Washington, D. C., on November 17-18.

Everett C. Parker, recently ordained Congregational minister, has joined NBC's Public Service Department as guest staff member. Rev. Parker will carry out a three-month study of public service broadcasting.

On motion of the Government's Antitrust Division, the U. S. District Court of Chicago yesterday (October 18) dismissed a civil suit filed in 1941 against the Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Company to break up NBC's Red and Blue Networks.

The suit was dismissed because the National Broadcasting Company had complied with the Government's demand that one of the networks be sold.

The Columbia Broadcasting System and the eight Columbia-owned stations were jointly judged "one of the Fifty Direct Mail Leaders" in the 1943 Contest on Wartime Direct Mail and Printed Promotion.

A special Showmanship Plaque also was given CBS and the Columbia-owned stations for "promotion campaigns including the most effective use of showmanship." The contest was held by the Direct Mail Advertising Association.

A newspaper circulation record of 43,374,000 daily was set in 1942, according to an analysis from the New York Trust Co., which also stated that more than 40% of all persons over 10 years old buy newspapers and create an average demand for $1\frac{1}{2}$ copies daily by each of the Nation's 35,000,000 families. Tremendous growth of reader interest assures stability for the newspaper industry, the analysis concluded.

Treasurer and Chief Engineer of the Selector Manufacturing Corporation William A. Bruno died in Brooklyn last Sunday. Mr. Bruno at the time of his death was directing the making by his company of component parts of radar. He was a pioneer in the development of the teletype and later was employed as a consultant by the Hearst newspapers to experiment in transmission of news by radio-controlled teletype and short-wave radio.

Light operas, news commentaries and full length plays are first, second and third choice of the Troy-Albany-Schenectady area audience of WRGB, General Electric's television station in Schenectady, based on a survey of 499 programs in 31 different classifications telecast during the last 18 months.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-11-44 BY 1043

On October 11, 1944, the following information was received from the Office of Naval Intelligence:

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The Treasury's annual report lists the salary of William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, as \$202,155.

Electric and Musical Industries, Ltd., in London, reported in a preliminary statement for the nine months ended on June 30 a profit of £174,357 after charges, taxes, reserves and exceptional contingencies. Direct comparison with a year earlier was omitted because of a change in the company's fiscal year, but for the year ended on September 30, 1942, profit amounted to £153,560. A dividend of 6 percent less tax and a bonus of 2 percent were declared on the common shares. A year ago the dividend was 6 percent.

During the absence of Davidson Taylor, who will accompany William S. Paley, President of CBS, on his trip abroad for the Office of War Information, William H. Fineshriber, Jr. will serve as Special Assistant to Douglas Coulter, Director of Broadcasts for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Fineshriber will transfer temporarily from his post as CBS Director of Shortwave Programs, returning to those duties when Mr. Taylor's Government service is concluded.

John W. Hundley, CBS Shortwave Assistant Director of Programs and Traffic Manager, will assume Fineshriber's duties during this period.

A terse indication of the part FM may be playing in the battle against the Axis is hinted at in a recent letter received by J. R. Poppele, Chief Engineer of W71NY-WOR, from North Africa. His correspondent writes: "It may also interest you to know that our radio communications are mostly FM (frequency modulation, for the benefit of the censors)."

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The President's annual report, which was submitted to the Congress on January 12, 1941, contains a statement of the President's policy on the subject of the war against Germany and Japan.

During the past year, the President has been deeply concerned with the war against Germany and Japan. He has been determined to lead the United States to a complete and final victory over these enemies. He has been determined to lead the United States to a complete and final victory over these enemies. He has been determined to lead the United States to a complete and final victory over these enemies.

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2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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GENERAL LIBRARY
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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
RECORDED
OCT 25 1943
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1572

CONGRESSMAN URGES RADIO BEHAVIOR CODE; PRAISES CBS

Praising to the skies the Columbia Broadcasting System's news policy, the announcement of which caused such an explosion, Representative Karl E. Mundt (R), of South Dakota, declared that what was needed was a code of radio good behavior. Representative Mundt said that the CBS news pronouncement was "an epochal step in the direction of protecting free speech and fair play on the American radio".

Representative Gerald W. Landis (R), broke in to say:

"I just want to say that I believe the Members of Congress and others generally are in debt to the Columbia Broadcasting Co. for its readiness in attempting to solve the very serious situation existing in radio newscasting."

The revised remarks of Mr. Mundt covered almost seven pages in the Congressional Record (October 18). This included previous speeches which Representative Mundt had made, entitled "A Challenge to the Self-Restraint of Radio", and "Radio's Responsibilities Expand with Radio's Privileges", a letter which Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President of Columbia wrote to Walter Winchell, who criticized the CBS news policy, and a statement of Columbia's news policy as outlined by Paul W. White. The Congressman also discussed the Supreme Court decision and other matters pertinent to broadcasting.

Representative Mundt said, in part:

"In my opinion, the decision of CBS to prevent the use of a semi-public monopoly such as radio by private individuals or commercial sponsors for propaganda or political purposes will do more to preserve private ownership and operation of radio in this country than anything which has happened since the advent of broadcasting.

"Perhaps a few wealthy radio tycoons who own or control big radio outlets feel secure in their power and believe it to be reference to but a straw man when it is declared, as I am about to declare, that private ownership and operation of radio in this country is not a guaranteed certainty for even the next 4 years - to say nothing of the permanent future.

"Let these big men of radio scoff if they want to - I happen to know that the danger that privately operated radio in this country may have a short life is not something to be blithely overlooked. Stockholders and officials of large radio corporations might well remember that indifference to danger signs along the way was precisely the attitude which trapped the great industrialists of

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY MATTER

During the last few years, the Government has been engaged in a campaign of "re-education" of the Chinese people. This campaign is being carried out by the Chinese Government, and it is the purpose of this report to describe the methods and results of this campaign.

The first step in the campaign is the "re-education" of the Chinese people. This is done by the Chinese Government, and it is the purpose of this report to describe the methods and results of this campaign.

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Germany into becoming the servants of the Nazi political state. Indifference to public opinion and to public trends in this country may well do the same for our radio industry.

"Those who are in authority for the moment in private radio have a responsibility to themselves, to their stockholders, to the cause of private radio, and to America itself, to discontinue flaunting bad practices in the face of public opinion and to take steps to eliminate them before they give cause to support existing plans to make radio a public instead of a private monopoly. For that reason, the far-sighted and public-serving decision of the executives of CBS is not only gratifying to all those believing in the continuance of private radio but it is one which the executives of other radio networks might well emulate. It should not be forgotten that one persistent offender in the radio field may well break down the dike which is now holding back the flood waters of Government-operated radio."

"A number of us in Congress have made and are making a study of the abuses of radio and proposals for correcting them. We ask the cooperation of all Members on this matter, since it is of vital concern to all. Government has a responsibility in this matter which we do not propose to ignore and which we must not dodge.

"It is our hope that the radio industry will take steps to eradicate its own evils, but if Government must act it is felt that Congress can prescribe regulations which will make freedom of speech on the air an equally true privilege of all and not merely an opportunity for propagandizing to the privileged few.

"The Columbia Broadcasting System has courageously and patriotically pointed the way for the preservation of private radio and free speech on the air in this Republic. In this effort it deserves the plaudits of all who believe in equal opportunity and fair play. If similar policies prevail or are adopted by the other networks one of the major causes of dissatisfaction with present-day radio will have been corrected. CBS may not yet have found the perfect solution to a vexing problem, but it has made candid recognition of the problem and has taken courageous action to do something about it.

"It is the hope of those of us who are devoting ourselves to this subject that these corrections will be made voluntarily by the great radio networks rather than to force congressional action by a continuation of the abuses which CBS has so wisely set out to correct. America neither wants its radio information distorted by Government domination, by party politics, nor by personal pundits with axes to grind and purposes to propagandize. Good judgment and fair play would seem better devices than censorship for preventing the monopolistic facilities of radio from becoming the devices for propaganda for a select few in this great Republic.

"American citizens can form their own conclusions when they are given the undiluted and uncolored facts. It is the function of a semipublic monopoly such as radio to relay the facts rather than to fashion the thinking of America."

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DENIES STAR CHAMBER TESTIMONY WAS DUMPED IN RECORD

Taking exception to a Washington Post editorial - the 19th the Post has printed hammering Congressional FCC investigation methods, Representative John Z. Anderson (R), of California, arose in the House to defend his Democratic colleague, Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, who succeeded Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia.

"There appeared in the Post an editorial entitled 'Cox Methods Continued'", said Representative Anderson. "In my opinion, this editorial was untimely and premature and it reeks with the bias and prejudice that it seeks to criticize. In referring to the first meeting of the FCC Investigating Committee under the Committee's new Chairman, the Hon. Clarence F. Lea, of California, the editorial states, in part:

"The brief session was given over entirely to the dumping of star-chamber testimony into the record'.

"That statement is absolutely false, as proven by the fact that the testimony was not placed in the record last Thursday but was considered by the entire Committee in executive session yesterday. On yesterday the Committee met to consider methods for procedure and also to decide the question as to whether or not the testimony referred to should be received in the Committee records. After considering the admissibility of this testimony, the Committee reached the conclusion that only testimony taken in the presence of a member of the Committee is admissible and decided to reexamine the witnesses whose testimonies were not given at a hearing at which an authorized member of the Committee was present."

Evidently pleased at this action, the Post followed through with another editorial which while showing a much more friendly attitude towards the Committee itself, nevertheless continued to demand the removal of Mr. Garey, Committee counsel.

"Meeting under the chairmanship of Representative Lea, the House Committee Investigating the Federal Communications Commission has gone a long way toward brushing away the disrepute it had brought upon itself under the direction of Representative Cox. The rules of procedure it adopted on Monday stand out in refreshing contrast to the techniques employed by Congressman Cox and Eugene L. Garey, the Committee's counsel.

"The Committee struck a resounding blow at its former Chairman when it concluded that the resolution authorizing its inquiry does not sanction secret hearings before only members of its staff. For such illegal hearings were the chief weapon which Messrs. Cox and Garey used to smear the FCC.

"Merely to recite the rules of fair play now put into effect, moreover, is to condemn the practices followed by the old Committee. Hereafter all hearings must be presided over by a member

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1. The first step in the investigation of a case of alleged fraud is to determine the facts of the case. This is done by interviewing the parties to the transaction and by examining the documents and records of the business.

1. The first occasion was given on 19th May 1961, when the first of the 1000 copies of the book was distributed to the members of the Society.

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1. The Commission should be authorized to conduct such investigations as it may deem necessary to determine the facts and circumstances surrounding the activities of the Communist Party, its branches, and its members, and to report thereon to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"and the fact that it is a very old building." "The fact that it is a very old building," he answered, "is no reason why it should be destroyed."

of the Committee and must be open to the public unless the testimony deals with military secrets or other confidential data.

"Any investigation conducted for the purpose of enlightening Congress instead of bedeviling an executive agency would have followed these rules from the beginning. The fact that the Committee has now laid down this standard of fair conduct is certainly a credit to itself and its new Chairman. But at the same time it appears to be an admission of no confidence in its counsel. If Mr. Garey were qualified for this assignment, he would not need to be bound by a rigid standard of fair conduct. Mr. Garey himself ought to realize, moreover, that his special talents as a star-chamber performer will be wasted now that the Committee has pledged itself to conduct its investigation on a plane that is in keeping with the dignity and responsibility of Congress.

"The Committee has made a good beginning. If it follows the logic of its new rules and tosses out Mr. Garey along with the star-chamber testimony he collected, the House will be in a fair way to recover the prestige it lost during several months of acquiescence in Coxism."

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SENATE O.K.'S INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS INVESTIGATION

Believed to be the first concrete result of the trip around the world by the five Senators investigating war conditions was the unanimous approval by the Senate of a resolution by Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Wallace White (R), of Maine, and McFarland (D), of Arizona, for an investigation of international communications by wire. Senator Brewster of Maine (R), appeared to be especially aroused by the communications situation he encountered abroad. It is believed he communicated these facts to his colleague, Senator White of Maine. Insofar as the United States is concerned around the world in Allied countries, the communications situation is "a blackout". Senator Brewster declared on the other hand that the BBC was on the job everywhere and there wasn't any place they couldn't be heard. Even a relatively few miles from Hawaii, the British Broadcasting Corporation could be heard to the exclusion of Hawaii. Also Senator Brewster charged the British in Australia and elsewhere of coloring the news to the disadvantage of the United States.

Senator Wheeler said the inquiry will also be aimed at determining the competency of the Federal Communications Commission for the larger postwar duties "which inevitably must be thrust upon it."

Asserting international communications "are largely subject to the influence and control of foreign governments and foreign nationals", Senator Wheeler said the investigation is needed to "determine a national and international policy".

1. The Commission has been established to study the problem of the...
and to make recommendations to the Government.

2. The Commission is composed of the following members: [List of names]
The Commission is authorized to hold public hearings and to receive testimony from interested parties.
The Commission is authorized to make such investigations and studies as it may deem necessary.
The Commission is authorized to report to the Government on or before [date].

3. The Commission is authorized to employ such personnel and to incur such expenses as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its business.

4. The Commission is authorized to make such recommendations as it may deem appropriate to the Government.

5. The Commission is authorized to make such reports as it may deem appropriate to the Government.

6. The Commission is authorized to make such recommendations as it may deem appropriate to the Government.

10/22/43

The Senate Resolution (No. 187 printed in full in our issue of October 15) calls for a survey of the following:

1. "Form or authority of the regulatory body of the U.S. to be charged with carrying out the policies in international communications declared by Congress", which would vitally affect FCC.

2. "The developments and improvements in the art of communication by wire or radio affecting or which may be expected to affect, such international communications", which would also tie in with FCC and which would be most important in post-war shortwave broadcasts of entertainment.

3. Ownership, control, rates and services rendered by the U.S. wire and wireless carriers.

4. "Extent and nature of control and influence, direct and indirect, of foreign governments over communications carriers" and the degree of foreign competition to American companies.

5. Character and adequacy of service given by American companies.

6. Whether there should be competitive service by American companies. (In connection with this, it should be remembered that FCC Chairman James L. Fly has been advocating a unified cable service strong enough to meet foreign postwar competitors).

7. Desirable forms of organization for American companies, with a view to whether they should be permitted or required to merge.

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LIBERTY SHIPS NAMED AFTER RADIO AND PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

Names of twelve newspaper and radio correspondents who lost their lives during the present conflict have been selected for assignment to Liberty Ships, the Maritime Commission announced this week.

Those presented to the Naming Committee of the Maritime Commission were nominated by the Overseas Press Club of America.

Correspondents whose names will be assigned to the vessels some time in the near future are:

Robert P. Post, New York Times; Ralph Barnes, New York Herald Tribune; Jack Singer, International News Service; Melville Jacoby, Time-Life; Byron Darnton, New York Times; Frank Josef Cuhel, Mutual Broadcasting System; Ben Robertson, New York Herald Tribune; Edward H. Crockett, Associated Press; Webb Miller, United Press; Harry Percy, United Press; Carl Thusgaard, Acme News Pictures; Ben H. Miller, The Evening Sun of Baltimore.

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SECRET
NOFORN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-01 BY 60322 UCBAW/BJS

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

1. Ownership, control, management, and operation of the vessel.

and the "confrontation" of the two governments, referred to, would

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION - NO DISSEMINATION TO OTHERS WITHOUT AUTHORITY

4-10-68

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to develop a plan of action.

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[illegible]

UNCLASSIFIED//FORN DISSEM//NOFORN

1. *Antisocial personality disorder* (ASPD) is characterized by a pattern of behavior that includes a lack of empathy, a disregard for the rights of others, and a history of antisocial behavior. This disorder is often associated with criminal behavior and substance abuse.

...the

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

United States: England, in 1888, on 10th September 1888.

[illegible]

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

... ..

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

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ALL SET FOR NATION-WIDE FM CALL LETTER CHANGE NOV. 1

Everything will be in readiness by Monday, November 1st, the Federal Communications Commission advises for the reassignment of FM (Frequency Modulation) station call letters. New designations are still being announced but it is expected the new call letters will all be assigned within the next week.

In New York City: W71NY becomes WOR-FM; W59NY becomes WQXR-FM; W63NY becomes WHNF; W47NY becomes WGYN; W67NY becomes WABC-FM.

In Chicago: W59C becomes WGNB; W67C becomes WBBM-FM; W75C becomes WDM. In Detroit: W45D becomes WENA; W49D becomes WLOU.

The Philadelphians all revert to AM call letters. Thus: W53PH - WFIL-FM; W57PH - KYW-FM; W49PH - WIP-FM; W69PH - WCAU-FM; W73PH - WPEN-FM.

Other FM stations with their new call letters follow:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| W43B, Boston..... | WGTR | W45V, Evansville..... | WMLL |
| W39B, Mt. Washington..... | WMTW | K49KC, Kansas City..... | KOZY |
| W55M, Milwaukee..... | WMFM | W47P, Pittsburgh..... | WTNT |
| W41MM, Clingman's Peak..... | WMIT | W51R, Rochester..... | WHFM |
| W45BR, Baton Rouge..... | WBRL | W47R, Rochester..... | WHEF |
| W45CM, Columbus..... | WELD | W85A, Schenectady..... | WGFM |
| W67B, Boston..... | WBZ-FM | W49FW, Fort Wayne..... | WOWO-FM |
| W53H, Hartford..... | WTIC-FM | W75P, Pittsburgh..... | KDKA-FM |
| W65H, Hartford..... | WDRC-FM | K45LA, Los Angeles..... | KHJ-FM |

"Preliminary returns indicate that slightly more FM stations will make use of completely new call letters than will duplicate AM (ordinary broadcasting station) ones. Notable exceptions are the FM outlets operated by Westinghouse, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and everybody in Philadelphia", says a bulletin of FM Broadcasters, Inc. "These will all retain the present call letters of whatever AM station is associated with each individual FM transmitter (such as WABC-FM for W67NY, the CBS FM outlet in New York)."

"This is due to the fact that where a licensee of an FM station also operates a standard broadcast station in the same city, he may, if he so desires, retain his standard call letter assignment followed by the suffix 'FM' to designate broadcasting on the FM band. Thus, if the licensee of a standard broadcast station with the call letters 'WAAX' (hypothetical) also operates an FM station in the same location, he will have a choice of using the call 'WAAX-FM' or he may on the other hand be assigned a new four-letter call - say, WXRI. Similarly, an FM broadcaster on the West Coast who operates a standard broadcast station 'KQO' may, if he likes, use the call 'KQO-FM' or he may ask for a new four-letter call, 'KQOF', for his FM station. This choice will remain entirely with the FM operator."

"Broadcast call letters assigned east of the Mississippi start with a 'W'; those to the west, with a 'K' (which is also used for such outlying points as Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and the Philippines)."

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to determine what consumers want and what is currently available. Once a need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a product that meets this need. This often involves brainstorming and sketching ideas. The third step is to create a prototype, which is a preliminary model of the product. This allows the designer to test the product's functionality and make necessary adjustments. Finally, the product is manufactured and distributed to the market. Throughout this process, it is important to maintain communication with potential customers and to be open to feedback.

1. DATE : 10/10/2011

1. The first of these is the fact that the CIA has been operating in the area of the Middle East for many years. This has been done in a very discreet manner, and the results have been very successful. The CIA has been able to gather a great deal of information about the various groups and individuals who are active in the area, and this information has been used to help the United States in its efforts to maintain peace and stability in the region.

THE AIR FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the "National
2. Security Council" is a body of 15 members, 5 of whom
3. are permanent and 10 are elected for two years. The
4. permanent members are the United States, the Soviet
5. Union, France, the United Kingdom, and China. The
6. elected members are chosen by the General Assembly of
7. the United Nations, which meets annually in New York
8. City. The Council's main function is to maintain
9. international peace and security. It can recommend
10. measures of enforcement, including the use of force,
11. to maintain or restore international peace and
12. security. It can also recommend measures of
13. non-forceful enforcement, such as economic
14. sanctions, to bring about compliance with its
15. recommendations. The Council's decisions are binding
16. on all member states of the United Nations.

"continued - I am the only person who has been able to

1. The first of these is the fact that the "new" world is not a new world at all. It is a world that has been created by the hands of man, and it is a world that is full of the same old problems that have plagued mankind since the beginning of time. The only difference is that the problems are now more complex and more urgent than ever before.

COMMENTATORS AND PRESS GET UNDER CONGRESSIONAL SKIN

In what is coming to be a typical New Deal tirade, Senator Tunnell (D), of Delaware, struck out at commentators, columnists or publishers who criticized war efforts or the Fourth term activities. Representative Lane (D), of Massachusetts called attention to an article which said: "We feel easier when Senators, commentators and amateur strategists sound off freely with their conceptions of how this war should be conducted."

"These sensation mongers, newspaper warriors, and radio strategists have risked the friendly relationships of our Government with the United Nations brotherhood for a little publicity, for a partisan appeal, for a person stab at the President of the United States", the Delaware Senator shouted.

"Those who indulge in this sort of a campaign are risking civilization for a cheap prize. They may hate the President of the United States personally; they may desire to defeat him politically; that is their right, but they do not have the right to increase the risk to the lives, property, and liberty of the world in a gamble to attain political preference or party victory. The President of the United States is mortal. In the course of human events he will soon pass from his position of power and influence to the end of all men. History will praise his political victories. History will place his name high on the scroll of fame for a much greater success.

"Every partisan picayune criticism that can be aimed at the Federal Government in time of war is being fired at the United States Government at this time, notwithstanding the fact that those attacks will cost money, blood and lives of America's youth", he told the Senate.

"They, through disloyal newspapers, grasping commentators and irresponsible citizens, attempt to arouse dissension among the United Nations in the midst of an all-out war. The surest way to gain publicity today in America is to make some charge which will be costly to the Allied war effort."

The article brought to the attention of the House by Representative Lane was in the Boston Globe and read in part as follows:

"Americans must seem to foreigners sojourning among us and to enemy monitors listening in on our broadcasts the strangest, most baffling people who ever won a war or lost a peace.

"In the most critical months of the war, our Government arranges and expedites a globe-girdling tour of observation for five United States Senators, permitting the Senators, who have no direct responsibility for the conduct of the war, to visit all the fronts. Upon their return, the Senators blithely tell the generals and admirals and combined Chiefs of Staff, who have spent a lifetime preparing for this crisis and who have at their command every last item of information, just where and how they are making mistakes. Our legislative strategists hang a global map on the wall, call in reporters and tell the world with a pointer their choice of routes to Tokyo and environs.

"Every broadcasting company and every newspaper has its board of strategy. Men who used to produce fascinating detective yarns or were competent sports writers turn out to be military geniuses. A year ago this time some of our editorial writers were denouncing the stupidity of our strategists in not opening the second front. They were unaware that the biggest armada in history was being outfitted for just this purpose. They, as well as the enemy, were caught fast asleep on November 8, when the landing in north Africa eventuated.

"All the inspired comment, criticism, and second guessing is in the best American tradition.

"But imagine members of the Reichstag standing up and telling the Nazi general staff how to run the war.

"Imagine editors in any dictator country informing the people that the dictator was not treating his head general right.

"Can you picture any Moscow radio commentator or editorial writer counseling Comrade Joseph Stalin about grand strategy?

"When Britain's War Government takes in the opposition parties, it takes in with them opposition spokesmen. Hence, there is no opposition press. The radio, of course, is government operated."

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THEY LISTEN WHILE YOU WORK

If all the dictaphone records taken by the Government, both by tapping telephones and inter-office communications, were put in one pile they would probably provide enough wax to supply all the radio stations of the Nation for a year, according to Drew Pearson, who has had considerable experience with the New Deal wire tappers.

"It has now got so that every official talking over the phone figures that his words are being taken down on a record, either in the office of the man he is talking to or by an outside 'intelligence' agency", Mr. Pearson continues.

"Most prolific wire-tappers are the Army and Navy. But the other day R. S. Dean, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Mines, ran across a new wrinkle during an argument he had with Lieut. Col. E. F. Jeffe, Assistant to WPB's Charles E. Wilson. The Bureau of Mines favored the production of electrolytic manganese by the American Alloys and Chemicals Corp. at Oakland, Calif., but the War Production Board turned the project down.

"When the Bureau of Mines took exception to certain WPB statements, Colonel Jeffe had the audacity to admit that he had taken a dictaphone record of everything the Bureau of Mines said over the phone. Writing to Assistant Director Dean, Jeffe said:

"If you desire to listen to the transcription of the verbatim conversation, I will make arrangements so that you may do so."

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G.E. WILL SHOW HOW TELEVISION COVERS THE NEWS

In presenting the television show it is to give at Schenectady on Friday, November 5th, General Electric will review a nine-page special edition of the Albany Times-Union going through it page by page, first showing the printed page and then demonstrating how television might cover the same event. For instance:

Page 1 - War news. A commentator will portray the latest war news with maps showing both the European and South Pacific fronts.

Page 2 - Local news. This will feature some local story, perhaps a court room scene, having the WRGB television players re-enact the highlights for television.

Page 3 - Display advertising. With living models from one of the Albany stores, this will show how styles in clothes can be displayed by television.

Page 4 - Sports. With a composite motion picture film, this will show with a running story by a commentator various sports, such as boxing, wrestling, football, base ball, etc.

Page 5 - Editorial. It is planned to have the players enact the incident the editorial writer is writing about, in other words his dreams come true.

Page 6 - Politics. Plan to set up in studio a front porch and have one of the players show how the future candidate will carry on his campaign from home, rather than tour the country. Maybe, Governor Dewey will come over.

Page 7 - Financial. Plan to bring national financial writer with charts to show status of new tax bill, or something similar which might be a highlight in financial news at the time.

Page 8 - Classified. Players will show how a baby carriage might be offered for sale by actually showing the carriage; how a home might be offered by pictures or a short piece of film, portraying the features of the home; how a girl seeking work as a maid will appear before the camera so the housewife can see the girl before offering her a job, etc.

Page 9 - Comics. Times-Union will bring one or two comic strip artists up from New York who will draw their strip as the television camera picks up the scene.

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MICA STOCKPILES DEPLETED

Because of a serious depletion in stockpiles of better qualities of mica, the War Production Board acted today to conserve supplies of this material. Users of high-quality mica are being notified that the Board will undertake to provide only sufficient quantities of these qualities to maintain consumption at the average rate maintained during the first nine months of 1943. This policy will become effective about December 1.

Stockpiles of the better qualities of mica have deteriorated sharply since the first of the year, the Board announced. Average consumption of good stained mica and better qualities for the first eight months of this year has been more than 50,000 pounds in excess of receipts. As a result, Government stocks of certain types of mica used in capacitors are at the vanishing point. Industry stocks are also reduced, in practically all cases, to a minimum working inventory.

In view of the gravity of the situation, the Mica-Graphite Division, after consultation with Radio and Radar Division, decided that in the future, probably beginning December 1, the Mica-Graphite Division will undertake to provide only sufficient mica, of the presently accepted condenser qualities, to maintain consumption at what has been the average rate of consumption for the first nine months this year. Such quantity of mica of presently accepted condenser quality (good stained and better) will be released to each capacitor manufacturer or his supplier as will allow him to maintain his average monthly consumption for the first nine months of 1943.

The capacitor manufacturers will have their choice of restricting their production to the number of condensers they can make from their allocations of the usually accepted capacitor qualities of mica, or using lower qualities of mica to expand their production. This policy should encourage a greatly increased use of lower qualities of mica for capacitors. The results of the Bell Telephone National Research Council capacitor research project will be made available to capacitor manufacturers as soon as possible, to aid them in determining which of the various lower qualities of mica they can use to best advantage.

Stocks of lower qualities of mica have been building up rapidly during the year. On stained quality, the next lower quality to good stained, stocks have increased from 370,000 pounds January 1, to 1,160,000 pounds August 1.

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Describing the Fashion Show staged this week by the New York Times as "indicative of something new in journalism", Mayor LaGuardia said, "A newspaper today is more than putting type to paper. Newspapers will have to demonstrate visually and audibly, on the radio and on the screen, the ideas they believe in."

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1. THE PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE

The problem of the future is a complex one, involving many factors. It is a problem that has been discussed for centuries, and it is one that will continue to be discussed for many years to come. The future is uncertain, and it is our duty to prepare for it. We must consider the needs of the future, and we must take steps to ensure that we are ready to meet them. This is a task that requires the cooperation of all of us, and it is a task that we must undertake with a sense of urgency and a sense of responsibility.

The first step in preparing for the future is to identify the needs of the future. This is a task that requires a deep understanding of the world as it is, and a vision of the world as it should be. We must consider the needs of the present, and we must consider the needs of the future. We must consider the needs of the individual, and we must consider the needs of the community. We must consider the needs of the present, and we must consider the needs of the future. We must consider the needs of the individual, and we must consider the needs of the community.

The second step in preparing for the future is to develop a plan. This is a task that requires a deep understanding of the world as it is, and a vision of the world as it should be. We must consider the needs of the present, and we must consider the needs of the future. We must consider the needs of the individual, and we must consider the needs of the community. We must consider the needs of the present, and we must consider the needs of the future. We must consider the needs of the individual, and we must consider the needs of the community.

The third step in preparing for the future is to implement the plan. This is a task that requires a deep understanding of the world as it is, and a vision of the world as it should be. We must consider the needs of the present, and we must consider the needs of the future. We must consider the needs of the individual, and we must consider the needs of the community. We must consider the needs of the present, and we must consider the needs of the future. We must consider the needs of the individual, and we must consider the needs of the community.

The fourth step in preparing for the future is to evaluate the results. This is a task that requires a deep understanding of the world as it is, and a vision of the world as it should be. We must consider the needs of the present, and we must consider the needs of the future. We must consider the needs of the individual, and we must consider the needs of the community. We must consider the needs of the present, and we must consider the needs of the future. We must consider the needs of the individual, and we must consider the needs of the community.

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The fifth step in preparing for the future is to revise the plan. This is a task that requires a deep understanding of the world as it is, and a vision of the world as it should be. We must consider the needs of the present, and we must consider the needs of the future. We must consider the needs of the individual, and we must consider the needs of the community. We must consider the needs of the present, and we must consider the needs of the future. We must consider the needs of the individual, and we must consider the needs of the community.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Federal Communications Commission has granted the application of WRDO, Inc., licensee of Radio Station WRDO, Augusta, Maine, for a construction permit to relocate transmitter and antenna site, install a new transmitter, and increase power from 100 to 250 watts. This action is consistent with the Supplemental Statement of Policy of the Commission permitting increases in power in the case of local broadcast stations, under stated conditions.

 Walt Dennis, NAB News Bureau Chief, will leave the National Association of Broadcasters as of November 1, to become Public Relations Director of Station WHN, New York City, reporting Nov. 1 to Herbert L. Pettey, WHN Director. No successor to Mr. Dennis at NAB has as yet been named.

 The Petrillo situation which seemed virtually settled with the agreement between Decca and the American Federation of Musicians, is again up in the air, according to Variety, which reports:

"Victor and Columbia, which have been talking as a team to Petrillo and AFM attorneys, last week walked out on a meeting with the latter and all negotiations between these companies and the union are reported restricted completely. Columbia and Victor are still flatly refusing to be parties to the settlement terms Decca agreed to, namely direct payment of 'royalties' to the union.

"War Labor Board, which has been meeting in closed sessions almost every day, still has not condoned or rejected the Decca-AFM pact."

 Commercial radio for England after the war is reported in agency circles to be almost a certainty. Understood that British Broadcasting Co. has been assured by high Government officials in London of its official blessing and that the American system of network broadcasting will be closely copied.

 The Federal Communications Commission has authorized Western Union to eliminate about 1800 duplicate telegraph offices now serving substantially the same areas. The elimination of these offices, it was said, will enable Western Union to provide for a more efficient use in the merged carrier of the facilities and personnel of both Western Union and the former Postal company.

 The Blue Network Company, Inc., has been granted authority by the Federal Communications Commission to transmit recorded programs to all broadcast stations under the control of the Canadian authorities that may be heard consistently in the United States.

 An episode from "Tom Sawyer", was part of the fare for Southern California's television listeners last Monday on the program broadcast over the Thomas S. Lee television station W6XAO.

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[illegible]

Mr. [Name] is a [Title] of [Organization] and is [Location]. He is [Age] years old and was born on [Date]. He is [Marital Status] and has [Number] children. He is [Religion] and [Political Affiliation]. He is [Education] and [Occupation]. He is [Current Address] and [Phone Number]. He is [Social Security Number] and [Other Identifiers]. He is [Current Status] and [Future Plans].

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the British Government has been unable to secure the cooperation of the United States Government in its efforts to bring about a general disarmament conference. This is due to the fact that the United States Government has been unable to secure the cooperation of the British Government in its efforts to bring about a general disarmament conference.

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency to the President, dated 10/10/50. The letter discusses the results of a recent meeting with the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and the implications for the United States. The Director notes that Churchill's views on the situation in Europe are in line with those of the United States, and that the British are committed to a policy of containment against the Soviet Union. The Director also mentions that the British are planning to increase their military spending in the coming years, which will help to strengthen the Western alliance.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy towards the South and the Union. The President states that he is bound to maintain the Union, and that he will use all the power at his disposal to do so. He also states that he will not interfere with the rights of the States, but that he will not allow the States to secede from the Union.

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NETS, SEEING THEMSELVES NEXT, UNITE TO BUCK PETRILLO

Fully believing that they are next on the list of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians and that a big network music strike may be in the immediate offing, the major networks have united - NBC, CBS, Mutual and Blue - and are digging in for the biggest fight in their history. In this they will be backed to the hilt by the National Association of Broadcasters, whose steering committee in a "prewar" session in New York last week condemned the Musicians' Union's principle of seeking payment for use of recorded music as "being as uneconomically and socially unsound as extortion is immoral and illegal".

This followed the announcement last week that four more record manufacturing companies had signed up with Petrillo - Standard Radio, Lang-Worth, Associated Music Publishers and C. P. MacGregor - leaving RCA-Victor and Columbia Recording Company holding the bag.

The NAB steering committee denounced the special War Labor Board panel, headed by Arthur S. Meyer, for departing from "the task assigned to it" to assume a mediatory role which resulted in the transcription contract incorporating the principle of direct payments.

Describing the present position of the RCA and CBS recording subsidiaries as "unfortunate", the Committee's statement added:

"The merits of the principle which they oppose may now be adjudicated by the very panel which as mediator brought about the making of the contract which embodies the principle the panel is now supposed dispassionately to evaluate."

The NAB Committee asserted that it believed perpetuation of the principle of payments direct to the union, rather than to the union members who actually do the work, would "thwart democracy within the labor movement itself" and would be "equally destructive of the rights of employers and union members".

Officials seemed convinced that Petrillo had the stage all set for a network strike which might be called within the next few weeks.

Commenting upon the music dictator's latest victory, the New York Times said:

"Four more transcription companies have capitulated to Mr. Petrillo, and will doubtless gain a temporary advantage over their more reluctant competitors in doing so. Mr. Petrillo has condescended to sweeten the pill by agreeing that his private unemployment relief scheme, to which he is forcing the companies to contribute,

shall be kept separate from other union resources and that no part of the fund may be used for payment of salaries of union officials. The contract provides for a closed shop for members of the Petrillo union in making records. At a time of critical labor shortage, it contains various make-work provisions to give needless jobs.

"A panel of the War Labor Board not only approved of the provision obliging the companies to pay a private tax direct to the Petrillo union on every record they make, but by suggesting that 'an advisory committee representing the public' be appointed by the Chairman of WLB in the administration of the fund, the board panel has given the whole arrangement an official sanction. It does not appear, however, that Mr. Petrillo is under any obligation to take the advice of this 'advisory committee'. Nor are there any Federal laws whatever which oblige him to make his accounts public, to submit to an independent audit, or to be, in fact, responsible to anybody for what he actually does with the funds.

"The principle has now been established, in short, that a labor union leader is able to levy a private tax on employers to maintain a private unemployment relief system. The companies involved have finally agreed to this 'voluntarily', of course, but the state of the law and the attitude of the administrators have put Mr. Petrillo in an extremely strong bargaining position and the companies in an extremely weak one. It would not be too much to say that Mr. Petrillo has made this deal thanks to the cooperation of the Federal Government."

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DAVEGA DISCLOSED AS LARGE OWNER OF WMCA STOCK

With the filing of papers at Albany, Nathan Straus, recent purchaser of Station WMCA in New York from E. J. Noble, new Blue Net owner, revealed the fact that a new organization, the Cosmopolitan Broadcasting Company, had been set up to take over WMCA for which \$1,255,000 had been paid. Mr. Straus will be the President of the Cosmopolitan Company but a large block of the corporation's \$675,000 authorized capital stock will be held by Davega-City Radio, Inc., the New York chain store organization.

H. M. Stein, President of Davega, will be Treasurer and a member of the Board of the new corporation. Abram Davega, Vice-President of Davega-City Radio, also will be a Board member. Charles Stark, Vice President and General Sales Manager of WMCA, will continue in that capacity while serving as a director.

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GRACIE FIELDS DENIES SOLDIER CHARGES; GUEST OF WEISS

Gracie Fields was quick to deny the charges that she had let the soldiers of the British 8th Army down in Africa in order to take advantage of lucrative radio contracts in this country. Miss Fields said the whole tour was in the hands of the British service entertainment organization who made up the schedule in accordance with radio commitments made long in advance. Furthermore, Miss Fields, clearing her sponsors, the American Cigarette and Cigar Company, of any of the blame, said they had put off her first appearance a week and paid the participants for loss of time.

"It is my desire to do all in my power to entertain servicemen", Miss Field declared, adding that she would refuse all commercial engagements to be fully prepared to do her bit.

Following the premiere broadcast of her "Victory Show" over the Mutual-Don Lee networks originating at KHJ, Los Angeles, 200 Hollywood stars, representatives from the United Nations and men in uniform welcomed Gracie back at a reception given by Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President of Mutual-Don Lee network. Among those present were British Consul General E. A. Clough and his wife; U.S.S.R. Consulate V. Pastoev and his wife; Monte Woolley, who co-starred with Miss Fields in her latest picture, "Holy Matrimony"; Miss Una O'Connor; Dame Mae Whittey; Harry Ravel, composer of many of Miss Fields' songs; Millicent Bartholomew; Bill Tilden, former tennis champion and old time friend of the singer; Monty Banks, the star's husband; and Mrs. Fred Stansfield, her mother.

Miss Fields told how her visit at Catania was accompanied by her first experience with the famous "sirocco", a hot wind that nearly swept her voice and spirit away. However, when she saw the thousands of boys gathered to hear her sing, looking up at her entirely unmindful of the wind, she too forgot it, she said, and as far as she was concerned, from then on the sirocco was only a wind she'd read about.

John K. Hutchens, Radio Editor, of the New York Times, took exception to Gracie's new show, saying:

"It sets what probably will be the season's record for (1) wasting the talent of a fine performer, and (2) creating a new standard of dubious taste for wartime radio. Miss Fields does sing a song or two, and in her hearty, exuberant style. But then it is someone's singular idea to envision on each program the victory parades that will follow the war that is not yet won, the bands playing, the crowds cheering, all presented with great bombast and with no apparent thought of some millions of people whose chief concern at the moment is what will happen between now and then."

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THE JEWELRY BUSINESS IN NEW YORK CITY

The jewelry business in New York City is one of the oldest and most important in the city. It is a business that has been thriving for centuries, and it is one that has always been a part of the city's life. The jewelry business in New York City is a business that is full of life and energy, and it is one that is always changing and growing. The jewelry business in New York City is a business that is full of life and energy, and it is one that is always changing and growing.

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FLY QUIZZED ABOUT NEWSPAPER STATIONS STUDY AND OTHER THINGS

Questions fired at Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission at his weekly press conference covered a wide range but did not yield a great deal of copy. One of the first was whether the FCC had any intention of completing or resuming its study on the newspaper ownership of stations. Mr. Fly said that no action had been taken on that but did say that a request had been received to clear it up. Also that he believed a complaint had been received recently from the American Federation of Labor about Kaltenborn's broadcasts.

Asked if he saw any prospects of a merger of international carriers, the FCC head replied:

"Yes, I always see prospects of that. I have been seeing them for four years. It is one of my continuing, not merely perennial but really continuing, illusions."

"Do you think this is a step in the right direction?" he was asked.

"Oh, I haven't any doubt of that. It becomes more urgent every day, and the problems internationally, including the problems abroad, are more difficult, more burdensome, all the time. And I do feel that the American system of international communications must get going, or else!"

"Will it get going under its own steam, or the Government's?" was the further query.

"That's a matter for the judgment of Congress. My main point is that we must have a strong and efficient and comprehensive system and that we provide for the economic flow of communications for every point on the face of the globe. As to how that is accomplished I haven't any strong ideas - the ultimate aim is the important thing.

"There must be a monopoly of common carrier companies in the international field and that is utterly essential if American interests are to be preserved and promoted. As to the particular form of it that's less important than the other essential characteristics which I have pointed out."

When someone recalled that years ago the Navy objected to such a merger Mr. Fly said he hoped that the matter could be worked out so that all departments would be in agreement. Asked if he had read Representative Mundt's recent speech, he retorted, "I don't have time to read other people's speeches."

When the matter of preparation of a study on postwar frequency allocations was brought up, the Chairman said that was going on all the time both by the Commission and, he presumed, the industry groups. When told that it would take at least a year,

someone wanted to know if it couldn't be accelerated. "That is accelerated - that's a short time - it's a tremendous study" was Mr. Fly's comeback.

Asked if the Commission had been notified that WPB is attempting to make repair and maintenance equipment more readily available to radio stations, the Chairman said there had been some discussion of that.

Queried as to whether the Commission had taken any interest in the tube situation for home sets, Chairman Fly replied in the affirmative but said that was not a matter for the Communications Commission to decide.

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DOESN'T BELIEVE RADIO IS RIGHT ANSWER FOR RETAILERS

Broadcasters will be interested in the "comeback" of Editor & Publisher, trade paper of the newspapers, at the recently launched drive of the National Association of Broadcasters for retail advertising.

"Most certainly, where the possibility of radio competition exists, the rationing of newspaper space to stores must be done with tact and appreciation of the advertiser's problems, and assurance of fair and equal treatment of all competitors", Arthur Robb, Associate Editor, writes. "Frankly, however, we are not greatly disturbed by the prospect that radio can become a major medium for retail advertising. Stations in the big cities now have waiting lists for their choice time periods - waiting lists of national advertisers. The stores will not find it easy to get into that company.

"After watching the 'master showing' of the NAB retail promotion plan last week, we are not at all sure that the radio people have yet found the program combination that will produce sales for a store. The most popular programs with large city stores which have experimented with radio have apparently been news broadcasts - and if the newscast is adequate enough to engage listener-interest, it affords little time for strong selling messages. On minor stations in large cities and on most small city stations, the advertising of retail stores is the most unattractive on the air. It's the kind of stuff that makes people twist the dial or turn the thing off entirely. To date, the experience of most retailers with radio has been unsatisfactory, probably for the reason that the range of goods that can be advertised is limited by time, and also because few have hit upon a selling formula that does not repel the audience.

"For that reason, we should not give prospective radio competition much weight in considering the rationing of retail store space in the present paper emergency. The shortage of paper is real and present, and unless publishers meet it with firmer measures than they have used this year, it is likely to become worse. A cut of

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States.

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30 per cent from 1941 tonnage for next year is not beyond possibility, and if that goes into effect, publishers will have no alternative to placing stern limits on all advertising.

"If they had imposed moderate restrictions nine months ago, they could probably have gone through this year and next with little trouble. Few did, and the present fix is the result. Resolute action now seems to be the only chance for avoiding a cut in the 1944 supply that will draw blood. The situation will get no better unless it is faced realistically and with the courage to take any steps that are needed."

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GERMAN ARMY RADIO REPORTED YEARS BEHIND OURS

"German radio equipment is five years behind our own in design, components, and construction", Captain James P. Lipp, Signal Corps, has reported to the Chief Signal Officer. This seems to be due, the Captain explained, to the fact that the Germans standardized their radio apparatus during 1934-1938 and have failed to attempt further improvements.

Captain Lipp is assigned to the Signal Section of the Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa. He recently returned to this country to submit a report on captured enemy communications equipment to the Chief Signal Officer and will return shortly to North Africa.

"There is no doubt that our radio equipment is superior in electrical design. Examination of the Nazi radio sets captured revealed them to be obsolete as compared to present American standards. The Italian radios were definitely inferior, not only to our equipment, but to their erstwhile allies' too.

"However, Jerry radio sets are mechanically well-built and have a great deal of strength. They are heavier than ours and can withstand a lot of punishment. Those that we have tested were certainly not made for Africa. They lacked waterproofing and were not dustproofed. In many cases stop-gap measures were used. For instance we have noticed that tape and various sealing compounds were used in an attempt to make sets resistant to corrosion and to exclude dust. An obvious fault was the lack of impregnation of coils and transformers to keep out moisture."

"German Signal prisoners of war whom I have had a chance to interview did not seem to be very well trained along technical lines", Captain Lipp said. "They seem to be fairly good operators, but they do not seem very well versed in theory or in maintenance. In many cases we have picked up radio sets that were intentionally sealed to prevent tampering so that German operators could not attempt their own repairs."

"Our own boys, of course, having 'Yankee Ingenuity', think nothing of repairing or improvising their own equipment if they have the tools and parts."

Damaged enemy equipment is cannibalized for coils, condensers, resistors, tubes, batteries, and meters. These are used to make emergency repairs on our own equipment as well as on damaged enemy apparatus to be adapted for Allied use.

Up to the present time, Captain Lipp declared, it has not been necessary to use captured equipment, since our forces have been adequately provided with communications equipment.

Although some of the captured enemy items come back to Allied Force Headquarters through regular channels, Captain Lipp and his men scout close to the front lines for finds. At one stage in the latter phase of the Tunisian campaign, they attached themselves to the British Eighth Army and were proceeding down a valley when they found themselves in the midst of an artillery duel between British and German batteries.

At one time, Captain Lipp began receiving a large amount of oval shaped instruments, tagged "loudspeakers". He soon discovered that they were really German land mines, and these misdirected instruments of destruction were immediately ordered re-routed to the Ordnance base for utilization or disposal.

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IF FCC STRONG-ARMING STATIONS, SAYS PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW IT

The removal of Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission Investigating Committee hasn't silenced the charge that the past performance of the FCC will still stand a good looking into. In some quarters an impression seems to prevail that with the ousting of Cox, everything is lily white with the Commission. However, showing that this is not true of the Middle West and that the issue is penetrating through the country, there comes the following sharp reminder from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"Whatever may be the facts of the Cox inquisition - and there is much to support the protest - the retirement of the Georgian should not halt the FCC investigation. A little light on its maneuvering will help.

"When the House Committee opened hearings, its general counsel, Eugene L. Garey of New York, made twenty-four specific charges against the Commission. He said the FCC is in the hands of one man, Chairman James L. Fly. Further: It is motivated by political partiality and favoritism; its powers are unlawfully exercised to further its own political ideologies; it rewards its political friends and punishes its political enemies; it terrorizes the radio

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York City Office, dated January 10, 1968.

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1. The first of these is the "Jewish question" which has been the subject of much discussion and controversy in the past few years. It is a question which has been raised by the discovery of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" and the "Zionist Manifesto" and the fact that the Jews have been the subject of much persecution and discrimination in many countries.

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CLA) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

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industry; it unlawfully seeks to control the entire communications field, private and governmental, and does so by 'Gestapo' methods. These are a few of the charges.

"If the FCC is strong-arming radio stations, the fact should be established and told the public. If the FCC is a New Deal political weapon which can threaten to deny license renewals to broadcasting stations which will not comply with its formula, free speech is, indeed, the issue. Representative Cox may have been a martinet and he may have gone out of bounds in conducting hearings, but there is still something decidedly smelly in the FCC and the investigation should proceed.

"The House Committee should not be 'gagged'. If its authority to investigate serious charges against a governmental agency is challenged and sustained, then the right of Congress to inquire into any field is jeopardized."

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U.S. ATTACHE ABROAD; WIFE HERE, EXCHANGE RADIOPHOTOS

Because they haven't seen each other for a year and a half, and not likely to until the war is over, Mrs. Marie Mayer in New York City has been trying since last Christmas to find a means of sending her photograph to her husband, Gerald Mayer, who is an attache in the United States Legation at Berne.

Last Thursday, Mrs. Mayer stood in the radiophoto room at R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and watched nervously for ten minutes while two small cylinders spun round and round, each being scanned by a tiny spot of light.

In five minutes, she was told, her photograph that was on one of the cylinders would be reproduced for her husband in Berne. She believed it, for she had just seen his picture - transmitted from Berne - materialize as if from nothing.

With a little gasp of delight, Mrs. Mayer looked at her husband's photograph, which had been made only a day or two before. Then she said:

"Oh! It's wonderful! Ummmmm. He's gained weight."

Mrs. Mayer works in the Guest Relations Department of the National Broadcasting Company in Radio City, where, early in 1942, her husband gave up a position in the Press Division to accept his present post of Special Assistant to Leland Harrison, United States Minister to Switzerland.

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It is a very important matter to be considered by the Commission. It is a matter of the highest importance and one which should be given the most careful consideration.

The Commission is of the opinion that the proposed action is not in the best interests of the country. It is a matter which should be given the most careful consideration and one which should be given the most careful consideration.

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THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

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HEARINGS ON WHITE-WHEELER BILL STILL SET FOR NOV. 3

Although as yet the names of no witnesses have been announced, it was said that it was still the intention of beginning hearings on the White-Wheeler Bill in the Senate next Wednesday, November 3rd. The Bill provides for a reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission and would restrict its regulatory functions.

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ARMY ADOPTS NEW MIDGET MICROPHONE

A midget microphone, worn on the upper lip, which eliminates outside noises and leaves the hands free, has been adopted for use by the Army Ground Forces and is now in production under the supervision of the Signal Corps, Army Service Forces.

Sustained in position by bands around the ears, the "lip mike" fits easily under gas masks and dust respirators and gives clear and intelligible reproduction with little distortion.

The microphone operates on a new noise-canceling principle and intensive tests under the supervision of the Armored Command have demonstrated that the instrument is capable of superior performance in high noise levels.

Designed particularly for use in tanks and under conditions where free use of the hands is advantageous, the "lip mike" is more rugged than similar apparatus commonly found in broadcasting stations or in commercial telephones. It can withstand total immersion for about ten minutes without injury to its mechanism.

To increase clearness in reproduction the microphone is provided with breath shields in front and back, acting as buffers against puffs of air from the mouth which would otherwise cause confused or unintelligible sounds. Outside noises enter at both sides of the microphone's diaphragm in equal volume, and thus cancel themselves, while speech enters the opening nearest the mouth with much greater intensity than on the opposite sides. The frequency response is from 200 to 4000 cycles at normal altitude.

The microphone is supported by metal mounting brackets with two upstanding metal arms attached to loops of cord which fit over the user's ears. Both loops and bracket may be adjusted to bring the instrument directly opposite the lips of the wearer.

A midget combination - the lip microphone and the earphone headset recently adopted by the Signal Corps - now assures American soldiers of maximum protection and dependable performance.

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RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1, 1918.

The following is a summary of the report of the Medical Director of the Army, dated May 1, 1918, regarding the condition of the troops in the field. The report states that the troops are in good health and are well equipped for the campaign. The Medical Director has taken steps to ensure that the troops are properly cared for and that they are able to withstand the hardships of the campaign.

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ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Having proposed to the Maritime Commission that ten Liberty Ships be named after radio and press correspondents who have been killed in the war, and having had the suggestion accepted, the Overseas Press Club of New York will go a step further and send a resolution to Congress and the War Department urging that war correspondents be granted service medals the same as soldiers.

A Hollywood court order ruled that Film Star Robert Cummings must show cause why he should not be barred from appearing on a radio program Monday night. Universal Pictures claims Cummings cannot appear on the program because he is under exclusive contract to the studio. Cummings has filed suit to break his contract.

A sports exhibition will highlight the program when WOR's experimental television series goes on the air from the Dumont station W2XWV tonight (October 26) from 8:30 to 9:30 P.M. The program, one of a series designed to acquaint WOR's staff with the new medium will present a three-round bout between Carmine Fatta and Freddy Addeo

Mrs. Virginia Kent Catherwood, a daughter of A. Atwater Kent, former radio manufacturer, reported the loss of a diamond ring valued at \$31,500 from her apartment in the Hotel Plaza in New York City.

A second star for continued achievement in completing war-time production schedules has been added to the Army-Navy "E" flag previously presented to the Radio Corporation of America's plant at Harrison, N. J. In conferring the award, Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War complimented the RCA for "maintaining the fine record which first brought you distinction".

Broadcast Music, Inc. - Year to July 31: Net profit, \$41,443, contrasted with net loss of \$22,522 year before.

The total number of radio licenses in effect in Sweden at the end of June 1943, was 1,670,188, a foreign trade journal states. This number is equivalent to 259 licenses for each 1,000 inhabitants.

Luigi Antoini, the ILGWU official, is filing a petition for a hearing before the Federal Communications Commission, because so many radio stations are eliminating their all-Italian programs," writes Leonard Lyons, the columnist. "Antonini insists that this practice turns the local Italian listeners to the European shortwave - whose Italian programs are Nazi propaganda."

Edward Weintal, former Chief of the Polish Press Bureau, has resigned his job as Chief of Liaison with foreign correspondents with OWI. Reasons for the resignation were that he could not get along with the present set-up, Mr. Weintal said.

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G. E. SURVEYS STOCKHOLDERS ON POST-WAR RADIOS

As part of General Electric's post-war planning, an illustrated questionnaire asking the Company's 227,000 stockholders what type of a radio receiver they would like to buy after the war has been mailed with the Company's third quarter dividend check. Thus survey asks what kind of a radio is now owned, if and when they plan to buy a new receiver, the style and type preferred, and whether or not they know about or are interested in FM, frequency modulation.

To make it easy and convenient for stockholders to reply, a postage prepaid postcard accompanies the folder on which the answers may be indicated. Returns will be referred to the Electronics Department's commercial research receiver division for consideration determining the trend of tomorrow's radio in post-war planning.

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HIGHEST DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CIVILIAN HONOR FOR PALEY

The Order of Cristobal Colon, highest civilian decoration of the Dominican Republic, and one of the oldest and most important of Latin American orders, was conferred October 24th by presidential decree of Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, upon William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Edmund A. Chester, CBS Director of Latin American Relations.

Mr. Paley received the cross of the order with the rank of Commander, and Mr. Chester the rank of Officer.

The awards were made in recognition of their contributions to continental understanding and friendship through the creation of the Network of the Americas. This CBS chain of 97 stations, linking all of the 20 Latin American republics, was formally dedicated on May 19, 1942. Since that time, daily transmissions in Spanish and Portuguese have brought to the vast audiences of Latin America a constant succession of news, music and other entertainment features.

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Gilbert Seldes, Director of Television Programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System, is scheduled to give two talks in Ohio within the next month - in Cleveland, October 28, and Dayton, November 30. The Cleveland address is before the Radio Council of Greater Cleveland on "How to Listen to Radio". He appears before the Kiwanis Club in Dayton, talking on "What the Future Holds for Radio", which will include something about television. Mr. Seldes will answer criticism leveled at radio daytime serials.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE CHIEF OF STAFF
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
[Illegible text follows, appearing to be a memorandum or report.]

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[Illegible text follows, appearing to be a memorandum or report.]

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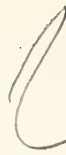
[Illegible text follows, appearing to be a memorandum or report.]

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



RECEIVED
NOV 1 1943
FRANK E. HEINL

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FCC CALLS CBS ON CARPET; CHARGE NET RULES VIOLATION

The Federal Communications Commission again cracked the whip this week in a manner calculated to make the broadcasters sit up and take notice. It was a stiff demand that the Columbia Broadcasting System explain contracts being made with its affiliates which the Commission deemed in violation of three of the new network regulations.

"Such contracts would appear to hinder, if not to prevent, a station from exercising the degree of freedom specified in the Chain Broadcasting Regulations", the Commission pointed out.

The Commission also noted that a circular letter sent by CBS to its affiliates June 7, 1943, appears to set up a time schedule not in compliance with the requirements of the regulation which specifies that a chain may not option more than three hours of a station's time in any one of the four segments of the broadcast day.

At least some of the CBS affiliates appear to have accepted this time schedule, thus entering into an express agreement or understanding which may violate this regulation, the Commission asserted.

The Commission letter asks CBS for its comments concerning both the written contracts and the agreements outlined in the circular letter. These comments will be considered in connection with applications for the renewal of licenses of stations having such contracts or such arrangements or understandings with the Columbia Broadcasting System, the letter states.

Copies of the letter were also sent to all CBS affiliates.

The regulations involved are 3.101 which prohibits contracts preventing a station from broadcasting the programs of more than one network; 3.102 which prohibits a network from making a contract with a station preventing another station serving substantially the same area from broadcasting the network's programs not taken by the former station, or which prevents another station serving a substantially different area from broadcasting any program of the network organization; 3.104 which prohibits a network from optioning more than three hours in any one segment of the broadcast day.

Columbia has signed the contracts in question with Stations WPAD, Paducah, Ky.; WHOP, Hopkinsville, Ky.; KEYS, Corpus Christi, Texas; KGBS, Harlingen, Texas, and perhaps others, the Commission notes.

NOTHING BUT A LITTLE MORE OF THE SAME

The Commission has been very busy in the last few days. It has been holding many meetings and has been very busy in the last few days. It has been holding many meetings and has been very busy in the last few days.

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The Chain Broadcasting Regulations were adopted by the Commission on May 2, 1941, after an extensive investigation and hearings. They were contested by the National Broadcasting Company and by the Columbia Broadcasting System, which carried the case to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court upheld the regulations on May 10, 1943, and they became effective in June, 1943.

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STILL HOT ON TRAIL OF GAREY, FCC PROBE COUNSEL

Continuing to whet the axe for the legal adviser of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, the Washington Post ran an editorial (about its twentieth on hammering the investigation) this one captioned "Mr. Garey's Whitewash", which read:

"Presumably the Lea Committee investigating the FCC has not yet decided whether to carry on with the counsel who helped to bring the Committee into disrepute under the chairmanship of Representative Cox. A speech by that counsel, Eugene L. Garey, before the Radio Executives Club in New York the other day should help the Committee to make up its mind. Mr. Garey told the radio executives that the charge to the effect that Mr. Cox's resolution 'was introduced for the purpose of visiting reprisal on the FCC for certain so-called evidence it claimed to have discovered in connection with Judge Cox is false.' 'If you get down to what came first, the hen or the egg,' he went on to say, 'the thing that came first was the resolution.'

Here are the facts as they were related by Commissioner Clifford J. Durr, with thorough documentation, in his petition to Speaker Rayburn which lead to Mr. Cox's resignation from the Committee chairmanship. Twice in 1940 Mr. Cox commended the FCC and demanded an investigation of the broadcasting industry. One reason he gave for sponsoring such an inquiry was that the industry was inspiring an attack upon the Chairman of the FCC. The Congressman changed his tune two days after the FCC received a letter, in response to its inquiry into the stockholdings of two individuals who had testified in another case, revealing the existence of the Albany Herald Broadcasting Co., theretofore unknown to the Commission. It was this company in which Congressman Cox had become a stockholder as a reward for his 'legal services'. (He had importuned the FCC to license the station in question, WALB.) As soon as the cat was out of the bag Mr. Cox denounced the FCC as an 'ambitious Gestapo' and announced that he would introduce a resolution to have it investigated. His resolution came along five days later, but it died with the Seventy-seventh Congress.

"Station WALB later asked the FCC to renew its license, change its frequency and assign its license to the Albany Herald Broadcasting Co., in which Congressman Cox was still a stockholder. The Commission instructed its staff to proceed with hearings on these applications on January 5, 1943. The next day Mr. Cox again denounced

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) regarding the activities of the Chinese Communist Party in the United States. This is a serious omission, as the Commission is required to report on the activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

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and to establish a new and better way of life for the people of the world. The new way of life is based on the principles of justice, equality, and peace. It is a way of life that is based on the principles of the Bible, and it is a way of life that is based on the principles of the teachings of Jesus Christ. The new way of life is a way of life that is based on the principles of the Bible, and it is a way of life that is based on the principles of the teachings of Jesus Christ. The new way of life is a way of life that is based on the principles of the Bible, and it is a way of life that is based on the principles of the teachings of Jesus Christ.

1. The following information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York Office, dated 10/10/50, and 10/11/50, and 10/12/50, and 10/13/50, and 10/14/50, and 10/15/50, and 10/16/50, and 10/17/50, and 10/18/50, and 10/19/50, and 10/20/50, and 10/21/50, and 10/22/50, and 10/23/50, and 10/24/50, and 10/25/50, and 10/26/50, and 10/27/50, and 10/28/50, and 10/29/50, and 10/30/50, and 10/31/50, and 11/1/50, and 11/2/50, and 11/3/50, and 11/4/50, and 11/5/50, and 11/6/50, and 11/7/50, and 11/8/50, and 11/9/50, and 11/10/50, and 11/11/50, and 11/12/50, and 11/13/50, and 11/14/50, and 11/15/50, and 11/16/50, and 11/17/50, and 11/18/50, and 11/19/50, and 11/20/50, and 11/21/50, and 11/22/50, and 11/23/50, and 11/24/50, and 11/25/50, and 11/26/50, and 11/27/50, and 11/28/50, and 11/29/50, and 11/30/50, and 12/1/50, and 12/2/50, and 12/3/50, and 12/4/50, and 12/5/50, and 12/6/50, and 12/7/50, and 12/8/50, and 12/9/50, and 12/10/50, and 12/11/50, and 12/12/50, and 12/13/50, and 12/14/50, and 12/15/50, and 12/16/50, and 12/17/50, and 12/18/50, and 12/19/50, and 12/20/50, and 12/21/50, and 12/22/50, and 12/23/50, and 12/24/50, and 12/25/50, and 12/26/50, and 12/27/50, and 12/28/50, and 12/29/50, and 12/30/50, and 12/31/50.

1. The first of the following is a list of the names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation, and who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation, and who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. This is a serious omission, as the CLPE is a well-known and active organization which has been operating for many years in the United States and other countries. It is therefore essential that the Commission be kept informed of its activities and any information which may be available to the Government of the United States regarding its operations.

the Commission in a statement to the press for alleged terroristic control over communications and reintroduced his resolution. Its approval by the House was accompanied by one of the most malicious attacks that has ever been made on a Government agency by Mr. Cox or any other member of Congress.

"In the face of this damning record Mr. Garey has the effrontery to whitewash his former boss in a public address and to pretend that the charges which forced Mr. Cox's resignation are false. It is difficult to imagine a more complete demonstration of his unfitness to continue directing the investigation of the FCC under the rules of fair play laid down by the reorganized committee."

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CLAIM ICKES SHUFFLING LOVETT NOT DUPLICATED IN FCC

There was a quick affirmation at the Federal Communications Commission that Dr. Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., were still holding their old jobs and that there had been no switch in titles as claimed had been done by Secretary Ickes in transferring Robert M. Lovett from Secretary to Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands, which so aroused Representatives Keefe (R), of Wisconsin, and Church (R), of Illinois. Congress last June barred Messrs. Watson, Dodd and Lovett from Government employment after November 15th unless they were reappointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It is reported in Washington that Secretary Ickes and the FCC have no intention of obeying the Congressional order. The shuffle of Dr. Lovett from one position to another by Secretary Ickes was pointed to as the first maneuver to outwit Congress. It was said that if finally ousted, the trio would sue for their salaries arguing that the Congressional ban was unconstitutional.

The fact that the Interior head had pulled a fast one on them was revealed by Representative Keefe in the House Tuesday, who said:

"Secretary Ickes taking his cue from the statement of the President that in his opinion the action of the Congress was not binding either upon the executive or the judicial branches of the Government has now determined to deliberately snap his fingers at the Congress and to retain Robert Mors Lovett upon the Federal pay roll notwithstanding. In a conversation yesterday with Mr. Ickes he advised me that he had just appointed Mr. Lovett to the position of Executive Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands. He further advised me that such a position existed in the set-up down in the Virgin Islands and that he felt at perfect liberty to appoint Mr. Lovett to perform those functions. By the way, the appointment to this position does not require senatorial confirmation under general law."

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1950, and the majority of this increase has been in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems, such as overcrowding, pollution, and traffic congestion.

1. The Commission has been informed that the Government of the United States has been requested to provide information regarding the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the United States and abroad. The Commission is currently reviewing this information and will report its findings to the Senate in the near future.

"In his order he (Secretary Ickes) stipulates the duties and responsibilities of the office of Executive Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands. It is very remarkable, because having checked the substantive law that defines the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Virgin Islands, I find on a reading of this order that Mr. Ickes, attempting to be very clever as he usually is, has provided that whenever the position of Secretary of the Virgin Islands shall be vacant then this new Executive Assistant has all of the powers that are stipulated in general law as belonging to the Secretary transferred to him. The office of Secretary of the Virgin Islands, I am advised by virtue of the action of the Secretary of the Interior, is now vacant and Mr. Lovett whom this Congress tried to remove repeatedly from the pay roll of the Government has now been appointed by Mr. Ickes in clear and plain defiance of the expressed attitude of the Congress of the United States to another position in the Virgin Islands to which he has transferred the powers, the duties, and responsibilities of the office of Secretary of the Virgin Islands that he formerly occupied."

"The question is squarely up to the Congress again. I wonder what the Congress is going to do about it. I wonder what the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior Department is going to do about it. That Committee held hearings in addition to those that were conducted by the Kerr Committee and in their report when that appropriation bill came before the Congress took the same attitude as did the Kerr Committee. Are we as a Congress going to express our determination and then allow an executive officer of the Government to flout the Congress before all the people of the United States?"

"I want to add this one to the specifications that are contained in that speech (made on Monday): I ask any citizen if he cannot see in this a situation where the Executive tells the people of this country that neither he nor the judiciary are to be bound by an act of the Congress of the United States."

Replying to a defense of Mr. Ickes by Representative McCormack (D), of Massachusetts, Representative Keefe said:

"The gentleman with his usual great intelligence apparently fails to see the point at issue at all. I do not think that he fails to see it. I think he sees it the same as Dr. Goodwin Watson said he saw it when he was before our Committee. He is one of the great intellectual leftists of this country. He clearly pointed out the grave danger that is facing our country due to the spread of this doctrine that grows out of the centralized control that is being exercised over the lives of our people through unrestrained bureaucracy."

Representative Gwynne (R), of Iowa, interjected:

"This question has troubled me a great deal: How far under the Constitution may the Congress go in virtually removing an employee of the Executive branch of the Government by refusing to appropriate for his salary?"

"That is a question which Mr. Ickes and those associated with him claimed they were going to take immediately into the Supreme Court of the United States for a determination", Mr. Keefe replied. "I stated on the floor of this House that I wished they would do so. I hope that question will be determined. I do not want it determined by the subterfuge that he has adopted of creating a new job and appointing Lovett to that job without attempting to solve the basic constitutional question that may be involved."

Addressing Mr. Keefe, Representative McCormack declared:

"The gentleman has created a new theory, something new - the road of economic fascism. Of course, anybody who is an impartial observer or analyzer of current events realizes there is no foundation to that.

"Further, he picks out this Lovett case as an illustration to support his theory. I remember that years ago a famous and outstanding President of the United States, when Chief Justice Taney, as I remember, made a decision, the then President did not like, said, 'Let Chief Justice Taney enforce the law.' Certainly that is an outstanding observation, but I would never call it fascism."

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McGRADY DOESN'T TAKE DOCTOR'S DEGREE TOO SERIOUSLY

One of the few we ever heard of who showed a sense of humor about a Doctor's degree is Edward McGrady, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, on leave for the duration, and former Assistant Secretary of Labor. It is revealed by Drew Pearson as follows:

"A few years ago, Ed McGrady, labor adviser to the Undersecretary of War, was bundled into a taxicab by irate Elizabeth City, Tenn., businessmen and driven across the State line with the warning that if he ever came back, they would bury his bones up in the Tennessee hills.

"But today McGrady is one of the best liked figures in Washington. And this week he will receive an honorary doctorate of laws from Holy Cross University, Worcester, Mass.

"'Think of it', says McGrady. 'Me, a doctor of laws! What the hell are values these days?'"

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The first attack by German planes using radio-guided glider bombs against a Mediterranean convoy was revealed last Monday in an RAF report which said five of the raiders were destroyed or damaged. The attack occurred off North Africa and the 25 Heinkel and Dornier bombers were met by Airacobras flown by French pilots.

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SARNOFF IS MEMBER OF PRESIDENT'S NEW INDUSTRY BOARD

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, was among those chosen by President Roosevelt to serve on the Chief Executive's newly formed Industry Advisory Board. This group met with the President for its first session last Wednesday and he stated that from time to time he expected to consult with them further on all matters concerning the participation of business and industry in the war. The next meeting is scheduled for the latter part of November.

The formation of such a body was proposed by Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, suggested by the fact that the President meets with similar labor and agricultural representatives. It was appraised by an observer as being a 4th term move on the part of Mr. Roosevelt to woo business and industry ahead of the 1944 campaign after, as one critic put it, "having kicked them all over the place".

At the first meeting, James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director and Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, also attended. All those invited to serve accepted and were present at Wednesday's meeting. They were, besides Mr. Johnston and Mr. Sarnoff, F. C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York; K. T. Norris, President of the Norris Stamping Co., Los Angeles; Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corp.; Richard R. Deupree, President of Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati; George H. Mead, President of the Mead Corp., Dayton, Ohio, and Cason Calloway, cotton textile manufacturer, Hamilton, Ga.

Although the conferees would say nothing of their discussion to reporters who awaited their departure, Mr. Byrnes issued a formal statement in their behalf saying that the President's purpose was "not only to have these gentlemen meet with him but to hold meetings to which they will invite other leaders of industry and, as a result of such meetings, present to him the views of business men large and small, as to problems affecting industry."

"The President emphasized to the group", said Mr. Byrnes, "that the meetings were to be informal and they should feel free to present to him any essential problem. Today the discussion involved not only the problems of war mobilization, but also the problems incident to demobilization."

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NETWORKS PREPARE FOR WORST AS PETRILLO STRIKE LOOMS

There seems to be a definite feeling in the industry that Jimmy Petrillo as his trump card in settling the recording walkout will shortly call a musicians' strike on NBC and CBS. These companies are making every preparation for the biggest battle in their history and in this it is expected that they will be backed up by the other two major nets - the MBS and the Blue.

It has been felt all along that Mr. Petrillo would consolidate his gains in the disc controversy by sweeping down on the networks which is understood to be the big objective he has had in mind for years. RCA and Columbia gumming up the game in a settlement of the transcription strike will, it is believed, give him the excuse which it is said he has been seeking to start - a war on the chains in an effort not only to force a settlement of the present strike but to make the chain stations hire more musicians.

A report comes to Washington that in an off-the-record conversation last week, Petrillo declared himself as proposing to "move against radio in three weeks".

Another victory for the American Federation of Musicians' Chief was the settlement reached with WSAY at Rochester, N. Y. The principals got together at the suggestion of Justice John C. Wheeler, after he reserved decision on a defense motion to dismiss the suit filed against the Union musicians.

Gordon P. Brown, owner of the station, made a compromise agreement to employ a four-piece orchestra for 12 weeks, the leader to get \$54 a week and the three others, \$36, an expenditure of \$1,944. He also agreed after January 17, when contracts with WHAM and WHEC expire, the station will sign a contract on the same basis as the other stations, the number of musicians to depend on a percentage of the gross income.

Immediately after the agreement, which included dropping WSAY's suit against Petrillo and the Musicians Union, Harry Steeper, Petrillo's assistant, telephoned New York and brought about lifting of the ban on live music from Mutual and the Blue network that had cut off many programs over WSAY since last July 15th.

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MORRIS LEAVES OWI TO GO WITH GARDNER COWLES

Seymour Morris has resigned from the Office of War Information in Washington to become an assistant to Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, the Iowa Broadcasting Co. and Look Magazine. One of the new aide's first assignments will be to establish a new Cowles Research and Survey Department in Iowa.

Before going with OWI, Mr. Morris was an account executive at Compton Advertising, Inc., New York, and earlier was associated with Benton & Bowles and Lord & Thomas.

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It was a very interesting and informative session. The speaker discussed the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the auditor in ensuring the integrity of the financial statements. The audience was very attentive and asked several questions during the presentation.

A report was also presented on the progress of the research project. The findings were very promising and indicated that the project was on track to meet its objectives.

The meeting concluded with a discussion on the next steps and the need for continued collaboration between the different departments. The speaker thanked the audience for their participation and expressed confidence in the future of the organization.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted last month. The data indicates a significant increase in customer satisfaction, which is a positive trend for the company. The feedback from the customers will be used to improve our services and products.

It is important to note that the survey was conducted on a representative sample of our customers. The results are therefore indicative of the overall sentiment of our customer base. We will continue to monitor the situation and take appropriate action as needed.

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RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE ARMY

The following information was received from the field office on the 15th of the month. The situation remains stable, with no significant changes reported. The local authorities are working to maintain order and ensure the safety of the population.

The meeting was held on the 10th of the month and was attended by representatives from all departments. The agenda was discussed and the necessary actions were assigned to the relevant personnel.

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BUSY REPORTER PROVES GOOD GUIDE TO RUSSELL - MAYBE

Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, while addressing the Advertising Club of Washington discovered a new way to keep from sticking his neck out - he hopes. Mr. Russell is the contact man for the Radio Corporation of America and NBC with the Federal Communications Commission, Congress and the White House and therefore must be very discreet in his public utterances.

As he began to speak at the Ad Club, Mr. Russell, in his first speech in 20 years, he noticed way over in the corner a reporter who, judging from the discriminating way he took notes, knew his stuff. So every time Frank saw the reporter getting busy, he sensed he was getting on dangerous ground and quickly changed the subject. At that Mr. Russell hardly had time to get back to his office, it was said, before a request came popping in from the FCC for a copy of the speech.

Commenting on wartime difficulties of radio, Mr. Russell said enough tubes would be available for receiving sets to maintain at least one radio set in every home. Despite wartime operational and manpower problems, he explained that the industry has been able to carry on without shutting down one station.

The Government has discovered, Mr. Russell continued, that commercial programs are the best for getting over messages. And that the head of OWI's radio section revealed that within the next six months commercial programs would give over three hundred million dollars' worth of time to the war effort.

Mr. Russell said that material for such a station was already on flatcars when the war broke out, but was diverted for more essential use of the armed forces.

At the same time, he told of a new television transmitter - not bigger than a cigar box - that had been developed in the last few months which, when placed at 50-mile intervals on poles, would be able to send television across the Nation "as straight as a rifle". He added that the discovery of frequency modulation by which static is eliminated and other improvements would revolutionize the radio field after the war.

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WOULD NICK WINCHELL, JERGENS & BLUE FOR \$2,000,000

Walter Winchell, radio and newspaper gossip columnist, the Andrew Jergens Company, of Cincinnati, his sponsor, and the Blue Network, Inc., were sued for \$2,000,000 libel damages in the United States District Court in Chicago by George Washington Robnett, author and Executive Secretary of the Church League of America. The suit is based on Winchell's radio promotion of the book "Under Cover" written by John Roy Carlson. This is the second suit by Robnett in the case. On October 14 he filed suit for \$100,000 damages against E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers of the book.

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JUDGE ASHBY ANNOUNCES NBC LEGAL STAFF CHANGES

Robert P. Myers, a senior attorney in NBC's Legal Department for a number of years, has resigned to accept a position as Assistant General Counsel in the RCA Legal Department, A. L. Ashby, NBC Vice President and General Counsel, announced this week.

Joseph A. McDonald, who has had charge of NBC legal work in Chicago, will return to New York as Assistant General Counsel. Henry Ladner, a senior attorney in the New York office, also has been appointed Assistant General Counsel.

The new arrangements and transfers are expected to be completed by Monday, November 1st, Judge Ashby said. Mr. McDonald's successor in Chicago will be announced soon.

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KFEL SUES PAPER TO GET DAILY PROGRAM LISTING

Station KFEL, Denver, is suing to compel the Denver Post to list programs broadcast by the station along with the listings of Stations KOA, KLZ and KVOB.

KFEL alleges that the Post, which has two daily news programs on KOA, injures KFEL and destroys its competition with the paper's newscasts and other outlets in the region. In addition to asking an injunction to prevent the Post from publishing program lists omitting KFEL broadcasts, the station also is seeking triple damages of \$2,395.

The damage suit is based on a payment of \$798 spent by KFEL with the Post from Feb. 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943, during which period, the suit alleges, the paper charged KFEL \$5 per line for program listings, but printed programs from the other stations mentioned without charge. The Post does not list programs of KYMR, an independent.

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William J. Cooksey, also known as Ross Dyar, trading as World's Medicine Company, whose mailing addresses are post office boxes in Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from misrepresentation in the sale of a medicinal preparation designated "World's Tonic". The Commission finds that in advertisements disseminated by means of newspapers, circulars and other advertising media, and in radio broadcasts, the respondent falsely represented that the preparation, which is manufactured for him by a commercial laboratory in Columbus, is a cure or remedy for a great many diseases and ailments.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Among the things listed by a Gallup Poll that people would like to buy if they were able to now are 1,100,000 radio sets. About 500,000 more need parts or repairs, tubes especially.

Addressing the Overseas Press Club in New York, Elmer Davis expressed resentment over the tale that the reason he had hired his former employer, William S. Paley, radio executive, was that he hoped to get his job back after the war.

"If I do work for Mr. Paley again, I hope that I get more than I am paying him, which is \$1 a year", Mr. Davis commented.

In the new revenue bill voted by the House Ways and Means Committee the following increases were recommended for radio, telegraph and telephone messages:

| Telephone | <u>Present rate</u> | <u>Committee action</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Local % of charge | 10 | 15 |
| Long dist. % of charge | 20 | 25 |
| Telegraph, cable, radio - | | |
| Domestic % of charge | 15 | 20 |
| International % of charge | 10 | 15 |
| Leased Wires - | | |
| Nonservice % of charge | 15 | 20 |
| Service % of charge | 5 | 7 |

"Representatives of all the principal radio forums met in New York last week", Leonard Lyons writes, "to decide that they should not accept commercial sponsorship or permit the radio chains to assign unfavorable time-spots to them."

The Federal Communications Commission has granted transfer of control of Worcester Broadcasting Corp., licensee of Station KFMB, from the First National Trust and Savings Bank of San Diego, to O.L. Taylor and Jack O. Gross, for a consideration of \$95,000.

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., earned \$1,005,697, or \$1.13 a share in nine months ended September 30, compared with \$636,225 or \$1.02 a share a year ago.

In accordance with instructions received from the Federal Communications Commission, the call letters of General Electric's frequency modulation station, W85A have been changed to WGFM, effective November 1. The change comes on the eve of the station's third anniversary and only affects the call letters. The station will continue to operate on the same wave length as before, according to Emerson Markham, Manager of the station.

A total of approximately 137 hours was contributed to the war effort in September of this year by the Blue Network as compared with 86 hours in September, 1942, and the 119 hours in August, 1943.

101. The 1954-55 INR Survey was conducted during the
winter months 1954-55 and was the first time that the
all-American survey, including the American and Soviet

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1. The Board of Directors, upon adoption of the 1957 and 1958
1959 Resolutions, of the Board of Directors, shall be deemed to have
approved the same and the same shall be deemed to have been adopted.

1. The first and most important consideration in the selection of a site for a new plant is the availability of raw materials and labor. The site should be located near the source of raw materials and have a good transportation network for the movement of goods and services. The availability of labor is also a critical factor in the selection of a site. The site should be located in an area with a large and skilled labor force. The cost of labor is also an important consideration. The site should be located in an area with a low cost of labor. The availability of utilities is also an important consideration. The site should be located in an area with a reliable and affordable supply of water, electricity, and other utilities. The availability of land is also an important consideration. The site should be located in an area with a large and affordable supply of land. The availability of government incentives is also an important consideration. The site should be located in an area with a favorable tax and regulatory environment. The availability of infrastructure is also an important consideration. The site should be located in an area with a good transportation network and other infrastructure. The availability of a good location is also an important consideration. The site should be located in an area with a good location for the business. The availability of a good climate is also an important consideration. The site should be located in an area with a good climate for the business. The availability of a good culture is also an important consideration. The site should be located in an area with a good culture for the business. The availability of a good community is also an important consideration. The site should be located in an area with a good community for the business. The availability of a good environment is also an important consideration. The site should be located in an area with a good environment for the business. The availability of a good future is also an important consideration. The site should be located in an area with a good future for the business.

1. List of Definitions and Notes: FBI Headquarters to JAG: A
 2. Bureau of National Security and Intelligence of the FBI
 3. FBI, Bureau of National Security and Intelligence of the FBI

Press Wireless, Inc., was denied applications for authority to communicate with Palermo, Sicily, to operate a cue channel to Algiers, Algeria, and to communicate with Oran, Algeria by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Commission, considering a motion filed by Press Wireless, Inc., to extend the general investigation of its rates and charges to include the other international carriers and to postpone the hearing indefinitely, adopted an order postponing the hearing presently scheduled for November 17, 1943, to January 17, 1944. The further hearing involving rates of Press Wireless, Inc., for ordinary press service between the United States and China, will proceed on November 17th as scheduled.

The marriage of Joyce Hayward, dramatic actress and writer, to Corporal Edgar Hubert Kobak of the U. S. Army, son of Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network, was announced by her mother, Mrs. Alfred E. Hayward of New York. The late Mr. Hayward was a well-known Philadelphia cartoonist.

Station WTBO, Cumberland, Md., has been granted by the Federal Communications Commission acquisition of control of Associated Broadcasting Corp. licensee of the station by Aurelia S. Becker, for a consideration of \$10,484, representing 50 additional share of capital stock; also granted construction permit to change frequency from 820 to 1450 kilocycles, and hours of operation from limited to unlimited, subject to engineering condition.

Among the topics in the October issue of "Radio Age", published by the Department of Information of RCA, are: "Radio Relays for Television"; "Phosphors Brighten Radio Picture"; "Radio Crystal Bottleneck Broken"; "Occupied Nations Hear NBC"; "Production Wins 3 Awards", RCA Victor, Radiomarine Workers Honored; "'What's New?' Is Radio Hit", Critics Praise RCA's New Broadcast Program; "RCA Workers Launch Ship"; RCA Sets Aid Sicily Fight; "Listening-In from 'Middle of Nowhere'", Sarnoff's Son Writes from South Pacific; "Plan Post-War Television".

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MBS TO HONOR NAVY CHAPLAINS

Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, will give a luncheon at the Statler in Washington next Friday at which the first copies of the book, "A Minute of Prayer" will be presented to Chaplain William R. Arnold, Chief of Army Chaplains, and Chaplain Robert D. Workman, Chief of Navy Chaplains.

"A Minute Of Prayer" is a book just published by the Garden City Publishing Company. The collection of prayers, submitted by Ministers, Priests, Rabbis and Christian Scientists, is based on the Mutual Network's daily radio program, "A Minute Of Prayer". Proceeds from the sale of the book will be donated to the United Service Organizations, Inc. Cooperating in the presentation of the radio program and the publication of the book are The Federal Council of The Churches Of Christ in America; The Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York; The Synagogue Council Of America and The Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the needs of the people involved. It is important to listen to all sides and to be open to new ideas.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a message of condolence to the people of the State of California, who have been afflicted by a severe drought and famine. The President expresses his sympathy for the suffering people and offers them the aid of the Federal Government. He also mentions the fact that the Congress has passed a law to provide relief for the people of California.

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SECRET - SECURITY INFORMATION

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1. The first of these is the "National Security Council Directive No. 128, which was issued in 1950 and which provided for the establishment of a system of security clearance for all persons who were employed in the Federal Government. This system was designed to ensure that all persons who were employed in the Federal Government were of good character and were not known to be disloyal to the United States. This system was designed to ensure that all persons who were employed in the Federal Government were of good character and were not known to be disloyal to the United States.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED
NOV 3 1943
FRANK E. MULLEN

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November 2, 1943

REPRESENTATIVE KENNEDY ASSAILS RADIO CENSORSHIP

Urging listeners to support a resolution which he recently introduced, Representative Martin J. Kennedy (D), assailed radio censorship in an address he made over the National Broadcasting Company network. He said, in part:

"Until recently, it was generally accepted that the First Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees the Freedom of Speech, applied with full force and effect to speech by radio or wire communication. However, two great discussions of recent origin have jarred the people of America out of this complacency and have righteously caused us apprehension that the radio might be employed as an instrument of oppression rather than an agency of enlightened freedom.

"These disturbing controversies were #1 - the legal case of the Broadcasting chains which was decided by the United States Supreme Court last May, and #2 - the flaming debate now current among radio commentators. Some commentators assert the right to express their personal opinions freely. Others would have the remarks of commentators subject to censorship.* * *

"The language of the Supreme Court decision practically says that Congress authorized a censorship and that the First Amendment does not forbid such censorship. In my opinion, Congress, in 1934, never intended that the standards set up in the act 'public interest, convenience, or necessity' should comprehend a censorship. This recent decision indicates that a censorship could be set up under an Act of the Congress and not be in violation of the Free Speech Amendment of the Constitution.

"Only recently, the Federal Communications Commission withheld a renewal of a license to a certain network until the owners of the network pledged that it, the network, has no intention to and will not broadcast any so-called editorial hereafter.

"Within the past month, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission made a plea for free speech for news commentators when he became critical of a rule, made by a broadcasting company, forbidding expression of personal opinion by their news analysts.

"The opinions expressed by Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission should have permanency. In view of the Supreme Court decision, it is quite evident that the only way we may be sure of Freedom of Speech on the Air is by adopting my resolution which is to be known as the Twenty-second Amendment - Here is the language of my proposed amendment.

REPRESENTATIVE II WITH ASSASSINATIVE POWER

These powers are granted to the Representative II in the event of a declaration of emergency by the President. The Representative II is authorized to exercise the powers of the President in the event of a declaration of emergency.

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"Amendment 22 - Section 1 - Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech by radio or wire communication.

"Section 2 - The provisions of any law, license, or contract in violation of Section #1 (Hereof) are hereby declared inoperative."

"Section #1, of my amendment, prohibits any Congress, now or in the future, from imposing a censorship on speech by radio or wire communication. According to the Court, there is no present constitutional restraint upon Congress in this respect. The Constitution, in the vital matter of the Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press and Freedom of Religious Worship is most emphatic in its restraints on Congress and throughout the years the Constitution has been so construed by the Supreme Court. Because the Supreme Court is not decisive in the application of the First Amendment to speech by radio, the adoption of my amendment will clear the air of legalistic doubts and will place in our written constitution, protection of Freedom of Speech by Radio. * * *

"The radio plays an important part in our social existence, in the lives of our citizens particularly those millions of souls living in our land who are blind, physically disabled, too old to read or unfamiliar with our printed word. * * *

"We cannot hamper liberty of speech in one respect without impairing its safety and its strength at all points. Expediency is a dangerous pretext. Be the infringement ever so tiny, it must, in the end, inevitably undermine the entire structure of our society which was erected at a tremendous cost in blood and sweat and toil and tears.

"This discriminatory censorship springs from fear and the weakness in which that fear is engendered. It distrusts the source and fountain of all democratic government: The God-given right of the people to speak out freely at all times on all topics. Indeed, it threatens the very security it affects to foster. Such unnatural restraints will neither prevent the vigor of opinion nor improve the patience of the people."

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NOW BROADCAST MOST ANYTHING BUT WIND DIRECTION

Weather forecasts of the same type that were issued before the war were resumed by the Weather Bureau for publication in newspapers and for broadcast by radio beginning last Monday (November 1). Restrictions on weather reports have been in force since December, 1941.

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information about the situation and determining the scope of the investigation.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

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1. The Commission is to be composed of three members, one of whom shall be the President of the Commission on the Status of Women, and the other two shall be appointed by the Commission on the Status of Women.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, involving many different factors and many different people. The second is that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, which is constantly changing and evolving. The third is that the system is not a closed one, but an open one, which is constantly interacting with the outside world. The fourth is that the system is not a linear one, but a non-linear one, which is characterized by feedback loops and other non-linear relationships. The fifth is that the system is not a deterministic one, but a probabilistic one, which is characterized by uncertainty and risk. The sixth is that the system is not a single one, but a multiple one, which is characterized by many different perspectives and many different interests. The seventh is that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, which is characterized by many different factors and many different people. The eighth is that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, which is constantly changing and evolving. The ninth is that the system is not a closed one, but an open one, which is constantly interacting with the outside world. The tenth is that the system is not a linear one, but a non-linear one, which is characterized by feedback loops and other non-linear relationships. The eleventh is that the system is not a deterministic one, but a probabilistic one, which is characterized by uncertainty and risk. The twelfth is that the system is not a single one, but a multiple one, which is characterized by many different perspectives and many different interests.

10-10-1964

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

CAPT. KNODE, RADIO'S FIRST HERO RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

Capt. Thomas E. Knode, U. S. Army (retired), awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "Extraordinary heroism in action near Buna, New Guinea", is back with WRC-NBC, Washington, as Director of Public Relations in the Washington office, in charge of local and national publicity.

Captain Knode was called to active duty as a reserve Second Lieutenant in March, 1942. He refused an offer from Col. E. M. Kirby for a desk position with the Radio Branch of the Bureau of Public Relations, preferring "to fight this war on the battlefield, not at a desk in Washington".

Tom and his platoon went into battle against the Japs in the now familiar Buna Village area. Two columns, one under Lieutenant Knode, were attempting a "pincer" movement, by opening an avenue to the sea. Knode and his men were successful after two days of hard jungle fighting.

Reaching his objective, Knode turned his attack towards the Japanese pillboxes in Buna Village. He advanced several hundred yards when a Jap sniper wounded him in the leg.

The D.S.C. citation tells the rest of the story. "He disregarded the wound and continued to lead his platoon in the attack. When he was again wounded in the foot, and was unable to go on, he refused to be evacuated until he had given final instructions to his platoon." The second bullet entered through the ankle and shattered the bones of his foot.

Tom Knode is the only radio man to be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

To celebrate Tom's return, a party was given at the Statler in Washington for the radio trade press last week and this will be followed by another gathering at the Washington Hotel Roof Garden next Thursday. Presiding at the Statler were Frank M. Russell, NBC Vice-President, Carleton D. Smith, Manager of WRC and Fred Shawn, Program Manager. Out of town guests were John McKay, of New York, head of NBC Press Department, and his assistant, Sid Eigers.

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Ensign Robert Edmund Greene, USNR, former page in NBC's mail room, was killed September 29th in action overseas, according to a telegram received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Greene, 20 Clinton St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Besides his parents he leaves his widow, the former Margaret Thompson of Bronxville, whom he married December 10, 1942.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD: [Illegible]

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DURR GOES TO BAT FOR BLUE AND CBS; COOL TO ADS

There was quite a boost for both the Blue Network and the Columbia Broadcasting System when FCC Commissioner C. J. Durr addressed the Third Free World Congress in New York last week. The speaker, on the other hand, seemed apprehensive that radio had to be supported by commercials fearing that this might interfere with freedom of speech. Commissioner Durr, whose speech was lengthy (7½ typewritten pages single spaced) said, in part:

"The Blue Network has recently changed hands and fortunately the new owner has stated that he will consider all requests for time strictly on their individual merits and without arbitrary discriminations. This policy should result in a real contribution to a freer discussion of public issues and it is to be hoped that his lead will be promptly followed by the independent stations as well as by the other networks.

"Another development which may have an important effect upon the discussion of public issues over the air is the recently adopted program policy of the Columbia Broadcasting System. CBS disclaims for itself all right to an editorial policy, except as to radio (I am not certain that I understand all the implications of the exception). It also requires commentators to eliminate all personal opinion from their comments. A strong argument made in support of this restriction on commentators is that it minimizes the opportunities for business concerns, under the guise of advertising, to buy up time for the exposition of their own philosophies. I will not attempt here to argue the merits or demerits of this policy. The commentators themselves have taken up the cudgels and it looks as if this is an issue that will be adequately aired. CBS should be commended for making its facilities available for the discussion of its own policies.

"The question which immediately arises, however, is, even if the elimination of all editorializing is desirable, is it possible? Editorializing exists in the mere decision as to what is or what is not newsworthy and the emphasis placed on one item of news as against another. For example, the Washington Evening Star, which also happens to own Radio Station WMAL, Washington outlet for the Blue Network, didn't bother to write an editorial in defense of Blue's policies as outlined in the testimony of the official I have been referring to. It was much simpler not to mention the testimony in its news columns.

"Another question is, if public issues are to be discussed only on free time, will a sufficient amount of free time continue to be available? Radio broadcasting has long passed the trial period as an advertising medium. The demand for advertising time is constantly on the increase. Broadcasters can well afford to be generous in making time available for the discussion of public issues when no buyer for the time is in sight. But as advertising demand has increased, the unpaid time available tends more and more to be the poorest time from the standpoint of reaching the widest audience.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is in a state of stagnation and that the government is facing a serious financial crisis. The report also mentions that the political situation is unstable and that there is a risk of civil unrest.

2. The second part of the report deals with the specific measures that have been taken by the government to address the economic and financial problems. It is noted that the government has implemented a series of austerity measures, including cuts in public spending and increases in taxes. The report also mentions that the government has sought international assistance to help it cope with its financial difficulties.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation in the country. It is noted that there is a high level of unemployment and that the standard of living is low. The report also mentions that there is a significant gap between the rich and the poor. The report also mentions that there is a high level of crime and that the police are struggling to keep the country safe.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country. It is noted that the country has a poor reputation in the international community and that it is facing a number of diplomatic challenges. The report also mentions that the country has a number of unresolved issues with its neighbors and that it is facing a number of international disputes.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the committee. It is recommended that the government should take a number of steps to improve the economic and financial situation, including increasing public spending and reducing taxes. It is also recommended that the government should take steps to improve the social situation, including creating more jobs and improving the standard of living. Finally, it is recommended that the government should take steps to improve its foreign relations, including resolving its international disputes and improving its reputation in the international community.

We may well reach the point, and in the not far distant future, when broadcasters will be able to find a profitable market for every single minute of the broadcasting day. What, then, will be their policy? Can they be relied on to resist the pressure to make the maximum profits which, after all, is what they are in business for? The Blue Network's time sales in 1942 increased 22.7 per cent over 1941 and the sales for the past six months of 1943 were almost 70 per cent higher than the sales for the corresponding period of 1942. Already, according to its witness, it is seeking a commercial sponsor for its Town Hall program, which would mean that the selection of subjects and speakers would be brought within the influence of the sales and business policies of the sponsor. The increase in the time sales of the other networks has not been as spectacular as that of Blue, which has in the past been at a commercial disadvantage because of its affiliation with NBC, but the general decrease in time left unsold has been rapid and there is no reason to believe that the trend will be reversed after the war, when the large advertisers will have specific goods to sell rather than mere good will.

"Even if we assume that the broadcasters and their sponsors are concerned only with the sale of goods and not the dissemination of any ideas of their own, what does the present trend of radio promise for the future in the way of a positive service in the public interest? We have made our decision that the greatest safety lies in having our radio outlets privately operated. They must rely upon advertising for the money with which to operate. But what will our civilization be like if the culture and ideas which we receive from radio are merely a by-product of the advertising business?

"The problem of freedom of the air is not limited to what shall be said or heard over our domestic broadcasting stations. We also have the problem of what we shall say to and hear from the peoples of the other nations of the world.

"Prior to the war, international broadcasting from this country was in private hands, but the broadcasting stations were few in number and there was not enough advertising to sustain them. Since the war, they have come under Government operation and the number of stations has been markedly increased. What will our international broadcasting policy be after the war? Will the Government continue to operate these stations, or will they be returned to private hands, or will we have both Government and private stations operating side by side? Whatever alternative we choose, will we recognize that listeners abroad, like listeners at home, are entitled to receive a fair presentation of the news and a well-rounded discussion of the public questions in which they may be interested? Should we have one standard for what we shall hear from our domestic broadcasting stations and another for what we shall beam to the people of other countries? And should we not expect the same standards to be observed in the broadcasts beamed from other nations to this country which we observe in our broadcasts to them? We have never denied to our citizens freedom to listen to all broadcasts, irrespective of the source from which they are beamed. Can there be any freedom of discussion on a world-wide basis unless the other

nations grant the same freedom to their citizens? And, finally, can we afford to let democracy's story remain untold or be misrepresented to the people of any nation merely because it is unprofitable, from a business standpoint, to operate the facilities with which to tell that story?"

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ALSO SEES INDUSTRY ADVISERS AS 4TH TERM BAIT

Agreeing with the opinion expressed by this writer that the industrial and business committee just formed, of which David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, is a member, is a political move, the Washington Daily News, a Scripps-Howard paper says:

"Creation by F.D.R. of new business advisory committee (like the labor, farm groups he has consulted with) is political tip-off for 1944, Washington thinks. It's the first time Roosevelt has summoned business leaders, arranged regular conferences with them.

"This is the way the insiders here dope it: Roosevelt intends to run again, sees the conservative swing is increasing constantly, intends to swing with it as far as necessary.

"Many business men passing through here indicate they'll take Roosevelt in preference to Willkie. Many assume his re-election, plan on it. But Pew (of Pennsylvania) still hunts for a strong candidate. John D. M. Hamilton is touring the West looking for material."

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IF IKE RETURNS, WILL HARRY BUTCHER COME TOO?

With the report that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is to succeed Gen. George C. Marshall as Chief of Staff of the Army, speculation is raised as to whether or not his Naval aide, Lieut. Commander Harry C. Butcher, would accompany him. There is no precedent for a Navy man serving in such a capacity here on the Army General Staff. However, there was also no precedent for General Eisenhower having a Naval Aide. Nevertheless, as does most everybody else, the General liked Harry Butcher, who was the Washington Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and he asked that Harry be detailed to his staff, and got him.

Commander Butcher has since distinguished himself on several occasions, one of them being when he acted for General Eisenhower and accepted the surrender of the Italian Navy.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

ANALYSIS OF THE
RESULTS OF THE
EXPERIMENTAL
STUDY OF THE
REACTION OF
HYDROGEN
PEROXIDE
WITH
SULFURIC
ACID

THE REACTION OF
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ACID
HAS BEEN
STUDIED
BY
V. I. KUDRYAVTSEV
AND
V. I. KUDRYAVTSEVA
IN THE
LABORATORY OF
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RCA VICTOR PUTS PETRILLO DISPUTE UP TO WLB

RCA Victor struck back in the Petrillo dispute last week by appealing its side of the case to the War Labor Board panel in New York. At the same time J. W. Murray, General Manager of the RCA Victor Record Division sent the following message to RCA Victor recording artists relative to the controversy between the American Federation of Musicians and the recording companies:

"It had been hoped that before this time we would have been able to settle the differences with the American Federation of Musicians, but the Union has remained adamant in demands which we cannot accept.

"The RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America has for a long time been a party to negotiations with the American Federation of Musicians in an endeavor to end the strike which started on August 1, 1942. We have not yet been able to reach a satisfactory solution. Therefore, in order to avoid further delay, we are presenting our case to the appointed panel of the War Labor Board, at formal hearings that will start Wednesday, November 3rd.

"From the very beginning it has been RCA Victor's position that we are willing to negotiate an agreement which has to do with the welfare of the performing musicians employed by the company to make records. The Union states that they have no dissatisfaction with either wages or working conditions which prevailed at the time of the strike.

"However, the Union has demanded that we pay money directly to them for the benefit of unemployed musicians. We are unwilling to pay money either direct to a union or to persons not employed by us and who never have been employed by us. That is the principal point at issue, so far as we are concerned, that is holding up a settlement of the controversy.

"What complicates the situation seriously is that one record company, which was in full accord with RCA Victor and the other record companies on this important principle, dating back to the earliest conferences with the Union, has seen fit to abandon this principle, and has signed a contract which contains other provisions unacceptable to us.

"To protect our eminent position in the record field, and in the best interests of our artists, our dealers, and the millions of music lovers who look to Victor for the newest and best in the world of music, we are sincerely endeavoring to bring to an end the strike which has now been in effect for seventeen months.

"We are ready and anxious to begin recording again, so that the music-loving public will no longer be denied the pleasure and enjoyment of the wealth of music that is new and great and satisfying during these troubled times. It is only through continuous, new recordings that the public as well as the men and women in our

armed services will have the benefit of the matchless artistry and interpretive genius of the greatest living artists in every category of music who are under contract to RCA Victor.

"I want you to know our position in the matter, because we realize you are most anxious to know when we shall be able to start recording again. I will keep you informed of any further important developments."

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HITTING CENSORSHIP, COL McCORMICK QUOTES GEN. HARBORD

Demanding a censorship reform, Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, at a Chicago Association of Commerce luncheon included a letter written by Lieut. Gen. J. G. Harbord, now Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America's Board, when he was Chief of Staff of General Pershing in World War I:

"In the Civil War there was no censorship. The Navy, which was fortunate enough to start the war under command of a naval genius, never had any complaint of the press.

"The Army started out and continued for a long time under the command of incompetents.

"It was newspaper criticism that drove them from office, and permitted the rise of Grant, Sheridan and Sherman to win the war which otherwise would have been lost.

"Naturally the very host of military incompetents hated being exposed.

"In the Spanish-American War, and in the Philippine War, there was no censorship. It was the press that got the Army out of Cuba before it died of fever. It was the press that secured sufficient reinforcements for the Philippines when the true state of affairs was being concealed by the Army in the interest of President McKinley's re-election.

"Censorship came to the World War where our officers at first were anxious to imitate their fashionable European comrades. That the censorship was not successful is shown by a letter which I will now read to you:

"You may be interested in knowing that last week we sent a cablegram to the United States urging that the newspaper correspondents here be permitted to indulge in proper criticisms of supply departments when the criticisms were well founded, on the theory that the public was entitled to the information. The reply from the War Department is not favorable to the idea."

"Yours sincerely,

J. G. Harbord,

Maj. Gen., Chief of Staff.'

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"That the newspapers have yielded to censorship pressure in the present war is not the fault of the correspondents but of the proprietors and managers of the great news services. No single one of them can resist this coercion alone. It will take the combined demands of all of them to obtain the truth for the American people, now so completely withheld from them."

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EXPANDED STATION RELATIONS DIVISION FOR MUTUAL

A greatly expanded Station Relations Division, geared not only to contact member and affiliated stations on contractual and operational matters, but constantly available to service them on programming, engineering, merchandising, and post-war developments, has been established by Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Mr. McClintock also appointed Richard F. Connor the network's Director of Station Relations, greatly amplifying Mr. Connor's administrative responsibilities. Under the new set-up, station relations, station traffic, and engineering traffic, will be under his direction.

The new Station Relations Division, stated Mr. Connor, will have six key managers, each one having specific duties in relation to stations in various parts of the country. The expanded station relations departmental set-up requires the services of nineteen executives and employees.

Mr. Connor has a background of 16 years in radio. A native of Denver, he attended the University of California. Operating his own advertising agency on the West Coast from 1936 to 1939 and prior to that time managed WMPC, Beverly Hills; in 1940 he broadcast over the Don Lee Network on California State activities. After serving as coordinator for the West Coast Broadcast Associations, Mr. Connor became Chief of the Station Relations Division, Domestic Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information. In May, 1943, he joined Mutual.

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ANOTHER RADIO TUBE FACTORY FOR SYLVANIA

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. has bought an additional plant for the manufacture of radio tubes. The factory is located at Wakefield, Mass., and is already in production. It will augment the Company's existing facilities and help supply the increased demands of the armed forces and vital war industries. The new plant, formerly owned and operated by the Boit-Winship County, is a four-story structure containing 35,000 square feet of floor space.

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It is a pleasure to have you here today. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the progress of the project and to plan for the future. We have made significant progress in the past few months and we are confident that we will achieve our goals by the end of the year.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to inform you of the results of the recent survey of the project. The survey was conducted by the Research Department and the results are as follows:

2. The survey was conducted in the form of a questionnaire and the results are as follows:

3. The results of the survey are as follows:

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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:::
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
 :::

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Monday declared a year-end cash dividend of 90¢ per share on the present Class A and Class B stock of \$2.50 par value. The dividend is payable on Dec. 3 to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 19, 1943.

The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to raise the domestic radio, telegraph and cable rates from 15 percent to 25 percent, in place of 20 percent. Additional yield would be \$15,000,000.

According to Drew Pearson, OWI Elmer Davis is having his troubles with the House Appropriations Committee:

"Inside fact is that the Office of War Information came within a hair's breadth of being abolished entirely. Committee Republicans, led by anti-Roosevelt Representative John Taber of New York, were against giving Elmer Davis' OWI any of his five million dollar request. This would have meant complete demolition of the Government's vital war propaganda program. However, Committee Democrats were firmly opposed and finally won out. A compromise OWI appropriation of about four million dollars is likely."

Majestic Radio & Television Corp. earned \$679,931 in 12 months ended August 31, after charges but before provision for Federal taxes, in contrast with a new loss of \$36,957 in preceding year.

The Commercial Telegraphs Union asked Washington District Court yesterday (Monday) for an injunction to prevent the Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc., from future violations of a bargaining agreement.

Claiming to represent 30,000 employees, the Union states that the telegraph company has violated seniority provisions of the agreement. Suit was filed by Attorneys Hugh C. McKenny, William J. Howder and Charles J. Brandt.

Niles Trammell and John F. Royal, President and Vice-President respectively of the National Broadcasting Company, have left London for North Africa and Cairo.

Yale University will offer in the Department of Drama a course in television program production when the Fall term opens. It will be given by Prof. Edward G. Cole.

Ben S. Fisher, Washington attorney, formerly Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, who recently was elected National President of Sigma Chi Fraternity, will be guest of honor at the fraternity's annual Constantine dinner November 6 at the Statler Hotel. Mr. Fisher is the first Washington man to head the fraternity since 1903.

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OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN SENATE CONFIRMED MAY 19, 1870
BY SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 106

[illegible][illegible]

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1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of people who have been admitted to the United States as permanent residents, and the fact that many of these people have been born in other countries. This is a problem for the United States because it means that there are a large number of people who are not subject to the same laws and regulations as citizens of the United States. This is a problem for the United States because it means that there are a large number of people who are not subject to the same laws and regulations as citizens of the United States.

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VISUAL MICA INSPECTION INSUFFICIENT, STANDARDS FINDS

It is necessary to more than take a look at mica to see if it is O.K. for condenser use, the following report from the National Bureau of Standards reveals:

"Mica is a strategic war material. An investigation of domestic sources by a number of Government agencies has been underway for several years. The best single electrical property indicative of the suitability of mica for use in radio condensers is its power factor, and this is readily determined by using a radio-frequency bridge and other commercial equipment normally available. Small metal foil electrodes are attached to the mica specimen forming a radio condenser, which is tested at 100 and 1,000 kc/s per second. The power factor in percent is indicated on a direct-reading scale.

"E. L. Hall of the Bureau's Radio Section, who has made tests upon several hundred mica specimens, has found that visual inspection is not a satisfactory means of selection for condenser use. Although mica that is clear or of a uniform color usually will be suitable for this purpose, many such samples have been found to have large power factors. Again, although mica samples with spots and stains are usually unsuitable for use in condensers, many spotted samples have been found with low losses. Attempts to find a simpler method of selection have not been successful."

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BLUE NET XMAS STARTS EARLY; LIFE SAVERS IN STOCKINGS

Christmas arrived early this year at the Blue Network which is in the thick of preparations to play Santa Claus to its 128 employees now in the armed services. The new owner of the Blue being E. J. Noble, candy manufacturer, his famous product, Life Savers, will be found in every Christmas stocking.

Packages to those in the Army overseas have already been mailed, the Navy's are being packed and the boys and girls still in this country will be getting theirs soon. While the Blue is footing the bill for the gifts, employees from various departments are wrapping the packages on their own time and many have contributed cookies.

Here's what the Blue's sons and daughters will find in their stockings on Christmas morning: chewing gum, cookies, Life Savers, a pound of chocolates, one-half pound of hard candy, an indelible marking set, one year's subscription to the Reader's Digest, cigars and razor blades for the boys and Revlon lipstick and nail polish for the girls, and a check for ten dollars.

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THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

It is necessary to have a clear understanding of the situation in the field of research and to have a clear understanding of the situation in the field of research.

The first step in the process of research is to define the problem. This is a crucial step, as it determines the direction of the research and the methods that will be used. The problem should be clearly defined and stated in a way that is understandable to others.

Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to design the experiment. This involves deciding on the variables to be studied, the methods to be used, and the data to be collected. The design should be carefully planned and executed to ensure that the results are valid and reliable.

The final step in the process of research is to analyze the data and draw conclusions. This involves looking at the results of the experiment and determining what they mean. The conclusions should be based on the evidence and should be stated in a clear and concise manner.

Research is a process that requires time, effort, and resources. It is not always easy, but it is essential for the advancement of knowledge and the improvement of our lives. We must continue to support research and to encourage people to pursue it.

The National Academy of Sciences is a leading organization in the field of research. It is composed of the most distinguished scientists and scholars in the country. Its mission is to promote research and to provide advice to the government and the public.

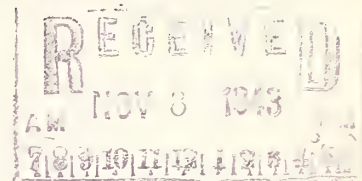
We are proud to be a part of the National Academy of Sciences. We are committed to the highest standards of research and to the advancement of knowledge. We will continue to work hard to achieve our goals and to make a difference in the world.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1576

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COMMANDER CRAVEN DISCUSSES "A FREE RADIO"

In a speech delivered before a section on Administrative Law of the District Bar Association last Tuesday night, Federal Communications Commissioner T. A. M. Craven, discussed "A Free Radio" and the following are some of the salient points which he brought out.

"After nearly 25 years of splendid service to the nation, broadcasters are again faced with controversy concerning free speech over the radio. This controversy centers upon rights of minorities to be heard, as well as upon other radio aspects of free speech. Many persons fear that the power of the purse will control the dissemination of facts and opinions to such an extent that the views of minorities cannot be presented adequately to the public and hence, that the public will be deprived of the benefits of all facts and opinions. Others fear potential abuse of power by broadcasters, while still others fear that radio will become solely the Voice of Government. Some demand that radio be free of Government control; and these are opposed by groups advocating more extensive Government regulation.

"Various panaceas are offered, such as "Freedom to Listen", "Freedom of Access to the Microphone", "Freedom to Hear and be Heard", "Needed: A Code of Radio Good Behavior", "Free Speech - An Exploration of the Broadcaster's Duty", and "A Free Radio".

"Many of the philosophical panaceas for radio are influenced by the present-day dearth of radio facilities. It is alleged that this scarcity is the principal cause of some of our most difficult radio problems. In spite of the fact that in most cities today there are more radio stations than newspapers and that less capital investment is required to establish a radio station than a modern newspaper, emphasis is laid upon the alleged lack of opportunity to enter the radio field as compared with the so-called free opportunities to establish a newspaper.

"While it may be true that today there does not exist the same 'free' opportunity to establish a radio station as there is to establish a newspaper, the ultra short wave frequency modulation radio developments of the war have made it possible to expand radio's opportunities to a considerable degree. Thus, the day need not be far removed when there will be sufficient opportunity for any number of persons with sound business judgment to establish a radio broadcasting enterprise in any community in this country. Thus, the future opportunities may even favor radio in comparison with newspapers. * * *

"The doctrine "Freedom to Listen" has been advocated recently as a cure for today's radio troubles. This doctrine indicates a misconception of present radio problems insofar as it

implies that listeners do not have the freedom to listen and that a person desiring to use radio for the dissemination of his philosophies to the public has the right to compel listeners to make the choice of either listening to a specific speaker or else 'turning the dial off' or to another station. 'Freedom to listen' should not be so confused. 'Freedom to listen' was established centuries ago, both in America and in England. Thus this right was already the listeners' right when radio was discovered. The people of the United States of America have always had the right to read or to listen to anything they desire, whether by the papers, by radio or by any other means. They have always had the right to listen to the voice of minorities. This is a part of our democracy. This does not mean, however, that anyone has the right to compel people to listen. Therefore, from 'freedom to listen' does not follow an inalienable right to be heard, or in modern parlance, 'freedom to listen' does not convey of itself 'freedom of access' to the microphone.

"Many persons advocate the doctrine of 'Freedom of Access' to the microphone as the solution of today's radio problem. This doctrine likewise indicates certain misconceptions of radio, because without equal opportunity of access for everyone in the country, we cannot achieve freedom of access. For example, if every individual in the country operated his own radio station, his station would be valueless to the public as well as to himself. The public would be confronted with a veritable 'Babel' of radio orators. None of these orators could compel persons to listen. * * *

"There are persons who advocate that the broadcast licensee should have the sole responsibility for curing today's radio evils. While this doctrine has much merit, it is possible that it alone will not solve the problems. Under this doctrine the licensee would be required to adjudicate whatever rights any person may have to use the microphone* * *It is impossible for a radio broadcast licensee to exercise his responsibility in accordance with the concepts of all the proponents of these ideals, because each proponent has a conflicting concept of what rights should be conferred upon any one desiring to use radio and some do not even understand the practicalities of radio. * * *

"We now come to those who advocate that radio licensees must be regulated by the Government with respect to the composition of their radio traffic.

"Proponents of this doctrine advocate that rights of 'freedom of access', 'freedom to listen', and 'free speech' should be adjudicated by the Federal Communications Commission which is likewise charged with licensing radio stations. The advocates of this doctrine fervently believe that this will solve the alleged evils of today's radio. In my opinion, this so-called solution of the problem is probably founded upon the worse conception of radio yet advanced. This solution 'jumps from the frying pan into the fire' and nullifies all freedoms, including whatever rights may be transmitted to radio from the 'freedom of the press'.

"Everyone familiar with the reasons underlying the Bill of Rights knows that freedom of speech and freedom of the press are, in simple terms, merely freedom from fear of Government reprisals for what is said or printed, or for what is not said or printed. In other words, the real freedom of the press guaranteed by the Bill of

Rights is freedom in the true sense to criticize Government without fear of reprisal. Thus, if this Bill of Rights is to mean anything for radio, it should mean, first of all, freedom from fear of Government reprisals or pressures administered by the radio licensing authority, namely, the Federal Communications Commission. * * *

"There are differences between the media of radio and the press, but these differences are not sufficient to warrant the assumption that the principles of freedom of the press should not be extended to radio, in spite of the fact that radio must operate on channels which belong to the people. The principal differences between the two media are due to the difference between the eye and the ear. Radio of today utilizes aural methods, and consequently there is no record of what is said, and in addition, the presentation at any particular time by a radio station must be consecutive rather than simultaneous, as is the case with newspapers. Consequently, the lack of time available to a station or network during the day is a factor which gives rise to many of the radio problems today. However, we should not over-emphasize this difference between radio and newspapers as a justification for denying to radio the principles of a free press. Neither is the fact that in the early days of our history the pamphleteer had certain advantages which radio does not afford today a valid reason for refusing to extend to radio the principles of the Bill of Rights. * * *

"Experience has taught us that radio must be licensed so that technical chaos caused by radio interference between stations may be obviated. This licensing in itself need not constitute an encroachment upon a free radio. Such coordination is essential before an effective medium for the dissemination of facts and opinions can be obtained.

"No one desires monopoly in broadcasting. There is no curtailment of a free radio in requiring radio licensees to comply with the laws of the land in exactly the same manner as the press or any one else is required to adhere to the law. Moreover, in the future more radio channels can be allocated to broadcasting. The very fact that there will be more opportunity for competition will contribute greatly to a 'free radio'. The ever present threat of competition can be an automatic weapon in the hands of minorities to correct abuses by radio licensees.

"On the other hand, after having provided an effective radio medium by licensing applicants for radio stations, the regulation of the composition of the traffic or the business affairs of those licensees by the Federal Communications Commission could very easily become a curtailment of a free radio. Consequently, such a concentration of power may be contrary to public interest for the simple reason that such regulation must inevitably delve into the realm of 'freedom of speech'. It must be obvious that when the radio licensing agency also regulates the business affairs and the composition of the radio traffic of licensees, radio can no longer be free in the sense of 'freedom of the press'. * * * The combination of licensing power with the authority to regulate the composition of traffic and the business affairs of licensees into a single bureau of Government, could spell the doom of a free radio regardless of what men constitute the Communications Commission and this, in spite of the fact

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines. It is therefore requested that the Commission be kept advised of any developments in this regard.

that Commissioners will be imbued as they are now, with the best of intentions in behalf of the public.

"Above all things, the public will demand a 'Free Radio'. The only way this can be secured is for the public to retain 'control of the dial' and demand that its representatives in Congress refuse to delegate this power to any one. This power, combined with free opportunity to compete, is the most effective control yet devised to correct abuses of privilege in radio.* * *

"We should approach the solution of radio's problem in the atmosphere of our Constitution. It seems clear that we cannot solve the difficulties of radio until we first agree to make radio free in the full sense of the Bill of Rights. Until this is done, radio cannot become truly useful to the public! It is only after having made this concession, can we think of steps tending to eliminate potential abuses arising out of the inherent limitations of radio.

"Another constructive contribution to a free radio can be achieved by providing more opportunities to establish radio stations. This can be accomplished by allocating more radio frequency channels to the service of broadcasting. The radio developments of the war will make this possible * * *

"Legislation may be required to serve as guideposts to insure a free radio in the fullest sense and at the same time, constitute a protection against potential abuses. * * * The present law already prohibits the Federal Communications Commission from censoring programs but a recent Supreme Court decision seems to imply that the Commission has power to regulate the composition of traffic as well as to make certain rules and regulations governing the contractual and business relations of broadcast licensees. This situation should be clarified by legislation which prohibits the Federal Communications Commission from regulating the composition of radio traffic or in any other way, directly or indirectly, promulgating any regulation or fixing any condition which would interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communications. * * * *

"The criticism of some aspects of broadcasting is to persist today that Congress may feel compelled to specify what steps broadcasters may or may not adopt in meeting the demands for access to the microphone. Nevertheless, it is difficult for me to visualize how positive equal rights of access to the microphone could be exercised in practice, even though a new law should accord such rights to all the people. The best that could be achieved in practice in this respect is to make more opportunities to establish competitive radio stations and the enactment of legislation prohibiting broadcasters from imposing harsher conditions upon 'opponents' than upon 'proponents'. Extreme care must be taken that any new legislation does not give advantages to 'proponents' with large cash reserves to the disadvantage of minority groups having little money to spend. Moreover, if the broadcaster is to be prohibited from censorship, he should be relieved from responsibility for libel or for other violations of ethics which he is not empowered to control. If we desire to hold the licensee responsible for what is uttered over his station, we must concede that he should have the right to control such utterances. On the other hand, if it is desired to limit such control, it would seem only fair that the licensee's responsibility be limited in proportion.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

The total area of land owned by the United States in California is approximately 100 million acres. This land is divided into several categories, including:

- Public Domain
- National Forests
- Bureau of Reclamation Lands
- Indian Reservations

The following table shows the distribution of land ownership in California as of January 1, 1960:

| Category | Area (Acres) | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Public Domain | 10,000,000 | 10% |
| National Forests | 30,000,000 | 30% |
| Bureau of Reclamation Lands | 20,000,000 | 20% |
| Indian Reservations | 40,000,000 | 40% |

The above information is based on the best available data at the time of publication. The Department of the Interior reserves the right to revise this information as more complete data becomes available.

"I believe the time has come for Congress to settle these controversies. No one else can adjust the matter without either usurping power or else invading the realm of free speech, or both.

"As both a member of the Federal Communications Commission and a citizen of the United States, I urge the Congress to enact legislation which guarantees to the people of this country a 'Free Radio'.

Senator George asked that Commander Craven's "very informative address" be printed in the Congressional Record and it appears in the November 3rd issue.

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RADIO AND RADAR SPECIALISTS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

The accelerated program of electronics production being followed by the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board will be explained in detail to fifty field service representatives of the Division at a special three-day conference in Washington, November 8 to 10.

Forty radio and radar specialists and 10 production service men from the 13 WPB Regional Offices have been invited to the conference by Frank S. Horning, Chief of the Field Service Branch of the Radio and Radar Division. The conference will be held in the Social Security Building.

The field service representatives are the Division's direct contact with electronics equipment manufacturers throughout the United States who are producing the huge wartime volume of military radio supplies and essential civilian output. They are in touch with 200 end product manufacturers, approximately 1,000 makers of electronic components and 6,000 suppliers of parts for the electronics program. The field service men render required services to the manufacturers relating to supplies of materials, machines, services and manpower and assist in filling out necessary forms.

The Field Service Branch conference will consist of a series of talks by Washington officials of the Radio and Radar Division describing the operations of the Division. The purpose of the meetings is to bring about the highest production efficiency in the electronics program through cooperation of the Washington and Regional Offices.

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The first television transmitting and receiving sets to be operated in Argentina were exhibited September 22 by the Instituto Experimental de Television, a private organization. All materials used in constructing the sets, with the exception of tubes, were obtained in Argentina.

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1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to you. It is to be returned to the FBI when requested. It is not to be distributed outside your agency.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan of action has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the steps that have been identified in the plan and monitoring the progress of the implementation. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the implementation. This involves determining whether the problem has been solved and whether the resources have been used effectively.

1. The first of these is the "unofficial" or "informal" sector, which is the part of the economy that is not regulated by the government. This sector is often characterized by a lack of formal contracts, a high degree of informality, and a reliance on personal relationships. It is often found in developing countries, where the formal sector is not well developed.

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"STANDING ROOM" ONLY FOR ADVERTISING ON LOCAL STATIONS

At his press conference last Monday, Chairman James L. Fly was confronted with Senator Bankhead's assertion that he understood there was "standing room only" for advertising on the radio, and the Chairman was asked if any such situation existed. His reply was that he imagined there were a number of such stations being mostly true of the big networks but perhaps particularly true of a considerable number of smaller, local stations. When queried as to whether the squeeze on news print would bring such a result, the Chairman replied that it was "just conceivable that the news print shortage would tend toward radio advertising, particularly local radio advertising".

Upon being questioned as to whether stations are being deleted because they are "loser stations", the Chairman replied that he felt the score was extremely low as to this. He added "You know the networks are making more money than ever before, and I think this is true to a great extent with the individual stations. I think radio advertising has had better results from the war than any of us ever contemplated. I doubt if the deletions are more than normal. I think all of us have been quite pleased with the operating results in general."

Mr. Fly in answer to a question as to whether there was anything new on the domestic telegraph merger replied that there had been several complaints from employee representatives (mostly unions) with respect to seniority and the moving of Postal employees into comparable positions in the Western Union set up, and vice versa, and there seemed to be some conflict. He said he was hopeful that after a few weeks all the difficulties will be cleared up, despite the fact that it was known at the time the merger was permitted that it would not be an easy matter for either management or employees.

This may be Chairman Fly's last press conference for awhile as he announced that he was calling them off because they were "so dull and a waste of his time and time of those attending". According to Variety, "he made the generous promise, however, that if the boys and girls would liven things up a little by asking 'intelligent' questions, he would reconsider the decision. After denying authorship, the Chairman read a memo suggesting that he was expected to carry the ball once in awhile and give a little info with direct quotes. It went on to say that some of the reporters covering FCC are lacking in background and that those with proper backgrounds refused to ask their best questions at the conferences, preferring to hold them back to get exclusive answers."

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There was some mystification as to what communications have got to do with skirts when this dispatch was received from London:

"Women cyclists in Bucharest, Romania, must wear skirts extending at least four inches below their knees 'in order to secure communications and public order', Radio Bucharest said."

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At the time of the investigation, the subject was a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and was active in the Party's efforts to recruit and organize members in the area of the subject's residence. The subject was also a member of the National Student Reliance Council, a group which was organized to provide financial assistance to students who were unable to pay their tuition and other expenses. The subject was also a member of the National Student Reliance Council, a group which was organized to provide financial assistance to students who were unable to pay their tuition and other expenses. The subject was also a member of the National Student Reliance Council, a group which was organized to provide financial assistance to students who were unable to pay their tuition and other expenses.

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MUTUAL PRESENTS PRAYER BOOK TO CHIEF SERVICE CHAPLAINS

In the presence of religious leaders of all faiths, Chief of Army Chaplains William R. Arnold and Chief of Navy Chaplains Robert D. Workman received the first copies of the book "A Minute of Prayer", based on the Mutual network's radio program of the same title, at a luncheon held today at the Hotel Statler in Washington. Miller McClintock, President of Mutual, made the presentation.

Royalties from the book, published by the Garden City Publishing Company, which will sell for \$1.00, will be donated to the United Service Organizations, Inc. Chester I. Barnard, President of the USO, wrote the forward to the book - a collection of prayers by Ministers, Priests, Rabbis and Christian Scientists. The publication of "A Minute of Prayer" marks the first time that the prayers of Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Christian Scientists have been printed in one book.

Speakers at the luncheon were Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, Vice-Chairman of the Civilian Defense Voluntary Organization, who represented the USO; Frank C. Goodman, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Rabbi Ahron Opher, the Synagogue Council of America; Dr. Frank F. Bunker, Christian Science Committee on Publications for the District of Columbia; and Van H. Cartmell, the Garden City Publishing Company. Both Chaplain Arnold and Chaplain Workman spoke inspiringly in acknowledging the receipt of "A Minute of Prayer" and paid high praise to the Mutual Broadcasting System for being the radio company who initiated the devotional "Minute of Prayer" and the compilation of these prayers used during the past year into book form - three hundred and sixty-five prayers of all faiths.

"The radio program 'Minute of Prayer' was born two weeks after Pearl Harbor when President Roosevelt issued a proclamation marshalling for victory the great power of prayer. Ever since this daily, one-minute program has been one of Mutual's most popular programs", Mr. McClintock said. "The publication of this book makes me very happy. It is further proof of the power of radio to bring the strength and guidance of religion to a troubled world."

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DOUGLAS COULTER ELECTED CBS V-P IN CHARGE OF PROGRAMS

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Monday elected Douglas Coulter, Director of Broadcasts, to the position of Vice President in Charge of Programs. Mr. Coulter has been with CBS since April, 1936, joining them as Assistant Director of Broadcasts. He was named Director of Broadcasts in Spring of 1941. He had previously been connected with the Radio Department of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. for 11 years.

Mr. Coulter was born in Baltimore and attended Johns Hopkins University from which he received an A.B. degree in the Class of '21. After a period of post graduate study devoted to geology, he went abroad for further study and to teach. He taught for a period at the American University in Cairo, Egypt. It was on his return to the United States in 1925 that Mr. Coulter joined the Ayer agency, later becoming Vice-President in Charge of Radio.

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MORE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RADIO TUBES TO PUBLIC

Plans whereby the present and future output of non-military radio receiving tubes would be made available from manufacturers to distributors on an equitable basis and thus receive wider distribution among owners of household radio sets for maintenance and repair were discussed by the Electronics Distributors Industry Advisory Committee meeting in Washington yesterday (Thursday). A plan proposed by Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Radio Branch of the Radio and Radar Division, War Production Board, who was Government Presiding Officer, was recommended by the Committee.

Under this plan, each of the half dozen manufacturers first would offer for sale to the other manufacturers a certain minimum percentage of each type of tube he manufactures, in order that all manufacturers would have a supply of all types of tubes. The manufacturers then would offer to the electronics distributors with whom they deal a supply of tubes based on a percentage of the amount of tubes by type which the distributors purchased in 1941. In this way, the distributors would have a more balanced stock with which to supply their dealers who attempt to keep the public's radio sets functioning.

The plan would not necessarily bring about any additional supply of radio tubes for civilians, Mr. McIntosh emphasized, but would result in a more balanced distribution based on distributors' business in 1941. Some manufacturers have been following this practice voluntarily, but others have been filling orders for tubes on the basis of precedence of orders, members of the Electronics Distributors Industry Committee said.

The Radio and Radar Division's proposal also provides that manufacturers would set aside a suitable quantity of their production for export purposes.

Although supplies of receiving tubes for household sets are still short of demand because of military requirements, the program seeks to correct unbalanced situations in which on distributor or a dealer has a large stock of one type of tube and one of others or another lacks minimum supplies of any type. It is expected to permit the average owner of a radio set to obtain a replacement tube at the first store to which he applies, instead of having to shop over an entire city for the required tube.

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FCC GRANTS APPLICATION OF WGAR, CLEVELAND

The Federal Communications Commission announces the adoption of its Findings of Fact, Conclusions and Order granting the application of The WGAR Broadcasting Co., WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, for construction permit to change frequency from 1480 to 1220 kilocycles, increase nighttime power from 1 to 5 kilowatts, make changes in directional antenna for nighttime use, and move transmitter site locally. This grant is subject to the condition that (a) applicant shall take whatever steps are necessary to improve the signal of WGAR over the

Cleveland business district to comply with the Commission's Rules and Regulations when materials and equipment again become available for construction of broadcast facilities; and (b) that applicant shall submit proof that the proposed radiating system is capable of producing a minimum effective field of 175 millivolts per meter at one mile for 1 kilowatt power (or 392 millivolts per meter for 5 kilowatts power).

Grant was also made of a construction permit to The Ohio Broadcasting Co., WHBC, Canton, Ohio, to make changes in transmitting equipment, install directional antenna for nighttime use, change frequency from 1230 to 1480 kilocycles, and increase power from 250 watts to 1 kilowatt.

In the same action, the Commission denied the application of Allen T. Simmons, WADC, Talmadge, Ohio, for construction permit to install new transmitting equipment and a directional antenna for both day and night use, change transmitter location, and to change the operating assignment from 1350 kilocycles with 5 kilowatts power, unlimited time, using a directional antenna, to 1220 kilocycles with 50 kilowatts power, unlimited time, using a directional antenna.

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KESTEN RESTATES CBS POLICY RE NEWS BROADCASTS

Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System restated yesterday (Thursday) the policies of CBS regarding the selling of time for controversial discussion and the broadcasting of unbiased news and news analyses by its commentators. He spoke at a luncheon meeting of the Radio Executives Club in New York City.

"CBS has always been able to achieve unbiased news reports and news analyses", he said. "We utterly reject the idea that free speech means free bias on the air for a few people. We grant no one the right to distort the news in order to further any private interest.

"We will keep factional opinion and crusading fanaticism out of the news, and we will make room, as we always have made room, for special pleading and controversy in their appropriate place - which is not, according to our policies, on news programs."

At a meeting of the same group a month ago, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, urged the sale of time for presentation of controversies and solicitation of memberships in such groups as labor unions and cooperatives. He disapproved of commercial sponsorship of debates of forums and condemned the policy of CBS against "opinionated" commentaries.

Without replying specifically to Mr. Fly, Mr. Kesten said the watchword of CBS on putting controversial matter on the air is to bring it fully and fairly to the public. He declared that it had been proved it could be done on a non-commercial basis, but expressed doubt that it could be done as well on a commercial basis.

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It is a matter of fact that the Commission has been very busy since its organization in 1945. It has been working on a number of projects, and it has been very successful in its work. It has been able to secure the cooperation of many of the leading scientists in the field, and it has been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its work. It has been able to secure the cooperation of many of the leading scientists in the field, and it has been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its work.

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OWI GRANTED ADDITIONAL \$5,000,000 FOR FOREIGN BRANCH

Cutting a \$1,196,428,749 Appropriations Bill down to \$215,368,444, the House Appropriations Committee still left intact the Office of War Information's request for an additional \$5,000,000 after top-ranking military chiefs (Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton and Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers) highly praised its war work. In the 1,600 printed page transcript of hearings and from the formal report of the Committee itself, the matter was brought out that the Office of War Information "was a large factor in the delivery of the Italian fleet into Allied hands practically intact * * * More than 80 percent of the German and Italian prisoners captured in Sicily admit being impelled to give up by propaganda leaflets and broadcasts"

"The Committee is not willing to assume any responsibility for delaying, hampering or impeding the war effort or failing to provide any instrumentality or funds that will save the lives of American soldiers or sailors, shorten the war and lessen its cost. Failure to provide these funds would have that effect."

Some Congressional disapproval of OWI is expected to bring on a battle over its allotment when the Bill reaches the House floor.

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A.F.M. HINTS AT NETWORK STRIKE AT RCA-CBS-WLB HEARING

At Wednesday's opening hearing of the Radio Corporation of America and the Columbia Broadcasting System before a War Labor Board panel meeting in New York in connection with the American Federation of Musicians' demand that the transcription companies pay fees directly to the Federation's headquarters rather than to the musicians actually engaged by an employer, the WLB panel upheld the AFM. Ralph F. Colin, counsel for NBC and CBS revealed that his clients had asked to appear before the WLB in Washington to fight the principle of direct payments.

Joseph A. Padway, attorney for the Union, objected to any intervention by the RCA and CBS subsidiaries, declaring that they merely wanted to undo contracts already signed (22 companies have signed such contracts) and that their actions were "very detrimental to the Union's interests".

Mr. Colin agreed that they were detrimental and said that they had just begun to fight. He said, "The principle of direct payments goes far beyond radio or transcriptions. It affects all of industry in the United States. We are going to fight it until somebody tells us we're wrong."

Mr. Padway replied that both William S. Paley, President of CBS, and David Sarnoff, President of RCA, had shown a willingness to negotiate and charged that it was the National Association of Broadcasters that precipitated the new row and "always wants to fight".

At the same time James C. Petrillo hinted that the Federation might ask the Federal Government "to take over a good deal of the nation's networks and stations" if it becomes involved in a dispute with the broadcasting industry, as counsel for both RCA and CBS had indicated that a serious controversy was in the offing.

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Petrillo contended "We have the biggest club that any labor organization ever had and we could use it against NBC and Columbia. We have never once mentioned it and we don't intend to use it." However, it was acknowledged by the Union outside the hearing that Mr. Petrillo's office would not revoke his ban on locals of the Union negotiating new network agreements, one official explaining "we've got to hold on to our chief weapon now".

Closed sessions have been held on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at which time Mr. Sarnoff and Mr. Paley testified, and this (Friday) afternoon it is understood they are scheduled to meet with Mr. Petrillo at the Union's office.

At yesterday morning's session, Mr. Padway contended that RCA and CBS had failed to make out a case in their petition for a WLB order directing the musicians to resume work. Also the proposal by RCA and CBS that their record subsidiaries collect fees on disks used by radio stations was rejected flatly by the National Association of Broadcasters, it became known.

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FLY ASSAILS BILL TO CURB FCC RULE; SENATORS DIFFER

The proposed amendment of the 1934 Communications Act to circumscribe the powers of the Federal Communications Commission and to reorganize some of its proceedings, was opposed by James L. Fly, FCC Chairman, at the opening hearing Wednesday before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the Wheeler-White Radio Bill.

The first effect of such legislation, he told the Committee, would be to restore to the major networks "monopolistic control" of the broadcasting industry previously exercised by them. He said they had been trying to recover this control with the aid of the National Association of Broadcasters, which he characterized as a "stooge" organization. The NAB was accused by the witness of "stirring up small stations" and otherwise aiding the networks to "create a deluge of 'public opinion' against the regulations and in favor of the Bill. Whenever NBC and CBS are needled in any way, a cry goes up from Neville Miller, President of NAB."

Extension of the right of appeal would serve no useful purpose, according to Mr. Fly, nor would the proposed reorganization of Commission procedure, especially the limitation placed on the powers of the Chairman which the witness argued would leave him in a position of responsibility without authority.

At yesterday's (Thursday) hearing both Senator Wheeler and Senator White, authors of the Wheeler-White Bill, took exception to the contention advanced by Mr. Fly that the effect of the proposed legislation would be to restore to the major networks "monopolistic control" of the broadcasting industry. They contended that no provision in the pending bill, nor any action contemplated by the Committee, would relieve the networks from the necessity of compliance with the anti-trust laws, nor in any way change existing law with respect to the applicability to them of these laws.

"The point is, you never had, under the present law, the power to do what you have done", Senator Wheeler told Mr. Fly. "What we are looking for is regulation in the public interest, not complete control of radio stations. And the Supreme Court decision now turns over to the Commission regulation of every detail."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1577

November 9, 1943

G.E. GIVES IMPRESSION TELEVISION MAY BE MUCH NEARER

One of the best examples of concrete post-war planning is that of the General Electric Company on television. As a matter of fact after what the delegation of 50 newspaper and magazine representatives saw and heard at Schenectady last Friday most of them seemed to think that television was here and simply awaiting the end of the war to make its formal entrance. Dr. W. G. R. Baker, Vice-President of the General Electric Company, told the visitors that the engineers had learned to make many television devices that couldn't have been manufactured on a production basis before the war. He also told the press that the development of television today is about equal to the state of radio in 1928 or 1929.

The highlight of Friday's demonstration was showing how closely television could follow the news. This was done by televising a ten-page edition of the Albany Times-Union. First the printed page was televised; then the events described were enacted by television. It was just like a sound picture based upon newspaper headlines. For instance, in the televising of an editorial by Bugs Baer you first were shown the editorial page, then you saw Bugs Baer in his shirt sleeves (wearing a pair of bright red suspenders) writing his daily editorial. Finally, you heard Bugs, who came to Schenectady especially for the showing, read the editorial, "How the 'a la' got before the carte" - the real thing which appeared in the Albany paper the next day.

At the conclusion of the program, the visitors were presented with a "Television Edition" of the Times-Union printed in honor of the occasion. One thing that wasn't televised in this paper which would have been very pat was an article by Edgar S. Van Olinda which read, in part:

"'Drums Along the Mohawk' beat with a strange, new modern rhythm last night for the Fourth Estate at Schenectady. There was a curious analogy with what transpired in the television studio of WRGB on the east bank of the Mohawk river with that of the earlier stages of Indian communication. The sound sequences, emanating from the studio correspond to the beat of the aborigines' drums, while its co-efficient, visibility was simply the scientific development of the Mohawk Indians' smoke signals. And the occasion was not unlike the early alerts of the red-skinned warriors, since it was an attempt to warn the top flight newspapermen present of the possibilities in the not too distant future of into what television may develop as a competitive factor in placing world events and local happenings, by way of the home-owned television sets, within the range of the family circle, formerly dedicated to the perusal of the family newspaper."

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New York Public Library is a non-profit organization that provides access to books, information, and cultural resources for the people of New York City and beyond. It was founded in 1894 and is one of the largest and oldest libraries in the world. The library's collections include books, manuscripts, maps, and digital resources. It also offers a variety of programs and services, including reading programs, research assistance, and cultural events. The library is committed to providing equal access to its resources for all people, regardless of their background or ability.

The library's collections are organized into several departments, including the Department of Books, the Department of Manuscripts, the Department of Maps, and the Department of Digital Resources. Each department is responsible for acquiring, organizing, and maintaining its respective collection. The library also has a variety of programs and services, including reading programs, research assistance, and cultural events. The library is committed to providing equal access to its resources for all people, regardless of their background or ability.

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However, George O. Williams, Managing Editor of the Times-Union, was quick to say that he didn't believe television would ever supplant the printed word.

Following the showing at luncheon of a motion picture film on "How Television Operates", the visitors on last Friday were driven to the G. E. television relay station to the top of the Helderberg Mountains 25 miles from Schenectady. This relay station is located 129 air line miles from New York City and stands 1700 feet above sea level, with the rhombic antenna 128 feet above. The main transmitter is at an altitude of 1520 feet with 60-foot antennas above. While there, a special program originating at NBC's television station in New York was transmitted to show how pictures were received without intermediate relays or boosters from the top of the Empire State Building 129 miles distant. To this non-technical writer, the quality of these pictures was surprisingly good.

The programs transmitted from New York City are received at the relay station on the 44-50 megacycle band by means of a rhombic antenna that resembles two diamonds placed end to end and supported by four 128-foot towers. The programs then pass through an amplifier, a part of the antenna structure, that increases the signal strength about 20 times before entering a wire line leading to the relay receiving station located beneath the antenna. Here the radio signals from New York are changed to sound and picture signals. The sound part of the program is relayed from the receiving station to the main transmitter by wire line. There it modulates a standard 10-kilowatt ultra-high-frequency transmitter, and the programs are then broadcast from two antennas above the transmitter to listeners in the Capital District.

By means of a low-power 10-watt transmitter the picture part of the programs is then relayed on a carrier wave of 156-162 megacycles from a small transmitting antenna to the main Helderberg station. This transmitter is similar to the diamond-shaped one used to pick up the programs from New York but is only 10 feet across as compared with the 400 feet of the receiving antenna. In sending a picture electric impulses are transmitted at the rate of 10,000,000 a second.

Later the visitors were taken to the 40 KW. transmitter 10 miles away, the most powerful television station in operation in the United States.

That night at the dinner, C. D. Wagoner ("Wag"), head of the G. E. News Bureau, who had made a hit with the newspaper people by the brevity of his remarks and genial manner, further pleased those who hate long drawn out speaking. "Wag" introduced R. S. Peare, Manager of Broadcasting and Publicity, in a single sentence - such an introduction as only a President of the United States rates. Nor did Mr. Peare detain the boys long.

"We could throw a party at G. E. every night for sixteen nights and have a different Vice-President. We have thirteen Vice-Presidents in New York and an effort was made to deliver them to the

However, George O. Williams, Executive Editor of the Chicago Tribune, was asked to send to the Chicago Tribune a copy of the original and printed word.

Following the above, the Chicago Tribune published a notice in its issue of 11/11/44, stating that the Chicago Tribune had received a copy of the original and printed word from the Chicago Tribune. The Chicago Tribune also stated that it had received a copy of the original and printed word from the Chicago Tribune. The Chicago Tribune also stated that it had received a copy of the original and printed word from the Chicago Tribune.

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Republicans in a bloc at the recent election", said Mr. Peare, who looks like Wendell Willkie, who hails from Indiana, and who likewise hands out the same brand of Hoosier humor.

"However, we have here tonight Dr. W. R. G. Baker, the only Vice-President who ever had a television station named after him. When we hit upon the idea of using the call letters of WRGB, we found they were assigned to a police station in a small town in Ohio which said it would be glad to relinquish them to us. Later someone heard the Chief of Police explaining the change by saying that the call letters were the initials of somebody who had died at G.E."

"After that introduction", Dr. Baker responded, "I shouldn't make a speech, only sit up here and let you look at me."

When the newspaper was being televised, the onlooker in a balcony of the WRGB studio had the novel experience of seeing the actors and then by slightly turning his head, seeing and hearing a television set in the corner of the balcony reproduce the scene. There were also receiving sets across the street in the Van Curler Hotel.

The pictures shown were 8½ x 11 inches and were as good, if not better than, any home movies this writer has ever seen and far superior to any he saw before the war. There was no flicker and not the slightest suggestion of eyestrain. Because of the present size of the picture (11 x 18 inches was said to be the ideal size), single figures such as "Believe-It-Or-Not" Ripley, who journeyed to Schenectady for the program, came out best though the famous cartoonists, Otto Soglow, creator of "The Little King" and Russ Westover "Tillie the Toiler" working at boards side-by-side were splendid, especially during the hilarious moments when they began to draw caricatures of each other and the remarks they made while doing it.

On the other hand, a motion picture film of a football game previously televised was just about as good and the plays and the numbers on the backs of the players almost as readily recognized as in an ordinary movie and, as has been said, certainly as good as in a home movie.

There were two types of receiving sets shown. Both types were about twice as wide as an ordinary radio cabinet but in one the picture was seen in the half-raised lid and in the other on the front of the set. One guess was that when the industry went into production these sets might sell as low as \$150.

It seemed to the writer that television offered the most serious challenge to the sound movie theatres. Next to that the broadcasters who offer sound without sight. It was said, however, that the two industries might work together on it - Hollywood furnish the talent and radio the distribution.

WRGB now televises live talent programs three nights a week and motion pictures two afternoons a week and has been doing so for sometime.

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Among those attending the television demonstration were:

Harold Fleming, Christian Science Monitor; William Meenam, WGY, General Electric Co.; Charles F. Monef, Boston Globe; L. B. Wood, N. Y. World-Telegram; N. S. Macneish, New York World Telegram; William Kostka, Look Magazine; S. P. McMin, Electronic Industries, New York City; W. B. Potter, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.; J. Raymond Hutchinson, American Television Society; Arthur T. Brush, Manchester Union-Leader, New Hampshire; Henry Matteo, United Press; Kirt King, United Press; Harold W. Cassill, New York, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Edgar S. Van Olinda, Albany Times-Union; George O. Williams, Albany Times-Union; Ed Maher, Paul Hunter, Liberty Magazine; J. M. Guilfoyle, Wall St. Journal; Lewis Winner, Communications, N.Y. City; Joe Marty, Jr., Radio News; S. I. Newhouse, Newark Star Ledger; Robert Stivack, New York Post; Robert U. Brown, Arthur T. Robb, Editor & Publisher; Judy Dupuy, PM Newspaper; Arleen Paul, Broadcasting Magazine; Cy Kneller, Radio & Television Weekly; Bob Conly, Newsweek; Lewis Haney, King Features; Seymour Berkson, International News Service; J. P. Quitter, Cincinnati Post; W. Norris Paxton, AP.

Among those in the receiving line at G.E. in addition to Dr. Baker, Mr. Peare, and Mr. Wagoner were:

R. L. Gibson, Assistant to Mr. Peare, Dr. E. F. W. Alexander, Irving Langmuir, C. H. Lang, Kolin Hager of WGY, Bill Meenam of WGY, E. L. Robinson, and numerous others.

Typical G.E. hospitality was extended and a grand time was had by all.

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SAYS BASIS OF NATIONAL TELEVISION SYSTEM IS HERE

Addressing General Electric's television press party last Friday, Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice-President in Charge of its Electronics Department, revealed that the war has resulted in a vast new storehouse of knowledge and the ability and tools to work in parts of the television frequency spectrum never before possible.

"The fundamentals of a national system of television are here for anyone to see", Dr. Baker declared. "The working out of the complete structure and the infinite number of details will take time. The problems of economics are, to a large extent, still to be resolved. That solutions for the technical problems and the problems of economics will be found is best evidenced by a look at our present system of sound broadcasting."

"Assuming an optimistic viewpoint, we might guess that new transmitters would go into operation not more than two years after complete Government approval.

These facts regarding the following information were:

1. The following information was obtained from the files of the National Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., on the subject of the above-named individual:

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THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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"Prior to 1929, several rather feeble attempts had been made to bring forth various systems, almost all of which were based on the use of rotating or scanning discs at both pickup and reproducing locations. These attempts did not bear fruit for several reasons -

"1 - The resolution was such that it was generally difficult to determine whether one was looking at a man or a mouse and,

"2 - It required at least one and generally two scientists to run the gadget, and

"3 - The color was something between a washed-out grey and a discouraged neon sign.

"In the 1930's, great advances began to take form in the application of the cathode ray tube as the reproducer of the picture and in new types of electronic tubes at the pick-up location.

"Now we were beginning to get some place. A mouse looked like a mouse and a man looked like a man though he needed a shave.

"As to the magnitude of our future national television system, as to whether it will be chained and whether it will produce programs acceptable to the public, let me make one more comment.

"You gentlemen of the press have an imagination equal to or better than the television engineers. You have told the public that television is possible and practical. The engineers backed you up and produced a system. You told the public they could have pickups from baseball, football, and wrestling matches and again the engineers proved you were right. You told the public television stations could be chained and at least in principle the engineers have justified your statements as evidenced by the New York-Schenectady link. So far so good. But please don't put television on a world-wide basis until at least the next decade. Your engineers have sufficient problems at home."

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FRANK RUSSELL, NBC V-P, ILL WITH PNEUMONIA

Frank M. Russell, resident Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, has just had a hard tussle with pneumonia. It developed from a cold and for a time was serious as it was the second attack of pneumonia that he has suffered.

Mr. Russell is now reported to be much better. He is at the Doctor's Hospital in Washington.

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FLY TO BE "CITED" FOR FREE SPEECH SPEECHES

Quick to get on the bandwagon, the National Lawyers Guild meeting in Washington Friday, November 19th, will "cite" James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, "for his outstanding efforts on preserving free speech", at the dinner in connection with their meeting.

There was a report several weeks ago that Vice-President Wallace would also attend the dinner and let loose one of the blasts for which he has become so famous. If so, it is just possible the results of the recent election may have caused him to change his plans.

Mr. Fly will discuss "Communications in War Time", and will be introduced by Robert W. Kenny, Attorney-General of California and National President of the Lawyers Guild.

The dinner will be given in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, and will be broadcast from 10:30 to 11 P.M. by the Blue Network.

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RMA ADVERTISING COMMITTEE RESURRECTED

The special Committee on Advertising of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, headed by John S. Garceau of the Farnsworth Corporation at Fort Wayne, Indiana, as Chairman, has been re-established. It was originally created in 1940 for voluntary cooperation on receiving set advertising but was suspended when war began.

An immediate project of the Advertising Committee will be to consider publicity and other plans for the promotion of better public understanding of the radio industry's contribution to the war program. Advertising practices and problems of set manufacturers also will be under the Committee's jurisdiction. Another function of the Committee will be presentations to the public regarding the increased cost of receivers, due to rising labor and material costs, when commercial peacetime production is resumed.

The Committee members recently appointed by Chairman R. C. Cosgrove of the RMA Set Division are:

James H. Carmine, Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry Deines, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.; E. I. Eger, Continental Radio & Television Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; P. G. Gillig, Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., New York, N. Y.; Ed. Herrmann, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Victor A. Irvine, Galvin Manufacturing Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Thomas F. Joyce, RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N.J.; Stanley Manson, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N.Y., and Ellis Travers, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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On June 1, 1964, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York City, New York, dated June 1, 1964, and captioned as above.

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ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS

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EDGAR BILL WANTS BETTER TEAMWORK ON NAB PUBLICITY

Station managers are being asked to recognize their responsibility in the conduct of public relations by "signing up" with the Public Relations Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, Edgar Bill, Chairman, announced last week.

A printed pamphlet entitled: "There Is an Indispensable Man!" has been mailed to the personal attention of each station manager. The return card requests the signature of the manager as the party primarily responsible for the conduct of public relations at his station. This, the pamphlet points out, is not only a pledge but provides a personal contact for the NAB Public Relations Committee and District Public Relations Chairmen, seventeen in number.

"We know", said Mr. Bill, "that some stations have full time directors of public relations, but they are not many. These men are doing a fine job and are perhaps several years ahead of the industry. We are already working with them and will expect their names to come back to us on the return cards. The great majority of stations, however, do not have such people on a full time basis and cannot be asked to provide them in these times. That's where the manager comes in; because he has been actually responsible for public relations, delegating authority to various members of the staff, as required."

The pamphlet asks station managers to acknowledge their responsibility for the following basic reasons: (1) Because he controls station policy, (2) Because he can commit the station to co-operation in public projects, (3) Because he can direct the expenditure of funds for staff memberships in civic and social clubs and other organizations, (4) Because he can delegate responsibility, (5) Because he is a "public symbol" of the station itself, (6) Because he is permanent.

"Many public relations projects are in the mill for local action", Mr. Bill concluded, "awaiting the returns from station managers throughout the industry."

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WHITE-WHEELER HEARINGS BEGIN SECOND WEEK

The hearings before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the White-Wheeler radio bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission will begin their second week at the Capitol today (Tuesday).

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, who stirred up the animals considerably last week, will again take the witness stand at today's session.

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"MIRACLE AERIAL" LOOKS LIKE ANY OTHER WIRE TO FTC

William Wheeler, trading as Miracle Manufacturing Co., Conshohocken, Pa., manufacturing and selling mechanical devices designed as attachments for radio receiving sets, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from misrepresentations of the devices designated "Miracle Radio Control" and "Miracle Aerial Loop".

In advertisements in periodicals and other media, the Commission finds, the respondent has represented that the use of his devices will result in greatly improved radio reception; enable one to hear clearly both foreign and domestic broadcasts which otherwise would be unobtainable, and that the results obtained from the use of the devices are marvelous and unbelievable. Tests disclose, the findings state, that the Miracle Radio Control has no effect whatever upon a receiving set and is wholly without value in improving radio reception, and that the Miracle Aerial Loop is nothing more than a length of insulated copper wire, attached to a wire loop, capable of serving as an ordinary aerial, but is no more effective for that purpose than a length of ordinary copper wire.

The respondent has been ordered to cease and desist from representing that the device Miracle Radio Control has any beneficial effect upon a radio receiving set, or that Miracle Aerial Loop has any beneficial effect upon a receiving set in excess of that of an ordinary aerial or aerial extension.

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SEEK \$75,000 TO CONTINUE FCC PROBE; COMMITTEE BROKE

Whether the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, started by Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, and now headed by Representative Lea (D), of California, is to continue depends upon whether more funds are forthcoming from Congress.

The Committee will ask a House appropriation of \$75,000 to round out the investigation. Of the \$60,000 already appropriated, only about \$2,000 remained unspent.

Representative Lea, who announced a completely revised Committee procedure following the Cox resignation, said the Committee is trying to "iron out all of the snags and get this thing on an even keel".

Asked whether Eugene L. Garey, General Counsel of the Committee under Cox's chairmanship, and like Cox criticized for his conduct of the investigation, would be retained, Representative Lea said the Committee "has made no determination".

Unquestionably the retention of Mr. Garey will arouse considerable discussion if the appropriation is granted.

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SHOUSE GOES TO LONDON FOR OWI

Following in the footsteps of William S. Paley, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Niles Trammell of the National Broadcasting Company, James D. Shouse, Vice-President of The Crosley Radio Corporation in Charge of Broadcasting, will undertake a special overseas mission for the Office of War Information. It is at the invitation of the British Broadcasting Corporation and Mr. Shouse will leave for England soon.

A pioneer broadcast executive, Mr. Shouse has served on the OWI Radio Bureau consulting staff since its creation two years ago. He also has been identified with overseas operations, in view of the Crosley ownership of WLWO, international broadcasting station at Cincinnati.

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RCA ENGINEERS PREDICT RADIO WEATHER

A telephone rings in the Communications Research office of RCA Laboratories at 66 Broad Street, New York City. The engineer answering gets the query:

"What are radio conditions going to be between now and the end of the month?" He refers to a chart on his desk, and replies:

"The 17th will be moderately disturbed, the 26th and 27th severely disturbed, but otherwise quiet."

"Simple?" queries Henry E. Hallborg, of RCA Laboratories in Radio Age. "Yes, but the development of means that enables such forecasts, which have become practical aids to the international communications services of RCA, and of other organizations is another story.

"Radio weather must not be confused with rain, fog, pressure and temperature at the earth's surface. It pertains to the condition of electrified layers far above the earth.

"It was found desirable to have an immediately available reference source for radio weather. This was provided at the R.C.A. Communications Research Department Receiving Section, at Riverhead, L.I., N.Y. It consists of a six-mile-long long wave receiving antenna, abandoned when short waves supplanted long waves for South American communications. This loop is grounded at both ends. The currents circulated by magnetic disturbances are continuously registered on an earth current recorder. These 'earthograms' provide a direct source of information on radio conditions.

"These methods are the ones adopted by Communications Research, RCA Laboratories to follow and to forecast radio weather. They provide a clue to the logic which the engineer could apply when

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he answered the query 'What are radio conditions going to be between now and the end of the month?'

"The solar-created electrified layers enshroud the earth like onion skins. Those which affect radio weather exist at altitudes ranging normally from seventy-five to 250 miles, in the form of free ions in a vacuum as perfect as the finest radio tube. Atmospheric air and storms, on the other hand, occur in the 'troposphere' extending not more than ten miles above sea level. It is the outermost of the earth's layers, the 'ionosphere', that determines radio weather. Solar radiation activity is the generator of conditions prevailing in this 'radio roof'.

"The sun sends us light and heat. It also sends us radiations of many wavelengths, ranging from deadly actinic rays, which are fortunately dissipated in the 'ozonosphere' at about thirty miles up, to the slower rays which are manifested by terrestrial magnetic disturbances. Actinic and light rays take 8-1/3 minutes to travel from sun to earth. The rays creating magnetic disturbances may require from one to three days to bridge the 93 million-mile gap. These slower rays originate in spot group areas on the sun."

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ROBERT P. MYERS NEW RCA ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL

Robert P. Myers, a senior attorney in the Legal Department of the National Broadcasting Company since 1935, has been appointed an Assistant General Counsel of the Radio Corporation of America, John T. Cahill, General Counsel, announced last week.

Mr. Myers first joined RCA in 1928, working in the field of world-wide radio communications. He became Assistant General Counsel of the old Radio Victor Corporation of America in 1929, retaining the same position with its successor, the RCA Victor Company, Inc. (now the RCA Victor Division) in 1930. In 1934 and 1935 he served as Assistant General Counsel of the theater companies of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation.

Mr. Myers is a native of Pasadena, Calif., and a graduate of Leland Stanford University, where he was awarded A.B. and J.D. degrees. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and of the FCC Bar Association. He and his wife, Mrs. Rowena Mason Myers, with their two children, live at Rye, N. Y.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The tenth anniversary of the opening of the NBC studios in New York's Radio City will be observed on Armistice Day, November 11. No special broadcast or ceremony is planned - the event will be marked by "broadcasting goes on as usual".

Billings of the Mutual Broadcasting System for October, 1943, hit \$1,407,787, a new monthly high in the network's history. This is an increase of 85.8 per cent over that for October 1942, when billings totalled \$773,221. Billings for the first ten months of 1943 total \$10,758,264, an increase of 36.8 per cent over the same period for 1942, when the total came to \$7,865,138. The total for 1943 ten-months passes the 1942 annual figure of \$9,636,122.49, which up to this year was the highest figure ever attained by Mutual.

General Electric Credit Corporation, an investment company organized under the New York State Banking Law, has been formed by the General Electric Company to broaden the scope of activities carried on since 1933 by the G.E. Contracts Corporation, and will include the business of the latter company which was principally financing the sale of consumer goods.

Management of the new company will be the same as that of the General Electric Contracts Corporation of which G. F. Mosher is President. The main office of the new corporation will be at 570 Lexington Ave., New York City, and branches will be operated in other principal cities.

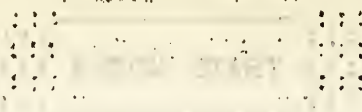
Free advertising by radio, newspapers, magazines, outdoor advertising, and car-card space for the Government has aggregated more than \$200,000,000 in value since May 1, 1941, Representative Cannon of Missouri told the House last week.

Robert R. Ferry has been appointed an Assistant Director of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information. Mr. Ferry replaces Stephen E. Fitzgerald, who has resigned to become Public Relations Director of the Bell Aircraft Corporation. Mr. Ferry has been Chief of the Office of Program Coordination of OWI. In his new post he will be responsible for the supervision and direction of planned information campaigns on the various homefront war programs. Mr. Ferry, former New York advertising man, came to OWI from the War Production Board.

Radio Corporation of America earned \$2,516,231 or 12 cents a common share in the September quarter, compared with a revised net of \$2,003,110 or 9 cents a share a year ago. In nine months ended September 30, net was \$7,435,025 or 36 cents a share against \$6,999,127 or 33 cents a share in the same 1942 period.

Beginning the week of November 8th, the National Broadcasting Company will inaugurate an extensive newspaper advertising campaign for Station WEAf, using space for 12 weeks in all Manhattan daily papers.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of immigrants who have come to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these immigrants are not naturalized citizens.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. Government has not been able to secure
3. the necessary funds to carry out its
4. policy of expansion. This is due to the
5. fact that the Government has not been able
6. to raise the necessary funds from the
7. public. This is due to the fact that the
8. Government has not been able to secure
9. the necessary funds from the public.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting documents in the collection.

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2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
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FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1578

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

1. The first part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time.
2. The second part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time.
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10. The tenth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time.

PALEY MAKES DRAMATIC PLEA TO CONGRESS TO CURB FCC

"The danger is here and the time is late. The broadcasters ask your help. The whole public needs and deserves it." Thus William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, concluded one of the most forceful and dramatic appeals yet made to Congress to reverse the effect of the Supreme Court's decision and restrain the Federal Communications Commission from "exercising absolute dictatorship" over the broadcasting industry. Mr. Paley, soon to go overseas on an important mission for the Office of War Information, was a star witness at a Senate hearing of the Wheeler-White Bill to reorganize and limit the powers of the FCC.

Mr. Paley said the bill goes a very long way in giving radio the protection it needs and should have.

"The one fundamental safeguard which is paramount if we are to avoid complete government control of radio is a straightforward prohibition by Congress against the Commission concerning itself with the program policies or business practices of radio stations", Mr. Paley declared.

"The Supreme Court said, in effect, that the power of the Commission under the present law are without discernible limits; that it can do whatever it wants in regulating the business practices of broadcasters and in regulating the programs which they put on the air - so long as the FCC makes its own determination that such regulation is in the public interest.

"Thus the court, in one stroke, granted the Commission unlimited authority over every aspect of this great medium of mass communication.

"The concept of absolute government-dictatorship over broadcasting, to whatever extent the Commission wishes to assert it, is plainly set forth in the opinion of Justice Frankfurter in such terms as these:

'The Act does not restrict the Commission merely to supervision of the traffic. It puts upon the Commission the burden of determining the composition of that traffic.'

"I hardly need to add that the composition of that traffic in radio means the programs which go over the airways, and can mean nothing else.

"We think that the regulations are unsound and destructive; but the core of the problem lies much deeper than that. The

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1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. Government has not been able to establish a
3. consistent policy in the past. It has
4. been too often divided in its
5. mind, and this has led to a lack of
6. confidence in its ability to carry out
7. its policies. This is a serious
8. problem, and it must be solved if the
9. Government is to be able to carry out
10. its policies in the future.

It is not known if the child was born viable and
if the mother had any other children. The child was
born at the home of the mother and was named "John".

[illegible]

question raised by the Supreme Court decision and the question which is squarely before Congress today is simply this: Do the American people want the government to have the power to tell them what they can hear on the air? I am firmly convinced that Congress never intended any such result.

"Nor do I believe that the American people want a radio system which in all its elements is under the ultimate control of a small bureau of men with seven-year appointments. The American people want the kind of radio they have known. And this can be assured only by the free and competitive play of the program judgments of hundreds of broadcasters throughout the country. Certainly, government must perform the necessary role of technical supervision over frequency assignments. But any crevice or cranny through which even the best intentioned board could extend its control into the program field is wide enough to let through the flood of government control over thought. We know from bitter experience how destructively this weapon of government control has been wielded by the Axis tyrannies.

"In short, the real question now before you is whether we are to have the American or European system of radio broadcasting. Let me add that we can have the European system of broadcasting without government ownership. Government control is enough. The American system has proceeded on the assumption that while private enterprise, like democracy itself, does not always function perfectly, its advantages far and away make up for any disadvantages. And right here and now let me meet head-on a question which is bound to be raised:

"What would I do about a licensee whose programs violated the law or the canons of good taste? Violation of laws entails its own penalty in broadcasting as in any other field. As to bad taste or lack of good programming, I answer flatly that I would much rather have two, three or a dozen stations misuse their facilities than have a single man or a single Commission tell 900 stations what they should broadcast and what the American public should hear.

"This does not mean that I wish to see either Mr. Fly or the Commission silenced. I think it a wholesome thing for our administrative officers to express their positions clearly and openly. What makes Mr. Fly's views harmful is neither their content nor that they are his views. It is only that he now has such authority that his mere expression of opinion will, in many quarters, be taken as a mandate. It has been said, 'Whoever can do as he pleases, commands when he entreats.' Certainly by re-establishing the principle that the Commission cannot do as it pleases, the Commission's arguments and suggestions can be received and considered on their merits. This will remove the Commission from the pedestal of dictation to the platform of debate.

"For fifteen years radio has served one master - the public. Public needs and public desires have been, inevitably, the guiding principle of every successful radio operation. Since the May 10 decision we have learned we have a second master - the Commission."

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 sources available to it.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines.

NEWSTYLE FCC PRESS CONFERENCE ATTRACTS RECORD CROWD

If the way the boys turned out for the first one is any indication, and if Mr. Fly can come through each time with some real news, the new type of press conference adopted by the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission will prove quite an improvement over the past "dull" (as Mr. Fly himself put it) routine weekly affairs, the agony of which the Chairman and the press had to go through with whether there was any news or not. The principle of the newstyle conferences is very simple - it is, call in the boys only when there seems to be worthwhile news to give them.

A record breaking crowd responded to the first call.

Mr. Fly, who had with him FCC Chief Engineer E. K. Jett, told those assembled press representatives that the FCC had called a meeting in Washington for next Wednesday, November 17, of Government officials and the Radio Technical Planning Board as a preliminary step to post war allocation of radio frequencies.

What Chairman Fly and Mr. Jett had to say at the press conference, together with the answers to questions, covered 12 single-spaced typewritten pages, so those who responded to the call had plenty to write about - if indeed, not too much was handed to them at one time - and if the subject was not too technical for some of them to understand.

Speaking on the general subject of post war allocations, Mr. Fly said:

"I want to tell you that it is not a short job, and it is not an easy job. It is very difficult and it is one of those ever-enduring things. I think all of you have seen some of the stories regarding the many varied and significant uses of radio. Those uses, both actual and potential, spread across a very broad field. The Government makes extensive use of radio. The naval and military forces have far-flung and very extensive radio communications systems, and in addition to that, of course, radio is used in various other ways in the war effort. Television, frequency modulation, and the cathode-ray tube, to take some of the more common of those, are put to various uses by our forces. The various radio location devices and related devices are used extensively.

"Now, we have come to a juncture where two important things have happened; one is, that with the research during recent years, including tremendous expansion of wartime research, different uses of radio have been developed. Then, too, improved methods in the use of radio have been developed. The practical utility of radio, not only in the communications field but in other fields, has tended to broaden.* * *

"The Commission has invited the various Government bodies and the industry representatives who are concerned with this work to join in an informal conference here on November 17th for the purpose

of discussing organization and procedural matters with respect to plans for the technical future of radio. And particularly participating in that meeting will be the Board of War Communications and the members of one of its committees; that is, the very significant committee known as Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee, sometimes called IRAC.

"Joining with those various Government representatives in this conference will be the representatives of the Radio Technical Planning Board and its Panel Chairman, which is the industry group which was recently organized to make studies in the field of radio and lay plans for the most effective standards for various uses and to study the matter of radio frequency allocation and assignments in cooperation with the Government authorities. * * *

"The Radio Technical Planning Board is organized under the leadership of the Institute of Radio Engineering and the Radio Manufacturers' Association. That was accomplished recently. Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice President of General Electric, is Chairman of that Planning Board."

Chief Engineer Jett was questioned about the future of FM and television, as follows:

"Q: Does it look as though the post-war radio manufacturer is going to make an FM radio instead of the present type? What are the possibilities going to be?

"Jett: I think there will be various types; for example, a combination television, FM and standard band receiver. I think, too, that we will be able to buy individual television, FM and standard band receiving equipment; and, too, some sets will combine only FM and television. There will be all types.

"Q: What price? Will it be reasonable?

"Jett: "Of course, like anything else, the more you want the more you will have to pay. Prices for television sets will vary depending upon the size of screen and the quality of the instrument. Those people who will be content with the smaller screen, say 8 by 10 inches, will be able to buy a set cheaper than one with the 20 inch screen. The 20 inch or larger screen will be available; it has been developed. And I am told that a screen about that size when used in the average home will give about the same viewing possibilities as you get in the middle of a theatre orchestra when looking at a large screen.

"Q: What about theatre television?

"Jett: In all probability we will have theatre television after the war, but how soon I don't know.

"Q: Will it replace motion pictures?

"Jett: No, I think television will first come on the theatre screen for special events; football games, for example, where the stadium can not accommodate all the people who could see it on the screen. Also, for people in other cities who would prefer to see it on the screen rather than travel a considerable distance to a crowded

stadium. That type of thing will appeal to the public. Those programs will also be available for the home set.

"Q: The possibility of combining those facilities for the one set was discussed rather extensively before. That possibility has been mentioned already.

"Jett: Yes, but I don't think they have been sold. To my knowledge, television receivers marketed prior to Pearl Harbor were merely for television, including the synchronous sound channel. I don't believe many were manufactured which included the standard band or FM broadcasting band. Only about ten thousand television sets were sold - at least that seems to be the opinion of responsible people with whom I have discussed the matter.

"Q: But the feasibility of it is there, isn't it?

"Jett: It has been feasible from the time television was first marketed to incorporate the standard and FM, but production did not get started in this direction before the war. The cost factor is something to consider but the scientific phase of this thing is also very important because of wartime developments. In other words, there have been many new developments in the electronic art and as a result of this research the type of television that the public will get after the war will be much better than was possible before the war. But we must remember that that information is still secret, that is, with respect to electronic devices developed during the war, and can't be handed down to the committees at this time. However, there is a lot of preliminary work to be done and the sooner we get started the sooner we'll be prepared to handle the more complex problems to follow."

Mr. Jett said that the Radio Technical Planning Board Conference November 17th would probably be concluded in one day and that the public would not be admitted.

When Chairman Fly was asked if he anticipated any trouble in the new allocation of frequencies, he said:

"It will be a struggle from beginning to end. The very first time you get around a table, that is necessarily inherent in this problem. Television will compete for this space - and FM - to take some of the new things that you are more familiar with. You have seen some of the try-outs for this sort of service. Those were modest as compared to the extent and scope of conflicts that will have to be considered and ironed out. Take one single example: Radio and aviation go hand in hand, right together, and wherever the airplane goes, there goes the radio. The uses of aviation will be expended ten and one hundred fold. Bear in mind the various radio uses that are essential to the physical operation of the planes for safety purposes, location purposes, for weather, etc. And, of course, as your travel and trade move out, communications must move along with them. Now the demands of aviation, both domestically and in the international field, are bound to be extremely great, and that is an important use. That need must be met and must have full consideration. That is a great challenge to the people and must be worked out."

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ONE SUPPLY DELIVERED TO THE ARMY IN THE MONTH OF MAY 1941

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., regarding the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency during the period from January 1, 1960, to December 31, 1960.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is a federal agency responsible for gathering intelligence about other countries and reporting it to the President and Congress. The CIA's primary mission is to provide the President and his advisors with the information they need to make decisions about foreign policy.

In 1960, the CIA conducted a variety of operations around the world. These included monitoring the activities of communist forces in Cuba, Vietnam, and Laos; conducting covert operations in Iran, Turkey, and Greece; and providing support to anti-communist forces in Southeast Asia. The CIA also continued its efforts to recruit and train agents in various parts of the world.

The CIA's activities in 1960 were carried out under the direction of Director John Edgar Hoover. The agency's budget for 1960 was approximately \$1 billion. The CIA's work in 1960 was largely successful in providing the President and his advisors with the information they needed to make decisions about foreign policy.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

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RILEY FCC PROBE RESIGNATION SEEN AS GAREY FORERUNNER

The reported resignation of Hugh Riley, Assistant Counsel of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission is believed to foreshadow the withdrawal of the head Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey. Representative Lea (D), who succeeded Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, as Chairman of the probe group, was quoted as saying that he knew of no other reason for Mr. Riley's departure than the latter's desire to return to the private practice of law in New York. Mr. Riley was in charge of the Fraud Bureau at Albany before joining the Committee staff and had not figured prominently in the Committee tilts with the Commission.

Representative Lea said Mr. Riley's position probably will not be filled, and that the Committee has not considered displacing Mr. Garey. In another quarter it was reported that Mr. Garey is now preparing for the Committee a synopsis of his findings to date. One Committee member said there will be no determination of Mr. Garey's future role until this task is completed. He said Mr. Garey "may not wish to remain with the Committee".

The first Committee hearing under Representative Lea's leadership will be held next week when three witnesses who testified in last Summer's New York hearings will be heard again. The witnesses will be called back under the Committee's new rule that at least one member be present when testimony is taken. The old Cox Committee had heard several witnesses with only Mr. Garey present.

Later the Committee will call back Commissioner T.A.M. Craven of the FCC, to complete his testimony before calling other members of the Commission.

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WJW, BLUE'S NEW CLEVELAND OUTLET, GOES ON AIR SUNDAY

Station WJW, Cleveland, will begin operations as a basic affiliate of the Blue Network Sunday, November 14th. Marking its first operation with a power of 5,000 watts on a frequency of 850 kilocycles, the Blue's new Cleveland affiliate will begin carrying the full Blue program complement the following day.

On hand for the dedication ceremony will be the following Blue Network executives: Mark Woods, President; Keith Kiggins, Vice-President in Charge of Stations; Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in Charge of Programs; Robert D. Swezey, legal counsel; and John H. Norton, Jr., Station Relations Manager.

Following the inauguration of WJW operations, the same group will proceed to Chicago where representatives of all Blue Network affiliates will meet with Edward J. Noble on Monday and Tuesday November 15th and 16th.

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ICKES STALLS IN LOVETT OUST; FCC OFFICIALS ON BRINK

With November 15th almost at hand, the day Congress says they must go if not renominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate before then, Dr. Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission were interested observers of the tactics used by Secretary Ickes in saving Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, the third member of their group. Mr. Ickes, seeing the handwriting on the wall appointed Dr. Lovett as Executive Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands after Congress, in an appropriation bill had denied funds for his employment as Government Secretary of the Islands.

Called on the carpet by the House Insular Affairs Committee to explain this move, Secretary Ickes characteristically blew up. He declared that Congress had enacted "un-American legislation and committed an injustice of a peculiarly damaging sort" and that he (Ickes) had deliberately reappointed Dr. Lovett to force a court test.

"I have taken every legal means open to me to retain Mr. Lovett for the functions that he has performed so well", Secretary Ickes said. "I have done so in order that the validity of this purported exercise of legislative power may be examined by our courts.

"It may do no harm to remind this Committee that neither the Congress nor the Secretary of the Interior has final authority to interpret the Constitution. That function is for the courts."

It was understood if ousted the three officials Lovett, and Watson and Dodd of the FCC would bring Court action to collect their salaries after November 15th.

The case came up on the floor of the House in connection with the OWI appropriation when Representative Johnson (D), of Oklahoma, speaking of Elmer Davis, said: "If Mr. Davis is not the man for the job, if he is not doing the kind of a job he ought to do, then I would say that he ought to be fired."

To this Representative Mundt (R), of South Dakota, replied:

"I wonder how the gentleman can say that with so much assurance in view of the fact that as to those three gentlemen, Mr. Watson, Mr. Dodd, and Dr. Lovett, the Dies Committee recommended that they be kicked off, the Kerr Committee recommended that they be kicked off, the Appropriations Committee, including the vote of the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, voted with only one dissenting vote that they be kicked off, the House of Representatives voted that they be kicked off, the United States Senate voted that they be kicked off, and the President signed the bill saying they should be kicked off, and Mr. Ickes put them back on. How are you going to get them off? * * *

"The dead line is November 15 but Secretary Ickes has already said, 'I am not going to be bound by those mere Congressmen, I am going to appoint Mr. Lovett to a new position.' The appointment has been made."

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy. This is due to the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the progress of its investigation into the alleged activities of the British Security Co-ordination Organisation (B.S.C.O.) in the United States.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines.

On March 10, 1977, the world was shocked to learn that a
 plane had crashed in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of
 New York. The plane was a Boeing 747, and it was carrying
 259 passengers and crew. The plane was flying from New York
 to London, and it was on its way to London when it crashed.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

1. The total number of days spent in the hospital was 100 days.

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Representative Johson said:

"Dr. Lovett happens to be on the pay roll of the Interior Department. That Committee has advised the Secretary of the Interior of our action. If an attempt is made to keep one of those gentlemen on the pay roll after the 15th of November, it will be done over the vigorous protest of our Committee. I may say further that if it is done or attempted, I think I can speak the sentiment of that Committee and of the distinguished gentleman here in front of me representing the minority on that committee, that there will not be any appropriation for the salary of that gentleman next year, even though that is a poor and sloppy way to legislate.

"But the only way we have under the circumstances", Representative Mundt interjected.

"It may be the only way we have", Representative Johnson replied, "if so I will say to the gentleman that my Committee will not run from or dodge the issue. I assume the gentleman understands what I mean."

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LOUDSPEAKER PROVES VALUABLE WAR WEAPON

Recent reports to the Signal Corps from fighting theaters abroad and military camps in this country attest that the loudspeaker is not only doing important combat duty with American troops but has become almost indispensable to the training program at home.

Long associated with sports events and other peacetime spectacles, the loudspeaker has emerged in many new roles since the war began and special public address equipment is now being developed and procured by the Signal Corps and utilized in virtually every zone of operations.

During the last days of organized enemy resistance on Guadalcanal, when the front lines were somewhat stabilized and the opposing troops were close to each other, an American officer who spoke Japanese used a loudspeaker to induce the enemy to surrender. One such broadcast brought in twenty Japanese with their hands up.

In the recent landing operations which resulted in driving the Japanese from the island of Attu, loudspeakers were used in transmitting orders from shore to landing parties and they are being utilized for the same purpose in the present operations in the Mediterranean theater.

On all fronts the loudspeaker is employed on air fields in connection with air raid warnings when immediate dispersal of personnel and equipment is demanded, particularly when radio silence is imperative. On docks and piers or wherever substantial construction is under way, some form of public address equipment is usually in operation.

11-2-1966 211-10570-10584

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the tropics. I had heard that the weather in the north was harsh, but I didn't realize just how cold it would be. The wind was biting, and the sun felt like a distant star. I wrapped my coat around myself and tried to ignore the discomfort. I was here for a reason, and I had to push through the initial shock.

2. The next thing I noticed was the silence. It was a heavy, oppressive silence that seemed to press down on me. There were no birds, no insects, no distant sounds of life. Just a vast, empty expanse of white and grey. I had heard that the north was a barren, desolate land, but I didn't expect it to be this quiet. The silence was almost deafening, and it made me feel like I was the only person in the world.

3. The third thing I noticed was the beauty. Despite the cold and the silence, there was a certain beauty to the landscape. The snow was pristine and untouched, and the mountains were majestic and imposing. The sky was a pale, hazy blue, and the overall atmosphere was one of serene isolation. I had heard that the north was a beautiful, pristine land, and now I was seeing it with my own eyes. It was a sight that I would never forget.

4. The fourth thing I noticed was the sense of purpose. I had come here for a reason, and now I was finally here. I had heard that the north was a place of great importance, a place where the future of the world was being decided. I had heard that it was a place where the great powers of the world were vying for control, and now I was standing on the ground where it was all happening. I felt a sense of responsibility and a sense of purpose that I had never felt before.

5. The fifth thing I noticed was the sense of wonder. I had heard that the north was a place of mystery and wonder, a place where the unknown was waiting to be discovered. I had heard that it was a place where the secrets of the universe were hidden, and now I was standing on the edge of that mystery. I felt a sense of awe and a sense of wonder that I had never felt before. The north was a place of great beauty, great silence, and great wonder. It was a place that I would never forget.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

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1. The first year of the program is devoted to the study of the history of the United States and the development of the American people. The second year is devoted to the study of the history of the world and the development of the world people. The third year is devoted to the study of the history of the United States and the development of the American people. The fourth year is devoted to the study of the history of the world and the development of the world people.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPS is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-09-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW/SJS/KSP

In the camps at home the loudspeaker has become a standard item of communications equipment. Beginning at reveille the public address system is busy a great part of the day with bugle calls and other military demands. It is employed by commanders and instructors in addressing large classes of troops and to aid in conducting exercises in the field and on the rifle ranges. Public address equipment has also proved of real value in the reproduction of battle sounds to accustom soldiers to the noises they will hear in actual combat.

In Signal Corps laboratories, public address apparatus is frequently employed to determine the efficiency of highly sensitive instruments and equipment by recreating the severe noise conditions of modern battle.

While standard commercial public address equipment is being widely used by the Army for general service, the Signal Corps is developing special types for military purposes besides procuring modified instruments through commercial channels.

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CREATES PRECEDENT BY ANSWERING CRITIC ON OWN PROGRAM

Representative Wright Patman (D), of Texas, is believed to be among the first to demand not only equal time to reply to a commentator but to do it on the latter's own time. This came as a result of Representative Patman sending the following telegram to Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System:

"Fulton Lewis, Jr., last night made a personal attack on me in connection with subsidies. I demand his time at an early date to answer him. Please advise me at once whether or not this will be arranged."

"If the time is not arranged, as suggested", Representative Patman declared, addressing the House of Representatives, "I expect to appeal to the Federal Communications Commission for an order requiring it."

It was not necessary for the Congressman to take the matter up with the FCC as Mr. McClintock immediately agreed to allow Representative Patman to appear on Mr. Lewis' program Monday night, November 15th at 7 P.M. E.W.T.

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William E. Drips has been renamed NBC Director of Agriculture, Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, announced this week. Mr. Drips resumed the post after serving the Blue network in a similar capacity since 1941. With headquarters in Chicago, Mr. Drips will act as the company's liason man with the Nation's farming interests.

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1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study. The purpose is to determine the effect of the new teaching method on the students' learning outcomes. The study is a quantitative study and the data is collected from a sample of students. The study is a descriptive study and the data is collected from a sample of students. The study is a descriptive study and the data is collected from a sample of students.

1. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation, and who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation, and who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be distributed outside your organization. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be distributed outside your organization. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be distributed outside your organization.

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no further information was obtained from the investigation.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "J. H. Smith", "W. J. Brown", and "C. L. Green", among others. The addresses are also written in cursive and include street names and city names.

1. The following information was obtained from the file of the
2. Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice,
3. dated 10/10/50, and is being furnished to you for your information.
4. The information is being furnished to you for your information.
5. The information is being furnished to you for your information.

1. The first step in the process of the development of a new product is the identification of a market need. This is often done through market research, which can be conducted in a variety of ways, including surveys, focus groups, and interviews. The goal is to understand what customers want and what problems they are trying to solve.

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CIVILIAN RADIO TUBE SUPPLY TO DECLINE, McINTOSH SAYS

Although 1,600,000 radio tubes were manufactured for civilian consumption in October, a record for the year, darker days are ahead for radio fans, Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Office of the War Production Board's Radio Division, was quoted as saying.

Military demand for electronic equipment is increasing so rapidly that it will take the end of hostilities to determine the peak, Mr. McIntosh said, indicating that civilian supplies of radio tubes will continue to decline throughout the war.

"England has been at war longer than we have and their military demand has never leveled off", Mr. McIntosh said in an interview. "The new uses for radio tubes seem to be endless. I wish I could tell you the new developments which are coming out of the laboratories. You never can tell, one of them may win the war."

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MR. PALEY GETS CHAIRMAN FLY'S GOAT

As had been expected, the charges made by William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, that Chairman James L. Fly and the Federal Communications Commission were trying to grab everything in sight, got a big rise out of Mr. Fly.

Testifying before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which is considering the White-Wheeler Bill to limit FCC jurisdiction, where Mr. Paley had appeared earlier in the week, Chairman Fly declared in his third appearance before the Committee that "what the shooting is all about" is that the networks don't want any regulations that would interfere "with going back to their old monopoly."

"What Paley wants for the broadcasters is the status of legalized outlaws", Mr. Fly, the whip-cracking Communications czar, retorted. "He told you that control of business practices meant program control. He's wrong. That whole business (of program control) was dragged in by the tail in an effort to restore monopoly."

"The networks in twenty years have come to control every station in the country. They resent any attempt at control."

Mr. Fly also took a whack at the "soap operas" which he said are monopolizing a large part of the daytime programs.

"You can get oral leg shows and West Forty-second Street burlesque on the air to draw large audiences. But if that is the kind of standard we are going to have for radio, I think it is time Congress looked into it."

Mr. Fly said there has been a tremendous growth in the gambling programs which get listeners by offering gifts of money to those who prove they have been listening to the programs.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Donald S. Shaw, formerly manager of the New York Radio Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has been appointed Commercial Program Sales Manager of the Blue Network effective November 15th. Mr. Shaw's appointment to this newly-created position marks another step in the gradual development of the Blue's Commercial Program Department, set up in September, 1942, according to Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President.

Melvin P. Wamboldt was recently appointed to another new post, that of Commercial Program Supervisor, while C. P. Jaeger carries over with him into his new post as Network Sales Manager, the supervision of program sales, which division Mr. Shaw will head.

Word has been received that Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and John F. Royal, the network's Vice-President in Charge of International Affairs, arrived in Italy Saturday, November 6th, from England. Their itinerary calls for later stops in Africa and the Middle East. Plans of the executives include reopening NBC offices in the occupied countries as quickly as key cities are freed by Allied armies.

Looking to postwar television, Thomas F. Joyce of the Radio Corporation of America, declared this week, according to Associated Press report, that within five years after resumption of commercial programs, visual radio should be available to 60 per cent of the people. This, he added, would be possible through a network of stations in 157 key cities.

Stations WTJS, Jackson, Tenn., and KPRO, Riverside, Cal., will become affiliated with the Blue Network in the near future, bringing the total number of Blue affiliates to 171.

E. H. Fritschel has been named Sales Manager of Transmitting Tubes, and H. J. Mandernach, Sales Manager of Receiving Tubes in the Tube Division of the General Electric Company's Electronics Department. Both men are located in Schenectady.

The AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union was disclosed this week to have filed with the National Labor Relations Board a bid for jurisdiction over 70,000 employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company - an action growing out of the company's recent merger with the Postal Telegraph Corp., completely absorbing Postal.

The FM Broadcasters will meet on November 17th in Chicago, making the fifth FMBI meeting since last April. On the agenda is discussion of existing standards by which FM broadcasting is guided. The FMBI Engineering Committee will deliver a report on its studies since the last get-together of the Association. One of the major questions is the present FCC method of assigning FM coverage areas on the basis of square-mile trading areas. There are other problems, such as elimination of noisy ignition systems in post-war automobiles, the use of "booster" stations to supplement FM coverage, etc.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

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1. *Phragmites* (common)

November 16, 1943

BBC FIVE-YEAR BROADCASTING PLAN NEARS COMPLETION

November 21st will become an important date in the chronological story of British broadcasting at war. It will mark the introduction of what will probably be the longest continuous daily program in world broadcasting, and the establishment of separate services for the two great audiences in Latin-America; those who speak Spanish, and those who speak Portuguese. It will be the date on which began the final stage (it will take a few months to complete) of a plan of development laid down five years ago.

The first detailed word of this "all round the clock" expansion reached this country in the current issue of "London Calling" which goes on to say:

"The General Overseas Service under its present title is the youngest of the BBC's services for listeners outside Britain: it will not be five months old until November 13. Eight days later-- in terms of continuous output in one tongue -- it will be by far the biggest child in the family. Now just under thirteen hours in length of daily time, it will grow to nearly twenty hours on November 21.

"During those hours its areas of service will range from Chungking round to the Falkland Islands and up to Western America, covering most of the places in between. In the British Winter, it will be audible in Australia and New Zealand for about four hours every day. In many of the areas to which it is already directed it will be available for considerably longer periods; to listeners in Central and South Africa, for example, it will offer about fourteen hours' continuous listening, instead of less than six.

"While the General Overseas Service is available to, say, listeners in North America from 19.00 to 02.15 G.M.T., the North American Service continues to be planned for that area, and directed to it, from 21.15 to 04.45.

"The planners of the General Overseas Service plan for British tastes and for listening under what are usually distracting conditions - in Service canteens, for example. Light music, variety, news - those are the ingredients, served in morsels rather than portions. They will continue to be the basis of the expanded programs, with the exception that towards the end of the day, when the Service is beamed on the Americas, the programs will be designed to provide an alternative to, and to complement those of, the North American Service.

"Special broadcasts for isolated groups of listeners in the Forces will be standard features, though as far as possible the General Overseas Service will seek to give a program acceptable usually at all times. The existing band of programs for the Forces in India will include a regular program, made in the U.S.A., for American troops. Newscasts will be frequent: a full bulletin ten times a day; headlines at the hour.

"For West Indian listeners the Service will be available for nearly eight hours a day, instead of two and a half, and their own program 'Calling the West Indies', will be transferred to it from the North American Service.

"Similarly, for Central and South America the General Overseas Service will replace the North American Service during the earlier part of the evening, but at 02.15 GMT, when the General Overseas Service closes down, the North American programs will take over and continue until 03.45.

"These far-reaching developments have consequential effects on the coverage of the Pacific, African, and North American Services. In order that the programs from Britain might be heard over the widest possible area of the world at any given time of day, each of these Services, regional in concept as they are, have been broadcast from additional transmitters to areas other than those to which they are primarily directed, the fact that the program content is designed for a particular audience having, therefore, to be ignored.

"Now, the General Overseas Service, with its more universal appeal and world-wide distribution, will relieve the regional services of their secondary-area transmission, and in doing so, will achieve one of the principal aims of the 'five-year plan' - the provision in as many areas as possible of a dual program service from London.

"It is worth adding that in some places at certain hours of the day, three (and even four) BBC services will be available - a result of the carrying of the European Services on transmitters directed to countries outside Europe in which there are substantial audiences for broadcasts in the major European tongues.

"Drab though statistics be, two facts eloquently measure the progress of British short-wave broadcasting over the last five years: in 1938 the overseas transmissions in all tongues (seven of them) totalled under twenty program hours a day; in November, 1943, the total output in all tongues (forty-six of them) will amount to over ninety-five hours per day. Early in 1944, even that figure will become obsolete."

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1. The first of these is the fact that the "National Labor Relations Board" (NLRB) has been established as a permanent body, and its decisions are final. This is a significant change from the previous system, where the NLRB was a temporary body and its decisions were subject to review by the Supreme Court. This change is significant because it gives the NLRB the power to make final decisions on labor disputes, which is a major step towards the establishment of a permanent labor law.

1. The first step in the process of developing a new product is to identify a market need. This is often done through market research, which can involve surveys, focus groups, and other methods of gathering information about potential customers. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a product that meets that need. This is often done through brainstorming and prototyping. Once a concept has been developed, the next step is to develop a business plan for the product. This plan should outline the costs of production, the pricing strategy, and the marketing strategy. Once a business plan has been developed, the next step is to secure funding for the product. This can be done through a variety of methods, including venture capital, angel investors, and crowdfunding. Once funding has been secured, the next step is to develop the product. This involves hiring a team of engineers and designers to create a prototype of the product. Once a prototype has been developed, the next step is to test the product. This can be done through a variety of methods, including user testing and field testing. Once the product has been tested, the next step is to launch the product. This involves creating a marketing campaign to promote the product and distributing the product to customers. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the product's performance. This can be done through a variety of methods, including sales data and customer feedback. Once the product's performance has been evaluated, the next step is to decide whether to continue with the product or to discontinue it. If the product is successful, the next step is to develop a plan for future products. If the product is not successful, the next step is to identify the reasons for failure and to develop a plan to avoid those reasons in future products.

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1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study. This is followed by a brief review of the literature on the subject. The third part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study. This is followed by a description of the results of the study. The final part of the report is a discussion of the results and their implications.

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A WISE GOVERNMENT PLAYS NO FAVORITES, SARNOFF WARNS

If David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and a member of President Roosevelt's new Business Advisory Committee told the President what he told the Lancaster, Pa. Chapter of the American Association for the Advancement of Science last week, it should give the Chief Executive something to think about.

"The role of government in its relationship to labor and industry should be that of an umpire", Mr. Sarnoff said at Lancaster. "A wise government does not seek to favor either management or labor. It must be impartial, not partisan.

"When the war ends, and we enter the immediate period of transition, the government in fairness to both labor and industry must readjust its rigid wartime controls. The emergency regulations necessary in wartime, but not necessary in peacetime, should be reduced as speedily as practicable. Elimination of wartime restrictions will enable manufacturers to produce and supply the goods needed by the Nation, to maintain employment, and to adapt new developments in industrial science for the benefit of all people."

Government should not unduly restrict private enterprise or enter into competition with industry, if American industrial science is to play its destined role in the reconstruction period after the war, Mr. Sarnoff said.

"On the other hand, it is of no avail for industry merely to point to the dangers of governmental restraints", he continued. "Industry must give evidence of leadership by presenting practical alternatives.

"Industrial statesmanship can accomplish more than political statesmanship in solving the post-war problems of employment, mass production, prosperity and the continued uplift of the American standard of living. Industry is the great motive power in the solution of these problems. The future of every American home and family depends upon it. Therefore, it is imperative after victory is achieved on the battlefields that American industry devote the same all-out efforts to the peace that it devoted to the war. There can be no let down. The problems of peace will be of great magnitude. After the devastation of war, mankind will be called upon to win the peace and to make that peace secure with happiness for all people. If industrial statesmanship fails in the great opportunity, then the approach to the post-war problems necessarily will be political instead of economic."

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"Labor unions no longer are barred from buying radio time on the networks", Leonard Lyons, columnist, writes. "The CIO bought a half-hour period over the Blue Network for this Sunday night. The contract provides that since this may be a controversial matter, the Chamber of Commerce can obtain radio time to make reply."

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FLY, AS POLITICAL SOLOMON, GIVES FIORELLA WRONG ANSWER

It is almost certain that Mayor LaGuardia of New York didn't expect the kind of an answer he received when he asked Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission if charges he (Fiorella) made over the city-owned radio station WNYC, that the Republicans were responsible for the election of Judge Aurelio, (a) were political, and (b) if so, if he should allow Thomas J. Curran, Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee to reply.

Mr. Fly adroitly sidestepped the question as to whether what the "Little Flower" (sometimes called "Little Roosevelt") said was political, but as to letting Curran go on the air, replied, in effect, "Sure, give him a chance to reply". Accordingly LaGuardia agreed to grant Chairman Curran 10 minutes over WNYC next Sunday. Curran, in a broadcast over WHN which was so hot the censor had to tone it down, characterized the whole WNYC proceedings as "very corny", adding that LaGuardia played politics 365 days in the year purveying "vicious half truths".

Chairman Fly's reply to Mayor LaGuardia was as follows:

"You understand, of course, that the responsibility for the programming of the Station rests upon the licensee. The discretion exercised by the licensee is not reviewable by the Commission except at a time when the over-all conduct of the station over the long stretch is brought up for general review. The mandatory provision of the statute requiring equal facilities for candidates for public office is not applicable in this instance. I shall, therefore, assume that you have asked for an expression from me as to my own appraisal of the broadcaster's duty in the operation of this vital mechanism of free speech.

"I doubt if there is any substantial divergence of opinion between us as to the general philosophy which ought to apply to radio broadcasting. I assume that when any speaker enters the field of controversy on any current problem, or where any speaker, political or otherwise, makes charges of a serious nature against responsible persons or organizations, the least the opposition should have is equal opportunity to present to the public its own answer to any charges made. Nor, in my view, is it essential to the application of this principle that the original broadcast in question be political or non-political. The ideal toward which my own thinking aims is that the public is entitled to a balanced presentation on all lively, current issues. I should think that this principle is only accentuated when there is something accusatory in the original broadcast.

"I have reviewed your entire speech, a copy of which covers ten and one-half mimeographed pages. Surely, most of that speech can properly be deemed a report from the Mayor to the electorate of his own City on non-controversial matters of current interest to the public. I assume that the material in question covers a

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

It is almost certain that the political situation in the United States is at present in a state of transition. The election of 1932 has brought about a change in the administration of the country, and this change is bound to have a profound effect on the political life of the nation. The new administration is faced with a number of serious problems, and it is to be expected that it will have to take strong measures to deal with them. The political situation in the United States is therefore one of great interest and importance.

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little over two pages from near the top of page 2 through the middle of page 4.

"I do not think this material is of the greatest current political interest, but I do think that it may have some long-range impact in the political realm. In this way it may affect the local Republican organization. Of somewhat greater significance, however, is the fact that your language appears to me to be somewhat accusatory in nature in that you lay the blame for the Aurelio election, which is assumed to be unwholesome, on the door-step of the Republican organization. You may well be right in doing this, and the array of facts presented by you without countervailing evidence point in the direction of this responsibility. Indeed, at a distance, I had already been inclined to assume that the election of Aurelio was made both possible and probable by the failure of the appropriage organizations to concentrate in support of one qualified opponent. Thus, the upshot of my own thinking on the subject at a distance is that I tend to come off with the feeling that you are right.

"But therein lies the danger. In terms of the over-all operation of the mechanism of free speech in the broad public interest, it is ever so essential that the public be not, through one-sided presentation, led to think on any subject as either or both of us may think. The question of fact is serious, the blame sought to be placed upon the Republican organization is serious, and that organization raises a responsible voice seeking to be heard. This leads me to the thought that the public is entitled to hear them and that the Republican County Committee should be enabled to express its view. The time and facilities extended to the Republican organization should be no less desirable or effective than that enjoyed by you. I would assume that you spent about six minutes on this general subject. If I may be specific, I would suggest that you extend to them ten minutes of this same period on Sunday, November 14, or at such other time as may be mutually arranged."

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ASCAP PRESENTS RECORDS TO THE S.S. VICTOR HERBERT

Captain Arnt Magnusdal, master of the Liberty Ship, S.S. VICTOR HERBERT, accepted last Friday on behalf of his crew two electric phonographs and several albums of recordings of Victor Herbert's works from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Mr. Robert L. Murray, ASCAP official, made the presentation.

The VICTOR HERBERT, named after the Society's founder, was launched last August 22nd as a sixtieth birthday gift to Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, captured by the Japs at Corregidor.

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FCC, LIKE ICKES, STANDS BY OUSTED EMPLOYEES TO LAST DITCH

The tracks of Dr. Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission, supposed to be fired November 15th along with Dr. Robert M. Lovett of the Virgin Islands, were so well covered at the FCC that it was impossible to learn whether they were on the job this morning (November 16) waiting to be "officially kicked out" or had left under their own steam. All that was forthcoming from the FCC was "No comment."

It was learned from another source that all three officials by agreement with their Department heads, will continue to hold their positions without pay. Later they will sue for their pay charging that the action of Congress in ousting them was unconstitutional.

Then it is expected the cases will be expedited through the Court of Claims up to the U. S. Supreme Court. It was said that even if the trio win salary judgments, they will eventually lose as their claims must go back to the very Committee which ordered them ousted in the first place and which found them unfit for Government office. This Committee has only to pigeon-hole the claims and the three men may go on working - but for nothing.

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NEWSPAPER PROTESTS TO PRINT WINCHELL BROADCAST "ECHO"

One of the first cases of its kind was the Miami Herald refusing to print the column of Walter Winchell on the ground that it had been previously broadcast. The paper explained the action in a story captioned "Not an Echo, Mr. Winchell", claiming that what had been offered to the Herald was a verbatim repetition of Winchell's November 7th broadcast.

John D. Pennekamp, Herald managing editor, said: "Too many columnists have built up a radio following through newspapers, then given us the same news. This has been fought before through syndicates. We are taking the matter to the public."

"There is nothing exclusive or newsworthy in that which has been previously heard over national networks. With the paper scarcity, the Herald feels it has no right to impose a second-hand column on its readers."

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Ed Sullivan's New York column had this one:

"Bill (CBS) Paley won \$5 from Paul Kesten on a luncheon table bet about the weight of a pair of trousers. . . Paley took off his pants, stood by in shorts while Frank Stanton weighed 'em... Indicator on scale in private CBS dining room showed 1 pound 8 ozs."

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PETRILLO ROW AGAIN UP TO WLB; SARNOFF-PALEY TALKS FAIL

The efforts on the part of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, apparently having gotten nowhere and Mr. Paley leaving for his mission for OWI overseas, the Petrillo recording dispute is again on the doorstep of the special War Labor Board panel in New York, whose next meeting is scheduled for tomorrow (Wednesday, November 17th).

In an editorial, the third this magazine has had on the subject, the Saturday Evening Post says:

"Caesar Petrillo, czar of the American Federation of Musicians, did all right for himself in his recent contract with the Decca Corporation, which makes phonograph records. The company agreed to pay his union a tax on every record produced, the proceeds to go - not to the workers who toil in the record factory, but to the union of the musicians who ground out Pistol-Packin' Mamma in the first place. The ostensible purpose of this privately levied tax on an American industry is the creation of a fund to pay 'live musicians' for concerts sponsored by the Union.

"We have made a good deal of fuss over Petrillo's activities for some time, because we believe they have significance far beyond the playing of phonograph records. The Petrillo campaign consists in up-to-now successful efforts to force radio stations, proprietors of places using juke boxes and as much of the entertainment industry as possible to pay tribute to musicians, or rather to the musicians' union. The union was powerful enough to tie up the record-making business for months.

"Mr. Petrillo, of course, is not alone in feeling that his boys should be paid off in perpetuity to compensate them for the arrival of mechanical music. The American cotton grower would like to tax rayon manufacturers for the benefit of ex-cotton growers, and the stagecoach business might have hung on for a few more years if it had been authorized to levy a private tax on the railroads.

"Fortunately for the history of American enterprise, up to now no such principle has operated to curtail our progress. Horsecar drivers have had to find work in some other trade. Owners of shares in lamp-chimney companies have had to take a loss, unless the firm got into the pickle-jar business in time. The hitching-post industry was not permitted to tax curb service. But Mr. Petrillo - taking advantage of laws and judicial decisions which exempt labor unions from statutes forbidding agreements in restraint of trade, and so on - assumes for musicians the right to levy tribute on the public for no other service than being superfluous musicians. If this philosophy is applied to television, electronics and the revolutionary techniques which are just around the corner, the price to be paid by all of us for official subservience to a few selfish leaders of labor will be disastrous."

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REPORTING AND ANALYSIS OF THE 1952-53 FISHING YEAR

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the fishing activities and catches of the various fishing fleets operating in the waters of the United States during the 1952-53 fishing year. The report is based on data collected from the various fishing fleets and is intended to provide a general overview of the fishing industry in the United States during this period.

The report is organized into two main sections. The first section, titled "Fishing Activities", provides a detailed account of the various fishing activities carried out by the different fleets during the year. The second section, titled "Catches", provides a summary of the total catches of the various fleets and compares them with the catches of the previous year.

The first section, "Fishing Activities", is divided into two main parts. The first part, titled "General Fishing Activities", provides a general overview of the fishing activities carried out by the various fleets during the year. The second part, titled "Specific Fishing Activities", provides a detailed account of the various fishing activities carried out by the different fleets during the year.

The second section, "Catches", is divided into two main parts. The first part, titled "General Catches", provides a general overview of the total catches of the various fleets during the year. The second part, titled "Specific Catches", provides a detailed account of the catches of the various fleets during the year.

The report concludes with a summary of the findings of the study and a discussion of the implications of the findings for the fishing industry in the United States. The report also includes a list of references and a list of figures.

The report is intended to provide a general overview of the fishing industry in the United States during the 1952-53 fishing year. It is based on data collected from the various fishing fleets and is intended to provide a general overview of the fishing industry in the United States during this period.

SENATE VOTES \$630 FOR SCHUETTE NATIONS LEAGUE ARTICLE

At the request of Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, an article about the League of Nations which was written by Oswald F. Schuette, now of the Radio Corporation of America, when he was a newspaper correspondent covering the Harding-Cox campaign, was reprinted in the Congressional Record of November 12th as a deadly parallel in the present international crisis. Senator Nye called attention of the Senate to the length of the article stating that it would cost about \$630 to reprint it but there being no objection it was ordered done. It covers 11 pages of agate type, approximately 20,000 words, and is reprinted from the 1920 Republican National Committee Handbook.

Mr. Schuette gives a solemn warning to the Senate and the people that our country now faces a similar danger of compromising and committing ourselves beyond alteration or appeal "if we do not take drastic steps to safeguard the Constitution, defend the sovereignty of our nation and proclaim anew the supremacy of American independence."

Mr. Schuette wrote:

"When President Wilson went to Europe, the prestige of the United States, its achievements in arms, its principles, and its wealth made it the greatest power at Versailles. Had it been represented at the conference by a statesman ambitious for his country rather than for himself, it would have played there a part such as it played in the war - to save the world from darkness and from ruin.

"For to Europe, the United States stood as the one nation unembittered by hatred, unmoved by lust of conquest, unswayed by dreams of empire. From the conflicting ambitions and clashing aims that had involved Europe in the meshes of war, the United States alone was aloof.

"Yet Mr. Wilson threw all advantages away the moment he got within the doors of the peace conference. He bartered away American prestige and American position for the promotion of his own vague and shapeless ideals. Every element of international strength and influence which the United States had developed during the war, every new acquisition that might be used for the greater welfare and glory of the United States was sacrificed by him behind those closed doors; and that is not all nor the worst. With them went this country's heritage of diplomatic triumphs of the past, the whole structure of America's foreign relations and diplomacy. Not only did he repudiate the policy set forth in Washington's warning against entangling alliances but he allowed the Monroe Doctrine to be classified as a mere 'regional understanding', to be interpreted by foreign powers in the League of Nations."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PROBLEM OF THE MIDDLE EAST

The problem of the Middle East is one of the most important in the world today. It is a problem which has been the subject of much discussion and debate in the United States and throughout the world. The United States has a special interest in the Middle East because of its strategic importance. The Middle East is a key area for the control of the world's oil supply, and it is also a key area for the control of the world's trade routes. The United States has a long history of involvement in the Middle East, and it is likely to continue to be involved in the future. The United States has a responsibility to ensure that the Middle East is a peaceful and stable region, and it is likely to continue to play a leading role in the Middle East.

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Showing how Governor Cox, when running for the presidency, endeavored to carry on the ideals of President Wilson, Mr. Cox was quoted as saying:

"What he (Woodrow Wilson) promised I shall, if elected, endeavor with all my strength to give."

To which Mr. Schuette added:

"'To give' - what? To give the sovereignty and the independence of the United States. To give to European powers a control over the Army and Navy of the United States. To give Great Britain 6 votes to America's 1 in the League of Nations. To give the Monroe Doctrine into Europe's keeping. To give to alien counsels a power over war and peace that the Constitution now limits exclusively to the Congress. To give to Europe's imperialism the sanction, the blessing, and the protection of the blood and the wealth of the United States.

"That is the gift. Fine words alter no facts. That is the bond, signed and sealed by the two Democratic leaders - signed and sealed beyond alteration or appeal."

It is the isolation Republican contention that history is now absolutely repeating itself.

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CLAIM BRITISH BETTER PROPAGANDISTS; BBC EXAMPLE

In the House debate on the Office of War Information appropriation, Representative Ditter (R), of Pennsylvania, used an Associated Press dispatch from Algiers as a basis of spanking OWI.

"The headline of this dispatch is 'America Losing Prestige Among Algiers French'. There is a subhead headline, 'Poor Propaganda Gets Blame For Decline'", Representative Ditter declared.

"I will read a line or two:

"'A year ago the name "American" was a magic one to the French in north Africa. Today, a year after the Allied landings, it is more often a term of reproach than praise. The blunt truth is that the prestige of the United States among a considerable proportion of the French people has taken a nose-dive.'

"I further quote:

"'The British are a long way ahead of the United States in the presentation of her role in the war in North Africa. This is particularly noticeable in the Newspapers. Reuters, the British news agency, supplies the bulk of the foreign news in the north African newspapers and London date lines dominate the front pages, often appearing on items originating in this war theater.

1. The first of the following is a list of the names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this report during the period of the investigation.

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to develop a plan of action.

"I have no objection to your doing this and at least
 giving a preliminary statement and not to discuss any longer what you
 "I have no objection to your doing this and at least

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-11-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must identify the problem and the scope of the investigation. The next step is the collection of data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must collect data from the sources that are available. The next step is the analysis of the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must analyze the data and determine the cause of the problem. The next step is the development of a solution. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must develop a solution that will solve the problem. The next step is the implementation of the solution. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must implement the solution and monitor the results. The final step is the evaluation of the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must evaluate the results and determine if the solution was effective.

• *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

[illegible]

"The British Broadcasting Corporation also is a highly effective British agency for developing good will among the north Africans and a substantial share of the programs broadcast by the American Expeditionary Force radio station for Allied troops in this theater is received through B.B.C."

"Why do I give you that? It comes from Algiers. The date line is 'Algiers, November 3, A.P.' I give you this to refute the repeated statement that has been made here of the efficiency and the value of O.W.I. It confirms the position which we have taken on the minority side that O.W.I. needs a house cleaning. The best way to force that house cleaning is to hold on to the purse strings here in the House rather than permit the agency itself to write its own ticket."

A report of Robert Sherwood, Director of Overseas Operations Branch of OWI, stated:

"Since April 1, 1943, O.W.I. has shipped to north Africa from New York alone, with the approval of the War Department, 900 tons of paper, 7,703,343 publications; 7,500 reels of motion pictures; 302 tons of radio parts; 180 tons of printing presses, office supplies, recordings, and other equipment."

"Orders from General Eisenhower's headquarters for 12 additional radio transmitters for that theater are now being filled."

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CBS EXPANDS CONSTRUCTION & BUILDING DEPT.

To facilitate its functions, four operating divisions have been set up within CBS' Department of Construction and Building Operations. These divisions are: Construction Operations, Building Service Operations, Theater Operations and Internal Security.

The Construction Operations Division is headed by C. R. Jacobs, who is now on the West Coast supervising the installation of the new shortwave transmitter station which is being erected in the Los Angeles area by OWI and CBS.

Manager of the Building Service Operations Division is John R. Carey, with J. M. Cooke as Supervisor of the 485 Madison Avenue offices and Thomas Brady as Supervisor of the network studio building and shortwave offices at 49 East 52nd Street.

The third division, Theater Operations, is headed by James Stevens, formerly of HOLC, who supervises CBS' five radio theaters.

Manager of the Internal Security Division is Walter Weiler, who oversees finger printing at CBS, its emergency protection operations and the guard service for the network.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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A patent has been granted to Francis H. Shepard, Jr., of Rutherford, N. J., for a distance measuring system. It determines the distance between a transmitting station and any reflecting object. The patent (#2,333,688) has been assigned to the RCA.

Conforming to the recent country-wide reassignment of the FCC, Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President, advises that the call letters on the Don Lee Broadcasting System FM station K45LA at Los Angeles have been changed to KHJ-FM.

Thomas L. Sidlo, of Cleveland, Chairman of the Northern Ohio Opera Company said in New York last week that he believed that from a quarter to a half a million dollars a year could be raised periodically for the Metropolitan Opera Company from the radio audience.

In a survey on "Journalism in Wartime" just published, Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Register and Tribune Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, and head of the Iowa Broadcasting Co. (and at the time he wrote, Domestic Director of the Office of War Information) says it is an attribute of free people to be tough enough for for any job at hand - "but only if they understand why". A fifth freedom - that of information "everywhere in the world" - he contends is necessary to the accomplishment of the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter.

Eric Sevareid, CBS war correspondent, who spent nearly three weeks in a Burma jungle after parachuting from a disabled Army transport plane August 2nd, arrived last Sunday at Bolling Field in Washington aboard the "Rangoon Rambler", famed Flying Fortress, to complete a 14,000-mile flight from India.

Radio is among the articles included in a nationwide consumer survey being conducted for OCD Requirements by the Census Bureau. Among the questions asked regarding radios and 115 other types of goods, will be to what extent are shortages causing actual hardship, is the available supply of consumer goods being distributed fairly, what is the quantity of the goods now in the hands of the consumers, and in what condition are they in?

The weekly broadcast concerts of the Boston Symphony, which for the past year have been the outstanding musical presentation of the BLUE Network, now will come under the sponsorship of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Mark Woods, BLUE Network President, announced last week.

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SECRET

1. The Government of the United States of America has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines dated 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2

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is a survey in "Education in Wales" by the Welsh Education Commission, 1961. The report of the Commission is published in Welsh and English, and is available from the Welsh Education Commission, 10, St. David's Street, Cardiff, S.W. 10, Wales. The report is available in English from the Welsh Education Commission, 10, St. David's Street, Cardiff, S.W. 10, Wales. The report is available in Welsh from the Welsh Education Commission, 10, St. David's Street, Cardiff, S.W. 10, Wales.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people for many years.

Radio is one of the most important factors in the development of the country. It is the only means of communication between the people and the government, and it is the only means of education for the masses. It is the only means of entertainment for the people, and it is the only means of information for the government. It is the only means of communication between the people and the government, and it is the only means of education for the masses. It is the only means of entertainment for the people, and it is the only means of information for the government.

THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM THE FILES OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1580

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
FRANK E. MULLER

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

1. The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first colonies in the early 17th century.

2. The second part of the book deals with the period of the American Revolution, from the outbreak of the war in 1775 to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

3. The third part of the book covers the period of the early republic, from the signing of the Constitution in 1787 to the end of the War of 1812.

4. The fourth part of the book deals with the period of the Jacksonian era, from the presidency of Andrew Jackson in 1829 to the end of the 1840s.

5. The fifth part of the book covers the period of the Civil War, from the outbreak of the war in 1861 to the end of the war in 1865.

6. The sixth part of the book deals with the period of Reconstruction, from the end of the Civil War in 1865 to the end of the 1870s.

7. The seventh part of the book covers the period of the Gilded Age, from the end of the 1870s to the end of the 19th century.

8. The eighth part of the book deals with the period of the Progressive Era, from the beginning of the 20th century to the end of the 1910s.

9. The ninth part of the book covers the period of the World War era, from the beginning of the 1920s to the end of the 1940s.

10. The tenth part of the book deals with the period of the Cold War, from the end of the 1940s to the end of the 1980s.

HOUSE MAY RESTORE RADIO SUBSIDY; INDUSTRY AGAINST IT

Despite the fact that it was beaten in the Senate 54 to 21 and that the broadcasting industry has gone on record against such a subsidy, the amendment of Senator Langer (R), of North Dakota, will probably bring forth a fight to restore it in the House. The proposal was that a portion of the war bond advertising funds for smaller newspapers (which the Senate cut from \$30,000,000 to \$15,000,000) be spent with smaller radio stations and provided that:

"Five million dollars of the sum hereby appropriated for expenditure by newspapers of communities of more than 10,000 population shall be expended for distributing of advertising information, sales arguments, and appeals relating to and promoting or encouraging the sale of bonds, notes, and other obligations of the United States over radio stations in the United States and not less than half of said sum shall be expended with radio stations of 250 watts or less and which had less than \$50,000 of time sales in 1942."

Throughout the debate numerous Senators, who opposed the Government-paid newspaper advertising, warned that if Congress subsidized the smaller newspapers, it would only be a question of time until the small radio stations would also be in the breadline.

Senator Bob Taft (R), of Ohio, whose family owns the Cincinnati Times-Star as well as Station WKRC, opposed both the newspaper and radio subsidies. Senator Taft referred to an OWI statement that the radio industry is already contributing at the rate of \$103,000,000 in advertising time without charge for the various Government programs, bond selling, etc.

Senator Overton (D), of Louisiana, opposing the newspaper subsidy, asked if \$30,000,000 were appropriated for newspapers, why should not \$30,000,000 be appropriated for radio stations? The Senator saw no reason for paying either.

"Why should not the newspaper fall in line, as have other private agencies, such as the radio stations, for instance?" Mr. Overton asked. "During the War bond drives, and even after they were concluded, nightly and daily we heard over the radio appeals made to the people of the United States to invest in securities of our Government."

"I am wondering what will happen if the bill shall become a law", Senator McKellar (D), of Tennessee interjected. "Is it not already perfectly evident that it would be a case of the camel getting its head under the tent? Will not bills be introduced immediately or amendments offered to the pending bill, to include radio stations, magazines, billboards, and the like? The question is, Where are we to get the money with which to pay all these bills?"

PL 100-421, 1988, 101 Stat. 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 170

of 60,000 units, valued at \$1,200,000, was sold to the public by the Government during the year ended March 31, 1947. The total amount of the sale was \$1,200,000, which was paid in full by the public. The proceeds from the sale were used to pay off the outstanding bonds of the Government.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed changes to the law of the United Kingdom in relation to the treatment of the British Commonwealth countries.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the subject. This is done by the use of the subject's name, address, and other identifying information. The subject is then located and interviewed. The interview is conducted in a confidential manner and the subject is assured that their information will be kept confidential. The subject is then asked to provide information about their activities and contacts. This information is then used to identify other individuals who may be involved in the investigation. The process continues until all individuals involved in the investigation have been identified and interviewed. The final step in the process is the preparation of a report. This report contains all the information gathered during the investigation and is used to inform the appropriate authorities. The report is then filed and the investigation is closed.

1. The amount of the loan is \$100,000.00.
 2. The loan is to be repaid in 120 monthly payments.
 3. The interest rate is 12% per annum.
 4. The first payment is due on the first day of the month following the date of the loan.
 5. The payments are to be made on the first day of each month.
 6. The loan is to be repaid in full by the end of the 120th month.
 7. The borrower agrees to pay the interest on the loan.
 8. The borrower agrees to pay the principal on the loan.
 9. The borrower agrees to pay the interest and principal on the loan.
 10. The borrower agrees to pay the interest and principal on the loan.

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of people who have immigrated to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these people are not naturalized citizens.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

"As was stated by the senior Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Overton), if we are to pass the pending bill for the benefit of newspapers, it should also be passed for the benefit of the small radio stations", Senator Langer said in introducing his amendment to appropriate \$5,000,000 to the broadcasting stations. "I made inquiry of the Federal Communications Commission, and I discovered that in America there are 911 radio stations, of which 604 are affiliated with the networks, and 307 are not affiliated with them. Four hundred and forty-eight of those stations have less than 250 watts power. According to the last survey made by the Federal Communications Commission, which was for the last fiscal year, 301, or roughly one-third, of the radio stations in the United States were losing money or were operating on a narrow margin, barely able to pay their expenses. Two hundred and twenty-seven of the 301 which were losing money were of 250 watt power or less. Forty-one of them were from 250 watts to 1,000 watts in power. Only 40 of the 301 which have been losing money had time sales of \$50,000 or more."

"The distinguished Senator from North Dakota has very good reason for offering his amendment; but I should like to point out that it is the beginning of what I suggested yesterday would happen", broke in Senator Maloney (D), of Connecticut. "If we are to do something for newspapers, it is quite logical that we do the same thing for radio stations, and particularly small radio stations, as well as for outdoor advertising organizations, magazines, and other advertising media. While I point out that the amendment is quite proper, and just as fair as is the bill itself, it is too important to be acted upon without an opportunity for Senators to know what it is all about."

Whereupon Senator Maloney called for a quorum and the Langer amendment put to a vote and defeated.

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POSTWAR RADIO PLANNING GROUPS GET DOWN TO BUSINESS

Following their one-day organization conference last Wednesday in Washington, the 50 or so key Government officials and radio manufacturing people comprising the Radio Technical Planning Board seriously began to work on the technical postwar problems confronting them. The meeting was in response to an invitation issued by the Federal Communications Commission. Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Chairman of the RTPB explained that the Board had been formed to study the systems of standards and the frequency allocation for every service that the electronic industry will offer to the people of the United States. This, of course, will include television.

The Washington meeting was not open to the public but at its conclusion the FCC gave out the following statement:

"The necessity for complete cooperation between government and industry groups for the early study of technical problems involved in the future of radio, was generally agreed upon at a meeting held in

Washington today (November 17) by members of the Radio Technical Planning Board, representing industry; the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, the Board of War Communications and the Federal Communications Commission.

"Subject to priorities of work related to the war, the studies should start as quickly as possible, it was felt.

"Government departments concerned with radio work will appoint observers to work with the Radio Technical Planning Board, it was decided.

"There will be an exchange of information between the government departments and the RTPB so that all concerned in this field can coordinate their work.

"The various panels of the RTPB and the government groups will study such problems as (a) Major changes which may be required with respect to each service, i.e., standard broadcasting, FM broadcasting, television, aviation (domestic and international), police and emergency services, international point-to-point, maritime and government; (b) Changes to be made in the Federal Communications Commission's present standards of good engineering practice and other technical rules and (c) The possibilities of utilizing frequencies above 300 megacycles."

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WMCA SALE GETS FCC BLESSING; DAVEGA OWNS 41% OF STOCK

The Federal Communications Commission has authorized the transfer of control of Station WMCA in New York City from WMCA, Inc., wholly owned by Edward J. Noble, to the Cosmopolitan Broadcasting Corporation. Nathan Straus and the Davega-City Radio, Inc. own approximately 59% and 41% respectively of the voting stock of the Cosmopolitan Company.

The Commission's Decision and Order found that "the Cosmopolitan Broadcasting Corporation is legally, financially and technically qualified to operate Station WMCA and that the proposed assignment is in the public interest."

At the same time, the Commission denied the petition of Donald Flamm, owner of WMCA prior to 1941, to intervene in the proceeding.

Mr. Noble, recent purchaser of the Blue Network, is sole stockholder of the American Broadcasting System, Inc., licensee of the Blue Network's key station WJZ in New York City. Mr. Noble's sale of WMCA is in accordance with the prohibition in the Commission's rules against multiple ownership by a network organization of stations covering substantially the same service area.

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RADIO WAR COMMITTEE STUDIES BENDIX STANDARDIZATION

A study of "applied standardization" in the production of electronics parts and equipment was the purpose of a visit by interested prime contractors and representatives of the War Production Board and the Armed Services to the Bendix Radio Division plant of the Bendix Aviation Corporation near Baltimore, Maryland, last Wednesday and Thursday, November 17 and 18.

The War Committee on Radio, composed of members of the Armed Services, industry and WPB, held a meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday evening, November 17th.

Standardization of electrical indicating instruments alone has resulted in reducing the number of kinds of meters from 20,000 to 1,200, Sidney K. Wolf, Assistant Director of the Radio and Radar Division of WPB and Chairman of the War Committee on Radio, revealed. In view of the current manpower situation additional standardization appears to be the most effective tool to meet the requirements for an increase of 30 to 35 percent in radio equipment indicated for 1944 with available manpower, Mr. Wolf said. Application of these standards to all radio factories would be necessary.

American war standards have been completed for ten components, Mr. Wolf said. This covers perhaps 50 percent of the total number of components used in electronic equipment, since these are the ones that repeat themselves most frequently in electronic assemblies. Work on 15 or 20 other components is well advanced. These standards are being developed under the supervision of the American Standards Association for WPB and the Armed Services.

The program also should be extended to bring about unified standards for all services, according to Mr. Wolf.

The visits to the Bendix Radio plant were intended to point out the merits of the application of standardization in radio components.

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NEW OWI PRODUCTION AND EDITORIAL CHIEF

Philip H. Cohen, Chief of the OWI Domestic Radio Bureau, announced Wednesday that George Zachary has resigned as Chief of the Production and Editorial Division. His position will be taken by John A. Mullen, formerly Vice President of Benton and Bowles, and since June Copy Chief of the OWI Domestic Radio Bureau.

Mr. Mullen's new assignment will include supervision of all Radio Bureau copy, as in the past, and in addition he will supervise all production and editorial functions of the Domestic Radio Bureau.

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CALLS PATMAN REPLY TO FULTON LEWIS "POLITICAL TIRADE"

Judging from the caustic comments of fellow members, Representative Wright Patman (D), of Texas, didn't come out so well when Fulton Lewis, Jr. and Mutual gave him an opportunity to reply to Mr. Lewis.

"Some radio history was made last night over the Mutual Broadcasting System, although unfortunately all of it was not good", said Representative Karl E. Mundt (R), of South Dakota. "I think the gentleman from Texas was precisely correct in requesting the Mutual Broadcasting System and Fulton Lewis to grant him permission to speak, as his name had been used on the radio and his statements had been criticized. I congratulate him on his persistency in getting that permission. I congratulate the Mutual Broadcasting System and Fulton Lewis on doing the fair thing and giving him the opportunity. It was exactly the kind of fairness we would expect from Fulton Lewis, as he is generally recognized as the fairest and most accurate news commentator in America.

"I think when private citizens or public officials are attacked or criticized on the air they should have the right of rejoinder. I believe that the Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is intending to write such a provision into the new radio code.

"It is extremely unfortunate, however, that the gentleman from Texas should pervert this opportunity by making a political tirade out of his talk instead of answering Mr. Fulton Lewis as he was advertised to do. However, that should not invalidate the principle that private citizens and public officials should have the right on the air to answer columnists and commentators who attack them in person. Unless some such opportunity is provided freedom of speech on the air becomes a farce instead of a fact."

Representative Carl T. Curtis (R), of Nebraska, said that when anyone attacks the Republican party as did Mr. Patman in his "reply" to Fulton Lewis, he is attacking "a majority of the American people". Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), of Michigan, declared that if he were given time on the radio everytime Walter Winchell "went after you, you would not hear much else."

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Craig Lawrence, KSO Manager, has received a letter from the Board of Trustees of Broadlawns Polk County Hospital, crediting the Des Moines station with supplying two hundred wool blankets for use in the treatment of poliomyelitis. The blankets were contributed by Des Moines residents in answer to two KSO announcements, and have enabled every child under the Kenny treatment to leave the hospital without signs of paralysis, the letter stated.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the goals that need to be achieved. It is important to gather all relevant information and to define the problem clearly.

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PROBERS HEAR VINSON TOLD F.D.R. FLY HELD UP WAR WORK

The sharpest charge yet made in the House investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, headed by Representative Lea, of California, was when a letter was read to the Committee from Chairman Carl Vinson (D), of Georgia, of the Naval Affairs Committee, to President Roosevelt last March in which Mr. Vinson charged Chairman James L. Fly with partial responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster.

"The military communications are too important and too secret to be administered other than through the tightest control with such assistance as they may request by the Federal Communications Commission", Representative Vinson wrote the President.

Mr. Vinson suggested that Mr. Fly's Board occupy an advisory position such as that set up for the FBI in connection with Army and Navy Intelligence.

"Without any question as to the integrity of Chairman Fly", wrote Mr. Vinson, "I seriously question his ability and judgment. Because of his successful opposition to the wire-tapping bill and to eliminating the foreign language broadcasts in Hawaii, he must share in the circumstances surrounding Pearl Harbor; and his opposition to H.R. 5074 (a measure aimed at disloyal ship radio operators) delayed its passage until after Pearl Harbor, and may have resulted in some losses."

The FCC Chairman was also responsible, Representative Vinson asserted, for refusing to turn over the finger-prints of communication company employees to the FBI from September 1941, three months before Pearl Harbor until seven months after Pearl Harbor.

"His (Fly's) principal advisor from labor, is reported to be a Communist. Also, some of his staff are under fire for radical tendencies. Naval secrets are not safe with labor members on the Committees.

The Lea Committee will meet again next Tuesday (November 23).

The Washington Post still hammering away for the removal of the Committee's general counsel said:

"The House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission is seeking an additional appropriation of \$75,000 to carry on its work. Enough money to complete its inquiry should certainly be granted. A careful study of the FCC is a prerequisite to any legislative changes Congress may make in the regulation of the communications industry. But there is one important step which the Committee should take in order to give assurance that the money it seeks will be wisely and usefully expended. That step is to rid itself of its present general counsel, Eugene L. Garey.

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not a business. It is a library. It is a place
where people can go to borrow books, to read, to
study, to learn. It is a place where people can
go to find out about the world, about themselves,
about the things that make us human."

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themselves, about the things that make us human.

"Fifty-eight thousand dollars has already been spent to investigate the FCC. It is fair to say that this sum was largely wasted. It was wasted because of the star chamber tactics which Mr. Garey pursued. These tactics were permitted, and even encouraged, when the Committee was under the chairmanship of Congressman Cox. The new Chairman, Congressman Lea, has already made it clear that he will not tolerate procedures of this sort. He can best avoid them by securing a counsel who does not think of himself as a prosecutor. Mr. Garey has demonstrated an animus toward the FCC which wholly disqualifies him as an investigator. The House Committee can do its important job far more effectively without him."

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PRIORITY RATING FOR RADIO MAINTENANCE RAISED TO AA-1

The priority rating of persons engaged in the radio broadcasting business for obtaining radio maintenance, repair and operating supplies was raised from AA-2 to AA-1 and permission to use the "MRO" symbol was continued by the War Production Board through issuance of an amended Preference Rating Order P-133.

Commercial sound recording, which had a rating of AA-5 under the previous order, was assigned an AA-2 preference rating and is entitled to use the symbol "MRO".

Tube inventory restrictions in the amended order, clause 1 of Section (e) of which reads:

"To buy or repair a tube, unless he has first operated a similar tube to failure, and has in stock less than one new and one rebuilt or two rebuilt spare tubes for each active tube socket. All operable tubes which have not been rebuilt shall be counted as new tubes. All power tubes of 250 watts or more (plate dissipation), which have been operated to failure and are not to be repaired, shall be returned to the manufacturer."

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WHEELER FAVORS LAW TO PERMIT REPLY TO SLANDER ON RADIO

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, at the hearings on the White-Wheeler Bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission said he would seek inclusion in the bill of a requirement that persons slandered by radio commentators be afforded an equal opportunity to answer on subsequent programs.

He contended that while slander may be made the basis of a suit, damage often is done that cannot be offset unless the same listeners are reached with the answer - a circumstance he said seldom occurs now.

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As he gauges the temper of the Committee, Senator Wheeler said he believes it is ready to recommend legislation that will give detailed guidance to the FCC in its future regulation of the industry. He predicted these rules would permit stations on one chain to take programs from another broadcasting organization and in general would "relieve individual stations from domination by the chains."

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, made the point that the present Communications Act was 16 years old and that because of the great growth and development of the broadcasting industry it was about time to bring it up-to-date.

Mr. Miller said the interpretations of this old law may be summed up in one word - uncertainty; uncertainty of rights, uncertainty of remedies and uncertainty of the future. He asked for clarification, and argued that there was much confusion in existing procedure.

Specifically, Mr. Miller asked that the new bill give broadcasters the right to intervene when they are adversely affected by the FCC. "There are rights for the applicant in a petition", said Mr. Miller, "but none and no regular procedure to those who may oppose an application and whose rights may be harmed by the granting of a new application."

Mr. Miller said the May 10th decision of the Supreme Court gave the FCC much too broad powers and urged that the law be changed to limit those powers to ensure that the FCC cannot step in and control the program content.

Leonard Reinsch, Managing Director of former Gov. James M. Cox's stations at Dayton, Miami and Atlanta, said that pending a ruling by the Commission on newspaper ownership, which it has had under consideration for more than two years, stations like his own were unable to take advantage of such advancements in radio as frequency modulation.

He advocated the proposed limitation of the powers of the Commission not so much because of its network regulations, which he said had not affected his stations, but to relieve the industry of "the fear of the unknown" arising from administrative practices of the FCC.

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CANADIAN ARMY HAS 100 MILE RANGE WALKIE-TALKIE

Canada has become a major source of United Nations supply in the field of instruments and communications equipment, according to a Canadian press bulletin. It is responsible for seven major developments in the field of signals material, including a "walkie-talkie" and a field radio station with a range of more than 100 miles. Canadian electrical factories are turning out every type of communications material which is needed for ships, planes and military vehicles.

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NOBLE PROMISES BLUE AFFILIATES STOCK PARTICIPATION

Concrete plans for participation in the ownership of the Blue Network Company by affiliated stations and management will be announced "as soon as our thinking crystallizes", Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Board of the Blue Network and sole owner, told one hundred and seventy station owners and managers in Chicago earlier in the week.

Meeting with the representatives of Blue affiliates for the first time since final approval was given to the sale by the FCC, Mr. Noble said:

"The ideal operation of a broadcasting network would see the stock held by 130 million Americans. Unfortunately, this is not practical. Other than saying that I would like to see affiliates and management holding stock, I don't want to outline a plan at the present. Within a year I will be able to come to you with more concrete plans."

Meeting with the members of the Blue Network Advisory and Planning Committee, Mr. Noble said that the Blue Network will not follow outmoded rules and policies that, merely because of age, have become constitutional with broadcasting, phrasing his thoughts on the matter as follows:

"There are many policies now observed by broadcasting that no longer have merit. We are making a thorough study of freedom of speech, censorship and the regulations concerning the sponsoring of programs. At the conclusion we may revise many old policies and create new ones. However, none of our policies will be sacrosanct. As conditions change so will these policies. It is our intent to keep pace with changing times and not let ourselves be governed by regulations that were passed to meet conditions that no longer exist."

Mr. Noble, with Mark Woods, Blue Network President, and Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice President, were also speakers at the Committee meeting.

Other highlights of the meeting were:

A report on time sales showing an increase of 61 percent in the past year;

A recommendation that all Blue affiliates immediately file application for frequency modulation transmitter licenses;

For the first time, a station owner operator will be added to the Board of Directors; and

A recommendation that all Blue affiliates in major cities file applications for television stations. The Blue soon will file applications for F-M television in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

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There is no such thing as a free lunch. The only way to get something for nothing is to give something away. The only way to get something for nothing is to give something away. The only way to get something for nothing is to give something away.

1. The Commission has received information from the
2. Ministry of Health, that the following persons have been
3. identified as having been in contact with the patient
4. on the date of the outbreak of the disease.

... ..

1. The applicant is a male, born [redacted] in [redacted] New York, and is currently residing at [redacted] New York. He is a single man with no dependents.

SAYS RADIO CAN SUPPLEMENT WITH 16MM FILMS

An intensified use of non-theatrical motion pictures and complete mobilization of all 16mm film projectors in the nation for the war information program were recommended by the National Advisory and Policy Committee on Non-Theatrical Films which has just closed a two-day meeting with the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information.

Representatives of eight national organizations met with Stanton Griffis, Chief of the Bureau of Motion Pictures, and C. R. Reagan, head of the Bureau's Non-Theatrical Division. Promising the fullest possible effort in the forthcoming Fourth War Loan Drive, the Committee passed a series of resolutions and suggestions indicating ways and means in which 16 mm films can supplement press and radio in bringing war information to the people.

The Committee urged, among other things, the full utilization of the existing mass media - print, radio, and motion pictures - to meet the demands of the general public for complete and detailed information on the progress of the war.

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SEN. BYRD HAS WOMEN'S CLUBS RADIO RESOLUTIONS PRINTED

Although the meeting took place sometime ago, Senator Byrd (D), of Virginia, had two resolutions adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs printed in the Congressional Record of November 9th. They were:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in meeting assembled in Swampscott, Mass., ask that Congress thoroughly review the legislation governing the regulation of radio, and specifically limit the power of the Commission to regulate the physical aspects of communication by radio; and that specific provisions be written into the law to the end that no Government agency shall be clothed with any power whatsoever over the program content of this greatest of all systems of mass communication."

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in meeting assembled in Swampscott, Mass., hereby urges the Director of the United States Conciliation Service to certify this (Petrillo record and transcription) dispute to the National War Labor Board for appropriate disposition if conciliation fails to bring settlement within a reasonable time; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs urges the National War Labor Board to give prompt consideration to this prolonged strike, if and when it is certified to the Board."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Whereas the President of the United States has been authorized by the Congress to negotiate a treaty with the Government of the Republic of China for the purpose of establishing a consular convention between the two countries, and

Whereas the President has determined that it is in the interest of the United States to ratify and approve the said treaty, and

Whereas the Senate of the United States has advised and consented to the ratification of the said treaty, and

Now, therefore,

I, the President of the United States, do hereby ratify and approve the said treaty,

and I hereby declare that the said treaty shall have the same force and effect as if it had been made a law of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the United States at the City of Washington, this 10th day of January, 1911.

WILLIAM H. TAFT
President of the United States

By the Vice President of the United States
JAMES S. HAY
Vice President of the United States

WITNESSED my hand and the seal of the United States at the City of Washington, this 10th day of January, 1911.

TRADE NOTES

Edward J. McCrossin, Jr., attorney in the Legal Division of NBC's New York office has been assigned to Chicago to handle legal work in NBC's Central Division, Judge A. L. Ashby, NBC Vice-President and General Counsel, has announced.

Philco Corp. Directors declared a dividend of 20 cents a share on the common, payable December 13 to holders of record November 27. Previous dividends this year were 15 cents a share March 12 and 20 cents a share June 12 and September 13.

J. W. Whiteside has been appointed buy in the Tube Division of the Electronics Department, General Electric Company. Mr. Whiteside, who was born in China and who has been with G.E. since 1929, will be responsible for all purchases, including subcontracting for the Division.

A total of 23,571 telephones, 220 teletypewriters and three teleprinters have been surrendered by Government agencies for use in war plants or by war workers as the result of an appeal to Federal departments made by the Board of War Communications last June. In addition, approximately 1,000 Government-owned telephones were turned over by the agencies for use in essential war work.

Station KMPC, The Station of the Stars, Inc., Beverly Hills, Cal., has been granted a modification of license by the Federal Communications Commission to move main studio from 9631 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, to 5939 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.

Of the 5,000 television receivers in the New York area, more than two-thirds are reported to be in excellent operating condition with only 11% out-of-commission, John T. Williams of NBC's Television Department told members of the American Marketing Association in a luncheon address this week.

R. P. Whitmyre has been appointed Assistant to R. J. Bahr, Purchasing Agent of the General Electric Company's Electronics Department. In this capacity, Mr. Whitmyre long with G.E. and a native of Schenectady, will assist Mr. Bahr in the general administration and co-ordination of purchasing and procurement activities for the department.

Contents of the Bell Laboratories Record for November include: Philadelphia Adopts Automatic Toll Switching, B. C. Bellows; Historic Firsts: The Thermophone; Locating Buried Cables Electrically, R.M.C. Greenidge; Pulsing Between Dial and Manual Offices, H. C. Caverly; Drop-Wire Painting Tool, C. C. Lawson; Molecular Orientation in Molded Plastics, W. O. Baker; Communication and Invasion.

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SECRET

1. The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

2. The land owned by the United States in the State of California is divided into three main categories: (a) land owned by the United States in fee simple; (b) land owned by the United States in trust; and (c) land owned by the United States in reversion.

3. The land owned by the United States in fee simple is divided into two main categories: (a) land owned by the United States in fee simple, and (b) land owned by the United States in fee simple, but subject to a trust or other interest.

4. The land owned by the United States in trust is divided into two main categories: (a) land owned by the United States in trust, and (b) land owned by the United States in trust, but subject to a trust or other interest.

5. The land owned by the United States in reversion is divided into two main categories: (a) land owned by the United States in reversion, and (b) land owned by the United States in reversion, but subject to a trust or other interest.

6. The land owned by the United States in fee simple is divided into two main categories: (a) land owned by the United States in fee simple, and (b) land owned by the United States in fee simple, but subject to a trust or other interest.

7. The land owned by the United States in trust is divided into two main categories: (a) land owned by the United States in trust, and (b) land owned by the United States in trust, but subject to a trust or other interest.

8. The land owned by the United States in reversion is divided into two main categories: (a) land owned by the United States in reversion, and (b) land owned by the United States in reversion, but subject to a trust or other interest.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1581

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November 23, 1943.

LEON H. PASTES CONGRESS AT FLY DINNER - FLY AND V-P DUCK

Leon Henderson, former OPA Administrator, being no longer in the Government service and therefore in a position to say what he wanted to, stole the headlines of the testimonial dinner given to James L. Fly by the National Lawyers by taking a large bite out of Congressional investigating committees.

Mr. Fly evidently sensing just such a situation - and having prepared his speech longer in advance than he usually does - very adroitly sidestepped the political situation by discussing international communications.

Also Vice-President Wallace, whose presence was considered a trump card by Mr. Fly's friends, didn't break loose as had been expected but by-passed both Congress and radio by expressing apprehension at the consolidation of newspapers in cities throughout the Nation so that many cities had but one paper throwing power into the hands of a few.

Vice President Wallace said that "considering the extraordinary powers of the newspaper publishers, they have shown much interest in the public welfare and have not committed the abuses that might have occurred."

This left the telling of Congress where to get off - said to be the big idea of the dinner - to Leon Henderson, who bitterly attacked the gentlemen on the Hill. Mr. Henderson particularly singled out the Goodwin Watson-Dodd-Lovett case and the House Committee investigating the FCC, formerly headed by Representative Cox of Georgia, who Fly succeeded in unhorsing and of which Representative Lea of California is now Chairman.

Mr. Henderson said the use of appropriations to control Federal agencies "is being abused".

"The ballot box of next November", he said, "throws a long and menacing shadow."

After attacking Congress for its failure to measure up to an adequate tax program for the war, Henderson criticized groups representing special interests that do not coincide with the general welfare and charged that "Congressman Henry Steagall, of Alabama, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, gets subsidy protection for peanuts and other products of his constituents and then speaks of subsidies as the handmaiden of Satan and the instrumentality of regimentation."

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Department of Justice, regarding the activities of the following individuals:

1. The following information was obtained from the file of the
2. Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated 10/10/50.
3. The file of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated 10/10/50.
4. The file of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated 10/10/50.
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8. The file of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated 10/10/50.
9. The file of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated 10/10/50.
10. The file of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated 10/10/50.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to determine the cause of the problem and to develop a plan to solve it.

1. The first of these is the "National Security Council Directive No. 128, which was issued in 1950 and which provided for the establishment of a system of security clearance for all persons who were employed in the federal government. This system was designed to ensure that all persons who were employed in the federal government were of good character and were not subject to any of the disqualifying factors listed in the directive. This system was the first of a series of measures that were taken to ensure the security of the federal government and its personnel.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the goals that need to be achieved. It is important to gather all relevant information and to define the problem clearly.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. This is a serious matter, as the CLPE is a known and active organization in the United States, and its activities are of great concern to the Commission.

Guests at the dinner included Senators Capper, Republican, of Kansas and Green, Republican, of Rhode Island; FCC Commissioners Clifford J. Durr, Paul J. Walker, Ray C. Wakefield and T. A. M. Craven; Brig. Gen. Frank E. Stoner of the War Communications Board, which Mr. Fly also heads, and Justices Justin Miller and Henry White Edgerton.

Robert Kenney, Attorney General of California and National president of the Lawyers' Guild, acted as toastmaster. Thomas I. Emerson, Deputy Administrator in charge of OPA enforcement, who is president of the local Guild chapter, presided.

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IMMEDIATE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS MERGER URGED

"I cannot over-emphasize that our own house must be put in order before we go to the next peace conference. The very least we should do is to establish a single American international Carrier."

This was one of the conclusions reached by Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission on the matter of international communications, when he addressed the National Lawyers Guild dinner given in his honor.

Mr. Fly advocated a five-point program to insure a "worth-while world communications system":

1. Uniform rates for all messages throughout the world in all directions.
2. Lowest possible rates for such services.
3. Instantaneous radio communications between all important areas of the globe.
4. Establishment of a uniform and low press rate throughout the world to provide for the dissemination of information to all people.
5. Free ingress and egress of information and freedom of all peoples of the world to communicate with each other.

"Let us see what restrictions on the free flow of world communication the system of control has meant", Mr. Fly said. "For example, as early as 1931, RCAC negotiated a contract for a direct radio circuit between the United States and Australia. Despite the fact that the Australian Commonwealth was desirous of having the direct circuit established we were forestalled. This meant that any message from the United States to Australia had to be transmitted first to Montreal or Vancouver and thence to Australia. Similarly, any message which an Australian desired to send to the United States had to go first to Montreal or Vancouver to be retransmitted to the United States.

"After twelve years, a direct circuit was finally authorized between Australia and the United States but this was limited to the duration of the war and as a condition to the authorization it

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was required that the same old rate of 58 cents a word be maintained for the direct route while a 30 cents-a-word rate is applied between Australia and Canada. The rate on direct radio circuits from Dakar in West Africa to Montreal is 30 cents, to New York 90 cents per word.

"Another example: Only this week we succeeded in establishing a radio communications circuit to British Guiana, in this hemisphere. Here again the existence of the circuit is limited to the duration of the war, the traffic to be handled is circumscribed and it is insisted that current high rates be continued.

"Moreover, we are still unable to secure authorization for a direct press circuit between Australia and the United States. Take the case of American and Canadian reporters assigned with General MacArthur in Australia. The Canadian correspondent can cable long messages throughout Canada at British Empire press rates of less than two cents a word. An American correspondent must pay 12 to 14½ cents a word.

"To this day we have been unable to secure the establishment of direct communications between this country and Capetown, South Africa, and between this country and India. Messages to Capetown or India must first be funneled through London then later retransmitted halfway around the world to Capetown or to India. The importance of direct communication to these points especially during war time should readily be apparent. * * * *

"The continuing operation of our cables is essential for reasons of capacity and security. But cable operating costs are much higher than radio. If the rates are geared to the low cost radio the cables may go bankrupt. If rates are geared to cable costs the public loses. The need is to combine these two systems so that the public will enjoy the lowest feasible over-all rate.

"The whole history of cable operation has been one of high rates because of high costs. Consider for a moment the government's first cable message. In 1866, when Maximilian set himself up as Emperor of Mexico, President Johnson sent Phil Sheridan with 50,000 troops to the Texas border. It was important to let Europe know immediately that he meant business. He despatched a cable message at a fifty percent government discount, or a net cost of \$23,000. Rates in general had to move downward and as they did history has proved that traffic moved up. But still it is idle to talk about the free flow of information and intelligence at either \$23,000 per message, or at the current rate of 30 cents per word between this country and its neighbors to the South, which is largely geared to cable costs. * * * *

"To resolve the problems and achieve the practical ends we must make sure that the next peace conference concerns itself with the principle of cooperation among nations and the effectuation of democratic principles to guide the practical means of establishing and operating a world communications system.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. Government of the United States has
3. been unable to secure the cooperation of
4. the other nations of the world in
5. the fight against the spread of
6. the disease. This is due to the fact
7. that the other nations are not
8. interested in the health of the
9. United States. They are only
10. interested in their own health.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are of Mexican descent. This population is concentrated in the southwestern United States, particularly in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. It is estimated that there are over 10 million people of Mexican descent in the United States, and this number is expected to increase significantly in the future.

It is difficult to say whether we have been unable to secure the same results in the past as we have in the present. It is possible that the results in the past were not as good as they are now, but it is also possible that the results in the past were as good as they are now. It is difficult to say.

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above captioned case:

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"I cannot over-stress the importance of removing of Axis controls and influences over communications facilities outside of their own boundaries. The United States should have no less control than any other country over the cables connecting America and the mainland of Europe via the Azores. The South American facilities must be free to carry on communications with the world, and Axis controls and influences must be eliminated. It is essential that control over local properties should be restored to local governments and their own citizens; it hardly behooves the democracies to move in imperialistically where the local governments or interests can do an effective job. Our consistent aim must be the unfettered flow of communications. And we ourselves should own local foreign properties only where and to the extent necessary to accomplish this guiding purpose."

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WLB PETRILLO DECISION MAY "STALL ALONG" INTO NEW YEAR

The opinion was expressed as the War Labor Board hearings in the Petrillo case closed in New York on Monday that at the rate the Board is proceeding in the case - or "stalling along" as one observer put it - its recommendations may not be forthcoming until the New Year. In the meantime the situation so far as those who have not signed Mr. Petrillo's agreement terms will remain pretty much as is excepting, of course, that dickering will be continued by both sides.

If the controversy is not settled by February 1, when the contract between the musicians and the networks expire - and the networks being operated by the same companies as the record manufacturers - Mr. Petrillo may carry out the threat of a network strike. Since William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and David Sarnoff, head of the Radio Corporation of America, apparently didn't get anywhere with Petrillo, there are those who believe the labor leader might call a strike "before Christmas" as had been previously intimated.

At the closing session of the WLB Monday, Mr. Petrillo's "honesty of purpose" was challenged by both RCA and CBS. Ralph Colin, CBS attorney, charged that the musicians union sought the money "purely for political purposes" and not to aid unemployed members.

Robert P. Myers, counsel for RCA, declared that adoption of the principle of direct payments would make a Union's leaders "independent of the Government and their own members" and would lead to "union principalities financed by industry and responsible to no one but the inner councils of the union."

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DAIRYMEN CLAIM NBC STRONG-ARMED THEM WITH CIO PROGRAM

An investigation by Congress or the Federal Communications Commission, preferably the former, will be sought by the American Dairy Association for their allegedly being thrown off the air at Chicago last Sunday night to favor the CIO.

Owen M. Richards, Manager of the Association, said the farm program was suddenly cancelled to allow R. J. Thomas, President of the CIO United Automobile Workers, to deliver an address which was not "in keeping with the farmer's viewpoint".

A statement in New York from Frank Muller, Vice-President and General Manager, said that Mr. Thomas made a request Friday for fifteen minutes of broadcast time on Saturday or Sunday.

"Thomas did not ask for any specific period", the statement added. "Thomas had appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee last week and complained that labor wasn't being heard on the air even though his union has a regularly scheduled broadcast on the same network. He was granted permission for the special broadcast."

Mr. Mullen said the network chose to cancel the commercial broadcast rather than the Chicago Round Table program, a popular sustaining program. He denied that there had been any Government coercion to force the network to give Mr. Thomas the period used.

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SENATORS CONSIDER NEWS LABELLING

Subjects ranging all the way from the propriety of King Carol's broadcast which was to have been broadcast from Mexico tonight (Tuesday) but which was cancelled this (Tuesday) afternoon, to suggestions that news broadcasts be labelled so that listeners could know which was news and which was the opinion of commentators, were presented to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which it is expected will soon streamline the present 16-year old radio law.

The kick about King Carol came from Representative Celler, Democrat, of New York, who demanded a Congressional investigation, declaring he was "amazed that the Columbia Broadcasting System is willing to lend its facilities to this enemy alien who was denied admission to the United States."

CBS, however, met this situation by inviting Dr. Louis Bozin, a leader of the anti-Carol sentiment in the United States, to speak on the same program which, of course, is also cancelled. Carol was to have appeared on the "Report to a Nation" but with the rise of controversy over the proposed broadcast, the argument centering around the question of Carol's political views, CBS

On 10/10/54, the following information was received from the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (NYO) regarding the activities of the "Black Panther Party" (BPP) in New York City.

The BPP is a revolutionary organization which seeks to achieve the liberation of the Negro people from the white man's oppression. It is a Marxist-Leninist organization and is active in the New York City area.

A statement in New York from James Earl Ray, a member of the BPP, dated 10/10/54, states that the BPP is active in the New York City area and is engaged in a struggle for the liberation of the Negro people.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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invoked its standing policy of not selling time for the presentation of controversial issues.

"Sufficient time for Carol and his opponent has therefore been 'recaptured' from 'Report to the Nation'", Columbia said in explaining the situation yesterday, "and they will be presented by CBS which gives time at its own expense for the discussion of important public issues, with equal or equivalent facilities for both sides."

When the question of differentiating between factual news and interpretation of news by commentators was brought up in the Senate Committee, Senator Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman, said he thought this was a good idea. Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, agreed that there should be a clearer division between news and opinion.

"Commentators hold their freedom of speech has been abridged by the Columbia Broadcasting System's ruling, limiting them to straight news reports", Mr. Miller told the Committee.

Senator Wheeler said that "no one wants to abridge their freedom of speech", expressed the opinion the CBS ruling while not the whole answer to the problem, still was a "step in the right direction".

He insisted that opinion should be "labeled" beyond all possibility of confusion with "fact", and that anyone "attacked" by a commentator, as well as advocates on both sides of controversial issues and candidates of opposing political parties, should have time and opportunity to be heard.

Senator Wheeler also favored "equal facilities for an accredited representative of the opposition to reply to any political or campaign speech by the President of the United States as well as other public officers."

The bill, as written, makes an exception of the President, but Senator Wheeler contended that "if the President makes use of a broadcast for this purpose he should pay for it and the opposition should be afforded the same facilities to reply."

"Otherwise a President could abuse the privilege", he added.

It was also urged that the Federal Communications Commission be prevented in the future from exercising censorship or control over radio programs or from ruling that newspapers be excluded from ownership of radio stations.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1950. At the same time, the population of rural areas has decreased from about 100 million in 1900 to about 50 million in 1950. This has led to a concentration of the population in urban areas, which has had a profound effect on the economy and society.

[illegible]

1. The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and the Central Intelligence Agency, Office of the Director, regarding the activities of the following individuals:

...and
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He stated that he had been contacted by a person who had been in contact with the "Reds" and that he had been advised to be very careful in his dealings with the "Reds". He stated that he had been advised to be very careful in his dealings with the "Reds".

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"After all, I believe that the only way to solve the problem of the Negro is to give him the same rights as the white man. I believe that the only way to solve the problem of the Negro is to give him the same rights as the white man. I believe that the only way to solve the problem of the Negro is to give him the same rights as the white man."

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It was also noted that the Federal Government had been advised by the State Department that the United States was not in a position to provide the information requested by the Soviet Union. The State Department had advised the Soviet Union that the United States was not in a position to provide the information requested by the Soviet Union.

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FLY DINNER ATTACKED IN CONGRESS; CALLED COMMUNISTIC

The testimonial dinner given to James L. Fly by the National Lawyers Guild last Friday, caused an outburst from Representative Frank B. Keefe (R), of Wisconsin, who charged that "it was obvious that this feast of honor was being tendered the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission for the contempt he has shown Congress, Congressional Committees and individual members." Furthermore, Representative Keefe characterized the National Lawyers Guild as being "one of the most outspoken and rankest of Communistic front organizations of this or any other day." More denunciations of the dinner are expected to be made on the Hill.

The attack of Representative Keefe was made on the floor of the House just a few hours before the guests assembled at the Mayflower:

"The announcement (of the dinner) describes Mr. Fly as having been 'an ardent champion of the greatest freedom of all groups to secure time on the air and of the widest possible extension of radio service to all listeners'," Representative Keefe declared. "The notice of this jamboree is signed 'District of Columbia Chapter, National Lawyers' Guild', and it recites that Mr. Fly 'has done an outstanding job of preserving the integrity of the administrative process' - and I emphasize the phrase 'administrative process' - 'by his courageous stand against the Dies and Kerr Committees and by his steadfast opposition to the Cox Committee; and he has been a tireless worker in attempting to gear the all-important communications industry to the war effort.'

"With those reasons for rejoicing and for praising Mr. Fly as Chairman of the Communications Commission and as Chairman of the Board of War Communications, a good time should be had by all. But there are still other hopes held out for a joyous occasion. 'A distinguished group of Government officials and members of the bar are joining in the tribute to Chairman Fly.' The Federal Government is to be represented on that festive occasion by none other than Vice-President Wallace, Leon Henderson, erstwhile but hapless head of the O.P.A., and Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, who 'have kindly consented to address the gathering.' All members of the bar and Mr. Fly's friends 'are cordially invited to attend this dinner' at a cost of only \$4.50 per plate.

"We readily recall another occasion when an assembled multitude was reminded that it had foregathered for a purpose other than to praise a noted character of history; but times, circumstances, organizations, and 'isms' have undergone many changes. It now seems to be the style to combine praise of the living with propaganda, for a continuance, even a redoubling, of their accomplishments along the lines advocated by the intelligentsia. The coming praise of Mr. Fly seems remote from a praise limited merely to past accomplishments - it portends other things that doubtless will be expected of him; and the testimonial dinner is probably meant as a spur to greater accomplishments along the lines of things sponsored and advocated by the Guild.

"It is unique in the history of America for a so-called organization of lawyers to thus honor one so contemptuous of the Nation's law-making body, but it is thoroughly in keeping with the communistic performances of the National Lawyers' Guild.

"Its tenets, objects, and aims have been and are such that Mr. Justice Robert H. Jackson, former Attorney General; Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State; New York Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora; Judge Nathan Margold, of our District of Columbia Municipal Court, and formerly Solicitor for the Department of the Interior; New York City Comptroller, Joseph D. McGoldrick; and others resigned, with reasons therefor which may be stated, as they were by Mr. Merle, as follows:

"It is obvious that the present management of the Guild is not prepared to take any stand which conflicts with the Communist Party line. Under these circumstances, and in company with most progressive lawyers, I have no further interest in it."

"Come what may, Mr. Fly still thinks so well of the Guild that he is willing to break bread with its members and at a dinner given under its auspices, and that at a time when our people are tightening their belts, foregoing as the President has strongly intimated, adequate diets as a safeguard against greater shortages of good food, and to the end that we may do more than a man's part in feeding, financing, and policing the world as a part of the new world order which is just now taking shape and emerging from the dream state.* * *

"I cannot refrain from observing that it seems strange that the expensive dinner to honor Mr. Fly should be held in these days of strenuous rationing, and when many organizations and associations are, at the behest of the Government itself, canceling their meetings, conventions, and banquets in the interest of the war effort.

"Whatever the true object of the impending testimonial, and whatever the subjects that will be discussed, let us hope that Mr. Fly will enunciate a fixed and determined plan to safeguard the freedom of the radio; and that any and all other proposals will be left to the countries which have dictators and admit the fact. If Mr. Fly does this, however, he will have to forsake a principle which he has helped to establish, namely, that radio stations may properly be required to sign and file stipulations with the Commission indicative of program content, as conditions precedent to favorable action by the Commission on matters before it.

"A document accompanying the announcement of the Fly testimonial dinner bears the notation 'Standard Form No. 64, office memorandum, United States Government' and is signed Harry M. Plotkin. That paper indicates that officials and employees of the Federal Communications Commission are probably being solicited to purchase dinner tickets at \$4.50 a throw, since Mr. Plotkin happens to be a member of the Commission's legal staff.

"In these days of heavy demands upon Government employees for taxes, the purchase of War bonds, subscriptions to the Red Cross - so that persons of high estate may perform world travel - and subscriptions to the Community War Fund, which is an enlargement of the old Community Chest, and which spends its money, in part, through an ideological organization which busies itself with the rescue and bringing of alien refugees to this country, it seems our Government workers have enough legitimate uses for their surplus change, without being asked to buy dinner tickets at \$4.50 each for the purpose of honoring any Government official."

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STANDARDS BUREAU FREQUENCY BROADCASTS STREAMLINED

The broadcast service of the National Bureau of Standards new station WWV at Baltsville, Md., has been improved and extended so that it now includes: (1) standard radio frequencies, (2) standard time intervals accurately synchronized with basic time signals, (3) standard audio frequencies, (4) standard musical pitch, 440 cycles per second, corresponding to A above middle C.

This service makes widely available the national standard of frequency, which is of value in scientific and other measurements. Any desired frequency may be measured in terms of any one of the standard frequencies, either audio or radio. This may be done by the aid of harmonics and beats, with one or more auxiliary oscillators.

The service is continuous at all times day and night. The standard radio frequencies are 5 megacycles per second, broadcast continuously; 10 megacycles per second, broadcast continuously; and 15 megacycles per second, broadcast continuously in the daytime only, (i.e. day at Washington, D. C.).

All the radio frequencies carry two audio frequencies at the same time, 440 cycles per second and 4,000 cycles per second; the former is the standard musical pitch and the latter is a useful standard audio frequency. In addition, there is a pulse every second, heard as a faint tick each second when listening to the broadcast.

The audio frequencies are interrupted precisely on the hour and each 5 minutes thereafter; after an interval of precisely 1 minute they are resumed. This 1-minute interval is provided in order to give the station announcement and to afford an interval for the checking of radio-frequency measurements free from the presence of the audio frequencies. The announcement is the station call letters (WWV) in telegraphic code (dots and dashes) except at the hour and half hour when the announcement is given by voice.

"The accuracy of all the frequencies, radio and audio, as transmitted, is better than 1 part in 10,000,000. The time interval

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the various factors mentioned above on the rate of the reaction. The results of the study are given in the following table. The first column gives the concentration of the reactants, the second column gives the rate of the reaction, and the third column gives the calculated rate constant. The results show that the rate of the reaction increases with increasing concentration of the reactants, and that the rate constant is independent of the concentration of the reactants. This indicates that the reaction is first order with respect to the concentration of the reactants.

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THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE RATE OF THE REACTION

The effect of temperature on the rate of the reaction was studied by measuring the rate of the reaction at different temperatures. The results are given in the following table. The first column gives the temperature in degrees Celsius, the second column gives the rate of the reaction, and the third column gives the calculated rate constant. The results show that the rate of the reaction increases with increasing temperature, and that the rate constant is independent of the temperature. This indicates that the reaction is first order with respect to the concentration of the reactants.

The effect of the addition of a catalyst on the rate of the reaction was also studied. The results are given in the following table. The first column gives the concentration of the catalyst, the second column gives the rate of the reaction, and the third column gives the calculated rate constant. The results show that the rate of the reaction increases with increasing concentration of the catalyst, and that the rate constant is independent of the concentration of the catalyst. This indicates that the reaction is first order with respect to the concentration of the catalyst.

The effect of the addition of a solvent on the rate of the reaction was also studied. The results are given in the following table. The first column gives the concentration of the solvent, the second column gives the rate of the reaction, and the third column gives the calculated rate constant. The results show that the rate of the reaction increases with increasing concentration of the solvent, and that the rate constant is independent of the concentration of the solvent. This indicates that the reaction is first order with respect to the concentration of the solvent.

The effect of the addition of a salt on the rate of the reaction was also studied. The results are given in the following table. The first column gives the concentration of the salt, the second column gives the rate of the reaction, and the third column gives the calculated rate constant. The results show that the rate of the reaction increases with increasing concentration of the salt, and that the rate constant is independent of the concentration of the salt. This indicates that the reaction is first order with respect to the concentration of the salt.

The effect of the addition of a base on the rate of the reaction was also studied. The results are given in the following table. The first column gives the concentration of the base, the second column gives the rate of the reaction, and the third column gives the calculated rate constant. The results show that the rate of the reaction increases with increasing concentration of the base, and that the rate constant is independent of the concentration of the base. This indicates that the reaction is first order with respect to the concentration of the base.

The effect of the addition of an acid on the rate of the reaction was also studied. The results are given in the following table. The first column gives the concentration of the acid, the second column gives the rate of the reaction, and the third column gives the calculated rate constant. The results show that the rate of the reaction increases with increasing concentration of the acid, and that the rate constant is independent of the concentration of the acid. This indicates that the reaction is first order with respect to the concentration of the acid.

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marked by the pulse every second is accurate to 0.000,01 second. The 1-minute, 4-minute, and 5-minute intervals, synchronized with the seconds, pulses and marked by the beginning and ending of the periods when the audio frequencies are off, are accurate to 1 part in 10,000,000.

Of the radio frequencies on the air at a given time, the lowest provides service to short distances, and the highest to great distances. For example, during a Winter day, good service is given on 5 megacycles at distances from 0 to 1,000 miles, 10 megacycles from about 600 to 3,000 miles, and 15 megacycles from about 1,000 to 6,000 miles. Except for a certain period at night, within a few hundred miles of the station, reliable reception is in general possible at all times throughout the United States and the North Atlantic Ocean, and fair reception over most of the world.

Information on how to receive and utilize the service is given in the Bureau's Letter Circular LC-645, Methods of Using Standard Frequencies Broadcast By Radio, obtainable on request. The Standards Bureau welcomes reports of difficulties, methods of use, or special applications of the service.

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RADIO PROGRAM NEWSPAPER ADS UP 442,597 LINES

While radio news space in the country's newspapers is being steadily curtailed, according to a survey of Media Record figures of 12 cities for the first six months of this year made by the Billboard, radio program ads increased 442,597 lines over the same period last year.

The trend, the article points out, is a repetition of what happened in both the railroad and the movie industries as they grew, and can possibly be accounted for in this case by the facts that more commercial programs are on the air today and competition between them is greater, resulting in heavy space buying. Also, Billboard suggests, films are making more use of radio and in many cases getting free time and talent in return for buying display ad space on radio pages, which also increases competition.

The article concludes with the prophecy of an even larger increase by ~~1944~~ 1944.

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Because of the increase in programs requiring a studio audience, and the resulting need for additional studio space, the Blue Network has leased for one year the Ritz Theatre at 219 W. 48th Street, New York. The Ritz has a seating capacity of 900.

First program to originate from the Ritz, now being re-decorated, will be the Philco Corporation's "Radio Hall of Fame", which goes on the air December 5th.

The British Broadcasting Corporation is reported to be trying to arrange a New Year's broadcast participated in by Churchill, Stalin, Chiang Kai Shek and Roosevelt.

Richard C. Fernald has joined CBS Press Information, replacing Carleton Pearl, who left to enter the Army.

Most recently Mr. Fernald has been a member of the Public Relations staff of Bell Aircraft Corporation. Previously, for four years, he had been associated with the Republican Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass., and worked as a reporter for two of its papers - the Springfield Republican, and the Springfield Sunday Union and Republican.

Winterine Manufacturing Co., 105 Wazee Market, Denver, Colo., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from misrepresentation in connection with the sale of "Antarctic", a so-called antifreeze solution advertised for use in the cooling systems of automobiles and other combustion type engines.

In advertisements in newspapers and by radio continuities and other media the respondent had made false and misleading claims.

The speech of James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission at the National Lawyers' Guild last Friday, was reprinted in the Congressional Record of November 22nd, at the request of Senator Theodore F. Green, of Rhode Island.

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SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND
DECLASSIFICATION

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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IF IT'S EXECUTIVE ABILITY OWI WANTS, ED. KLAUBER HAS IT

One critic of Elmer Davis in Congress - and from his own State of Indiana - remarked that he believed Elmer was well intentioned but he didn't seem to have much executive ability. If that is the case, this should be an additional reason for welcoming Edward Klauber, retired Columbia Broadcasting System Vice-President as Associate Director of the Office of War Information.

If it is the lack of e.a. that is the matter with OWI, Ed. Klauber, hard bitten former New York Times Night City Editor, has arrived at exactly the right time. Mr. Klauber didn't make such a bad showing in the executive ability line in his record climb from CBS v-p. to Chairman of the Executive Committee from which position he was forced to retire on account of ill-health.

Nobody knows about Klauber better than Elmer Davis, which is probably the reason the former was urged to join the OWI at this critical period. The writer hasn't had an opportunity to check, but it is his impression that Mr. Klauber may have been Elmer's boss at both the Times and Columbia.

In addition to being a first class executive, Mr. Klauber is a fighter to the finish if occasion demands it. Anybody who covered the monopoly hearings at the Capitol a year or so ago when William S. Paley, President of CBS, hit back so effectively, can tell you the important behind-the-scenes part Mr. Klauber played in those proceedings. He unquestionably has been one of the master minds in the fight Mr. Paley has been making on Chairman Fly and the Federal Communications Commission trying to make the broadcasting industry jump through the hoop.

At that, Mr. Klauber will no doubt prove a restraining influence on Elmer Davis who so frequently sticks his neck out fighting Congressmen and other high officials. Mr. Klauber has much better judgment than that. Also it is this writer's prediction that Mr. Klauber will get along a lot better with the newspaper men than Mr. Davis who, because of the partisanship he has shown, has been a disappointment. It is our guess, though he hails from Kentucky which until recently was considered a Democratic State, that Ed Klauber is not a New Dealer but whether he is or not, the customers will very likely never know it. Our belief also is that if any attempt is made to exert White House pressure on Mr. Klauber that he will resign rather than yield.

The official release given out of the coming of the newspaper and radio executive to OWI was as follows:

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Date: 1/1/1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On 1/1/44, the following information was received from the [redacted] office of the [redacted] Department. The [redacted] office has been advised that [redacted] has been [redacted] and [redacted] has been [redacted]. The [redacted] office has been advised that [redacted] has been [redacted] and [redacted] has been [redacted].

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"The post of Associate Director has been vacant since last June, when Milton S. Eisenhower resigned to become President of Kansas State College.

"Mr. Klauber was with the Columbia Broadcasting System for thirteen years until his retirement last September. As Executive Vice-President of Columbia he was second in command of that company under its President, William S. Paley, and devoted much of his efforts to the public affairs and policy aspects of network broadcasting.

"Mr. Klauber began his newspaper career on the old New York World in 1912. He joined the staff of the New York Times in 1916 and was with that newspaper nearly thirteen years as reporter, rewrite man and news executive. He resigned the Night City editorship of the Times in 1928 and spent the next eighteen months in advertising and public relations before going to CBS in 1930.

"Mr. Klauber was born in Louisville, Ky.

"As Associate Director, he will collaborate with Mr. Davis in the direction and administration of all OWI operations, both in this country and abroad. He will assume his duties in Washington December 1st."

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BBC BROADCASTS HEARD BETTER IN BRAZIL THAN U.S.

Whether we are spending six billion on the Latin Americans or two billion, or as young Mr. Rockefeller claims, "only" \$600,000,000, the fact remains that the British Broadcasting Corporation continues to give better short-wave service to those countries than Mr. Rockefeller and OWI do.

This writer recently had a report from an American in one of the large east coast cities in Brazil that the BBC was getting to them from England much better than our stations in the adjacent United States. Furthermore the BBC broadcasts were English, the language best understood by those able to afford short-wave receiving sets while the United States broadcasts were in Portuguese and Spanish.

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An invitation to make an extensive four-month study of its musical resources so that the cultural relations between the Americas can be more closely coordinated has been accepted by Dr. J. M. Coopersmith, Director of the Music Library and Copyright Division of Station WOR and the Mutual Broadcasting System. The President of the Dominican Republic, Rafaelo Trujillo Molina, extended the invitation.

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PRAISE FOR SIGNAL CORPS IN ITALY AND "HANDIE-TALKIE"

A dispatch received by the War Department from an observer attached to the American Fifth Army now battling in Italy had high praise for the work of the Signal Corps troops and the successful performance of the five-tube radio "handie-talkie".

"In Italy, one Signal company actually got ahead of the Infantry, with the result that the information they phoned back to the heavy guns of the destroyers, cruisers, and other craft in the harbor offshore brought about the destruction of German Mark VI tanks which threatened the whole landing party", the dispatch states.

"Though virtually every type of equipment the Signal companies had at their disposal that day, and for days to come, was in use, there was little opportunity to determine which piece of equipment was the most valuable. Like the artillery-man or engineer, it all depended on whom you talked with - each had his favorite. The consensus was, however, that the 'handie-talkie' - that small compact radio set that gives the platoon an opportunity to communicate with its company commander or battalion leader instantly - won universal approval. It provided the much needed communication with isolated groups and parties sent forward to reconnoiter."

(The handie-talkie, the War Department explains, is a five-tube transceiver, built with the precision of a wrist watch. Complete with battery, it weighs five pounds. When not in use the set is slung over the soldier's left shoulder by a strap, and the telescopic antenna collapses into the case. Extending the antenna turns on the set automatically. The only other adjustment that is necessary is to press the "press to talk" button under the operator's fingertips, changing the circuit of the set from a receiver to a transmitter.)

"Regimental communications officers were generally high in their praise of the 600 series, which gained considerable use during this invasion."

(The 600 series of Signal Corps radios consists of three different types: the SCR 608, SCR 609, and SCR 610, the War Department adds. All are operated with frequency modulation for voice communications and are used by combat troops to set up wireless nets during battle. The SCR 608 is a mobile artillery and field artillery set which is powered from the storage battery of the vehicle in which it is installed, and is extremely rugged in construction. It consists of two receivers and one transmitter mounted on a single base. Intercabling complications are by-passed by a series of plugs on the set matching sockets on the base. The set has a number of channels which can be changed instantaneously by push-button tuning.

The SCR 609 is a two-piece battery-operated set, each part of which looks like a portable typewriter case when carried. It has a telescopic antenna, which can be fitted into the top case when not in use. It is operated when set down, and has a choice of several channels, selected by slipping a switch. The SCR 610 is similar to

and to South Africa. Several hundred people were killed in the process of the attack, and the British and American forces were forced to retreat. The British and American forces were forced to retreat. The British and American forces were forced to retreat.

[illegible]

1. The candidate should be a citizen of the United States, at least 21 years of age, and a resident of the State of New York for at least one year immediately preceding the election.

"...the difference between the two is that the first is a 'one-way' street, while the second is a 'two-way' street."

[illegible]

The 2000 was a particularly interesting year for the company. It was a year of significant growth and expansion. The company's revenue increased by 15% over the previous year, and its market share grew by 10%. This was due to a combination of factors, including a strong marketing campaign, a focus on customer service, and a commitment to innovation. The company's success was also a result of the hard work and dedication of its employees, who played a key role in achieving these results. The 2000 was a year of great achievement for the company, and it was a testament to the power of teamwork and innovation.

the SCR 609 with added components allowing it to be operated while in motion in a vehicle. It gets its power from the storage battery of the vehicle in which it is mounted.)

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FCC PROBERS GET ANOTHER \$50,000; CRAVEN CALLED BACK

On a motion of Representative Cochran (R), of Missouri, the House passed a resolution granting an additional \$50,000 to the Committee headed by Representative Lea (D), of California, to enable it to continue the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission. Chairman Lea had asked for \$75,000 but the appropriation granted will enable the probers to carry on for sometime to come.

Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, who was on the stand when the Committee recessed for Thanksgiving, will resume his testimony when the group reconvenes today (Tuesday, November 30th).

Chairman Lea said the investigators would take up reports that President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers had been given 15 minutes on a national hookup reserved for the American Dairy Association.

He said any investigation would be "incidental, but relevant" to the Committee's study of fairness in the allotment of time to sponsors and others.

"It is within our jurisdiction to investigate", Mr. Lea said, "and we are deeply interested in the matter of fairness in allotting time on the air."

Representative Andresen (R), of Minnesota, charged in the House that the incident was a threat to the freedom of the airways. He said he had tried unsuccessfully to find out who was responsible for cancellation of the farmer program.

Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, said in New York that the network chose to cancel the commercial broadcast rather than the Chicago Round Table, a popular sustaining program. He denied there had been any Government coercion to force the network to give Mr. Thomas the period used.

To date the House FCC investigation has cost approximately \$100,000.

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BACKS UP INTERNATIONAL POSTWAR COMMUNICATIONS PLANS

Just as it has been strongly backing up Chairman Fly in the Congressman Cox and Goodwin Watson cases, the Washington Post has endorsed the post war world communications plan which Mr. Fly proposed recently.

"We can think of few more vital buttresses to the world order that is now in the making than an international communications system", says the Post. "It is idle to speak of world-wide understanding and good will if the peoples of different countries have no established means of communicating with each other at reasonable rates. The freedom of communications within the United States should make us the first to realize the necessity of circling the globe with cables and radio channels accessible to all nations.

"The country is deeply indebted to Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission for injecting this important issue into the current discussion of the postwar world. Along with many others, we missed the full significance of Mr. Fly's address a week ago. Since we have had an opportunity to read his thoughtful and meaty remarks, however, we are confident that the FCC Chairman has outlined a problem that will claim a prominent place in the peace conferences.

"What the world obviously needs is a communication system comparable to that now serving the nations within the British Commonwealth. * * * To accomplish this aim the FCC Chairman has outlined four basic principles: (1) There should be uniform rates for all messages throughout the world, with no discrimination anywhere. (2) These rates should be low to encourage communication. (3) Instantaneous radio communications between all important areas of the globe should be sought, with perhaps an electronic 'conveyor belt' in the equatorial zone to conserve frequencies. (4) Uniform and low press rates should extend throughout the world.

"Here is a program that should command widespread support at the peace conference. We missed an opportunity, as Mr. Fly has pointed out, at Versailles. In the interest of world unity as well as our own relations with other countries, we must exercise a more vigorous leadership in this field when the present conflict is over."

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AGAIN REPORTED THAT BBC WILL GO COMMERCIAL

The report has again reached Washington that the British Broadcasting Corporation is planning on going commercial after the war. Also that Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and John Royal, Vice-President, who have just returned from England, likewise Columbia Broadcasting System officials, discussed the matter of BBC handling United States network programs.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
FROM 1776 TO 1865
BY JAMES M. SMITH

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SYKES' IDEA OF ROTATING FCC CHAIRMEN REGISTERS

There seems to be no question but that Judge Eugene O. Sykes, former Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, has something in his suggestion to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee considering the White-Wheeler bill that the chairmanship of the FCC rotate, as is done in the Federal Trade and other Commissions. It is such an obvious solution to the present situation where Chairman Fly is charged with having dug himself in and usurping his power that one observer remarked it was strange nobody had thought of the rotating idea for the FCC head a long time ago.

The Federal Trade Commission Chairman serves for a year and then is succeeded by the next man; thus all of the members of the Commission have a crack at it. The opinion was expressed that there might be a good chance of the Senate writing the suggestion of Judge Sykes into the new radio law.

The Judge, now practising law in Washington, who has just been made legislative counsel of the Newspaper Radio Committee, told the Committee, he approved the organization of the FCC as outlined in the bill, which provides for the separation of the seven-member Commission into the divisions of three members each, to deal with public communications (broadcasting), and private communications (telegraph and telephone). The whole Commission would have jurisdiction over the assignment of frequencies to the various radio services among other duties.

The principal grounds of protest of the Press-Radio group headed by Harold V. Hough, of the Fort Worth (Texas) Star-Telegram were these:

1. That regulation on the question of newspaper interest in radio has been recognized as a proper field for Congressional action by everybody involved, including the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.
2. That the present status of "freezing" newspaper applications is a denial of the Constitutional guarantee in that it presumes to apply to no other lawful business except newspapers and therefore is discriminatory.
3. That all that is asked by the newspaper publishers interested in radio is that provisions of the law be written so that the occupation of newspaper publication in relation to radio interest be treated the same as any other.
4. That Congress provide for immediate action, as newspaper applications for radio stations have been treated prejudicially by being put in an inactive file since March 10, 1941, on a legal issue which even Chairman James L. Fly agrees has doubtful validity.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

The Commission was organized on July 1, 1942, and has since that time been engaged in a study of the various problems connected with the administration of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Commission has held numerous public hearings and has received many suggestions from the public. It has also conducted extensive research into the various phases of the Bureau's work. The Commission's report is based on the results of this research and on the suggestions received from the public.

The Commission has found that the Bureau's work is of the highest importance to the Nation. It is the only agency which is responsible for the investigation of all crimes against the United States. The Commission has found that the Bureau's work is of the highest importance to the Nation. It is the only agency which is responsible for the investigation of all crimes against the United States.

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Earl L. Glade, Mayor-elect of Salt Lake City, and Manager of radio station KSL, commended the Code of the National Association of Broadcasters, and the increasing observance of its provisions by broadcasters.

He agreed with Senator Wheeler that compliance was not unanimous. And that perhaps not more than half the members of the Association observed "in letter and spirit" the Code's standards of good taste in advertising.

But he insisted that despite "too much bad taste advertising" on radio stations, their record still was better than magazines and theatres and was improving steadily.

Senator Wheeler asked if he thought the FCC "should have something to say" about such advertising, but Mr. Glade said he believed the end could "be achieved in the American way" by the industry without compulsion.

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SPOKEN WORD NEWSCASTS FROM AFRICA INCREASE 250%

There has been a big increase in the broadcasting by the spoken word of American and British press news from North Africa to New York and London. In October it ran more than 10,000 dispatches. This was an increase of 250% over the level of December, 1942, when the service was begun by Army Public Relations as an emergency measure to break the press traffic bottleneck.

For the period from December through October, the grand total of the twice-daily voicecasts was more than 2,200,000 words. The emergency subsided but the non-commercial Army voicecast grew and the November total is expected to show a sharp rise over the October record.

There were 5,901 dispatches read over the air in the first eleven months of the voicecasting. Two-thirds of these were broadcast to New York. United Press led with 1,405 dispatches, according to Army Public Relations. AP and Reuters of London followed with 1,281 and 1,219 stories respectively. INS has sent 622 by voicecast and Britain's Exchange Telegraph 582. The number of regular and special communiques broadcast came to 280.

Besides the press agencies, 28 different British and American newspapers, chains, syndicates and magazines have taken advantage of the service with the Chicago Daily News (217 dispatches), the New York Times (71) and the Philadelphia Inquirer (57), submitting the bulk of the copy.

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FIRESTONE BEGINS REGULAR TELEVISION PROGRAMS IN N. Y.

Known as the "Voice of Firestone Televues", a television program was launched in New York last Sunday night by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., President of the Firestone Company. It was begun following the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the "Voice of Firestone" radio program and was broadcast from the National Broadcasting Co. studios.

The program was introduced by Firestone and Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, appeared on the television screen.

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FRANK RUSSELL COMING ALONG NICELY AFTER ILLNESS

Frank M. Russell, resident Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, apparently now on the high road to recovery following an attack of pneumonia which had his friends badly worried, left the Doctors Hospital in Washington after being there a month or more. Mr. Russell is at present convalescing at his home in nearby Maryland. A complete rest has been ordered and Mr. and Mrs. Russell will leave soon for an extended stay at Pinehurst.

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SHIP TO BE NAMED AFTER DEAD WAR COMMENTATOR

The U. S. Maritime Commission has formally approved the suggestion that Liberty Ships be named in memory of 11 correspondents who lost their lives while covering the present war. Dates of launchings have not been fixed.

Among those in whose honor one of these ships will be named is Frank J. Cuhel of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

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The American soldiers at Fort Pepperell at St. Johns, Newfoundland, own and operate their own broadcasting station. Its call letters are VOUS, the initials of which stand for "Voice of United States."

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RECEIVED BEING READING TELEVISION PROGRAM IN N. Y.

Known as the "Voice of Freedom" program, a television
show was launched in New York last Sunday night by Harvey F.
Lloyd, Jr., President of the Freedom Party. It was begun
in the belief that the television industry of the "Voice
of Freedom" would provide the program from the National
Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The program was introduced by Lloyd and Miss F. M.
Lloyd of the National Broadcasting Company, appearing on the
radio.

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FRANK RUSSELL DENIES ALONG WITH OTHERS

Frank L. Russell, President of the National
Council of American-Soviet Friendship, appeared on the radio
last night, denying an article of accusation which had been
published in the Soviet press. He stated that the article
was a distortion of the truth. He stated that he had been
in the Soviet Union for an extended period of time.

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SHIP TO BE BUILT WITH NEW MACHINERY

The U. S. Maritime Commission has recently announced the
construction of a new ship. The ship is to be built in
New York City. The ship is to be built with new machinery.

These ships are to be built in New York City. The ships
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The American soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division, who
are in the line of the 1st Infantry Division, are to be
in the line of the 1st Infantry Division.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Paul Whiteman, in charge of music for the Blue Network, will speak to the Music Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters at a luncheon in New York City, December 1st. The Committee meets to consider the ASCAP per-program contract and to discuss industry needs and problems with all licensing organizations, including AMP, SESAC and BMI.

An extra year-end dividend of 10 cents, payable December 15, was announced by the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation. This will bring payments for the year to 25 cents, the initial quarterly of 15 cents having been paid in October. Directors will meet in December to act on the quarterly dividend which would be due for payment in January.

Swatting Mr. Fly and Mayor LaGuardia, Westbrook Pegler writes: "Mayor LaGuardia misuses a publicly owned radio station which is neither his personal property nor that of his political group, to spread his personal political views about the local Republicans. Being quickly challenged he then denies his remarks were political but passes the buck to his political ally, Mr. Fly of the Communications Commission, to decide. And Mr. Fly, instead of giving the obvious, honest decision that the statements were political, makes an evasive answer.

"Now there you have the Mayor of our largest city squirming and attempting to be funny about a straight question of fact, and one of the most powerful Federal officials, a man with a duty to the whole people, backing him up."

Howard Stanley, Press-Information Director for Washington's CBS-owned WTOP, has been made a member of the Publicity Committee for Post-War Planning in the District of Columbia.

Stations WDBC, Escanaba, WDMJ, Marquette, and WKBZ, Muskegon, have become affiliated with the Blue Network as members of the Michigan Network.

The Promotion and Research Department of the Mutual Broadcasting System, has just completed cataloguing a complete list of Mutual sponsored programs for November. The listing, to be released monthly, is tabulated in alphabetical order, according to sponsors, also revealing such data as: Program Title, Origination Point, number of stations broadcasting, time on the air, product and agency.

Beginning January 1, 1944, Station WTBO, Cumberland, Maryland, will become a basic supplementary outlet of the NBC network.

"Class legislation is the kindest term that can be applied to the \$15,000,000 Bankhead bill", the Editor and Publisher observes. "Such employment of advertising is a travesty. It can be accurately called the first step toward subsidizing the small newspapers of the

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country - a step which has been opposed by every newspaperman and official who has given a moment's thought to the question."

Patients in the Marine Corps Hospital in Quantico, Va., who are unable to write letters home now can send verbal messages to the home folks on recordings free.

Trudye Davidson, recording engineer at the Pepsi-Cola Center for servicemen in Washington, will take her voice-recording equipment and a supply of records to Quantico one day each week to make recordings for the patients. The idea came from Pvt. Howard Thompson, USMC, who lost part of his right hand during training.

Mutual Broadcasting System has acquired two new outlets in the State of Texas - KFRO, Longview, and KBWD, Brownwood, signed as affiliates of the Texas State Network.

The practical part electronics are playing in various industrial fields, as differentiated from the fanciful "blue-sky" imaginings of some current writers, is presented in a 44-page booklet just released by the RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J. Illustrated in color, and written in non-technical language, this booklet, "Electronics in Industry", is being made available to business executives, manufacturers, and industrialists in whose fields the science of electronics may find applications.

According to an A.P. dispatch from London, a code of taboos adopted by the British Broadcasting Corporation forbids jokes about the home guard, black market, police, American soldiers, any of the feminine branches of the armed forces, Army officers (although not enlisted men), intoxicating drinks or the bombing of Germany.

The list also included in the ban of the American Southern accent, except in minstrel show programs; impersonation of persons on the "Brain Trust" program (English version of "Information Please"), the jazzing of classical music and the singing of nostalgic tunes, lest the latter make soldiers homesick.

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OPPOSES MOVING KTHS FROM HOT SPRINGS TO SHREVEPORT

Mr. C. E. Palmer, publisher of the Hot Springs Sentinel-Record and New Era, has asked the Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce to oppose a petition filed by owners of radio station KTHS with the Federal Communications Commission for transfer of the station. Mr. Palmer asked that the petition be opposed on the premise that the station, an NBC Blue affiliate, is the only clear channel station in Arkansas and that the station has been invaluable as an advertising medium for Hot Springs.

KTHS was formerly owned by the Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce and when the FCC ordered the station sold, ownership was gained by Shreveport, La., interests.

Although there was no indication in the petition as to where the station would be removed, at least one Little Rock station has stated that it would oppose removal of the station to that city.

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1. The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the United States and abroad.

2. The [redacted] is a [redacted] organization that has been active in the United States and abroad since [redacted]. The organization is dedicated to the [redacted] of the [redacted] and the [redacted] of the [redacted]. The organization has been active in the [redacted] of the [redacted] and the [redacted] of the [redacted]. The organization has been active in the [redacted] of the [redacted] and the [redacted] of the [redacted].

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CBS EXPANDS REFERENCE LIBRARY; ACKERMAN IN CHARGE

Columbia Broadcasting System's Reference Library will be expanded and renamed the CBS Reference Department.

The Reference Library, established three years ago, has gradually been called upon to assume additional duties. William C. Ackerman, who joined the network as Director of the Library at its inception, will have general charge of the expanded operations.

A Program Research Division has been formed to function within the Reference Department. Stanford Mirkin, formerly of the Program Department, joins the Reference Department as Manager of its Program Research Division. A member of the network since 1937, Mr. Mirkin has worked on numerous program research assignments, the latest being for the CBS-BBC exchange series, "Transatlantic Call: People to People".

Miss Agnes Law, as Librarian, will be in charge of the Library Division of the Reference Department. Miss Law has been with the Library since November 1940. She joined CBS in 1927.

In telling of the expansion, Frank Stanton Network Vice-President, said the move was "in recognition of the Library's increasing activity in the field of program research and would further strengthen CBS programming facilities by the creation of a Reference Department geared to provide creative research in program material."

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NEW RCA DYNAMIC DEMONSTRATOR FOR STUDENTS OF RADIO

RCA's newest Dynamic Demonstrator, a practical circuit diagram designed for laboratory and classroom instruction in radio, is now in production and available to schools and training classes on a priority basis, RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America has announced.

The Demonstrator embodies improvements in design and operation over two previous RCA models which have played a major role in the streamlined training of thousands of radio personnel suddenly needed in wartime.

Dynamic Demonstrator III is a complete, operative, six-tube superheterodyne radio receiver expanded on a plane surface so that all circuits and parts are readily visible and accessible for study. Its design is based on actual teaching experience and classroom requirements.

The Demonstrator is large enough for group study, presenting a visual comparison of schematic symbols and actual operating parts, since the parts are mounted beside their respective schematic symbols.

The background of the Demonstrator is divided into five principal sections - power, oscillator, radio frequency, audio frequency and intermediate frequency.

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It is requested that you advise the National Archives of any changes in the location of the records.

The National Archives is interested in the location of the records of the National Archives and Records Administration, and in the location of the records of the National Archives and Records Administration.

A list of the records of the National Archives and Records Administration is being prepared. The list will include the records of the National Archives and Records Administration, and the records of the National Archives and Records Administration.

The National Archives and Records Administration is interested in the location of the records of the National Archives and Records Administration, and in the location of the records of the National Archives and Records Administration.

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THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES: COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1583

HOUSE AND SENATE BOTH GRAB CRAVEN; TELLS THEM PLENTY

Few public officials have ever been given such a whirl on Capitol Hill as Commissioner Tam Craven, who for several days the past week had to appear before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in the mornings and before the House Committee headed by Representative Lea in the afternoons. The former group is considering the Wheeler-White Bill to bring the 16-year old Radio Act up-to-date and the latter investigating the Federal Communications Commission which has been charged with taking in too much territory.

If there was any one thought Commissioner Craven, on his numerous witness stand appearances, particularly tried to drive home, it was that the Commission had far exceeded its power and had indulged in questionable, if not illegal, acts in doing so.

As a matter of fact, Commander Craven, noted for his honest and conscientious performance of duty - also generally admitted to be the best technically qualified member of the Commission -, was so outspoken in both the House and the Senate that at times he proved almost a bull in a china shop.

Commissioner Craven declared that it was a well-known fact that Chairman Fly visited reprisals on those who opposed him and cited the case of one high Naval officer who was "practically cashiered and put on the retired list because he opposed a Fly decision". Although Mr. Craven did not name him, the officer referred to was generally understood to be Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, formerly Chief of Naval Communications, internationally known communications expert, who, along with the late Admiral Bullard, was one of those who had to do with organizing the Radio Corporation of America.

Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D), of Washington, asked Commander Craven if he had specific evidence that the status of a member of the armed forces could be affected by an altercation with a man who had no jurisdiction over him.

"I was told this personally by the man himself", Mr. Craven replied.

Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey added that the same information had been given him.

"Did the Secretary of the Navy say reprisals had been visited upon this man?" Representative Magnuson inquired.

"Yes", answered Mr. Garey.

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Commissioner Craven's disclosure came shortly after he had refused to name two men who influenced a decision he had made because he feared "reprisals would be visited on them".

Commissioner Craven told the Committee that members of the Inter-department Radio Advisory Committee had vainly requested Mr. Fly to submit to the President recommendations of their department.

The witness warned the Senate Committee that, in his opinion, the FCC was just about ready to burst forth with recommendations for legislation which would prevent future acquisition of radio stations by newspapers.

"Tam" took quite a wallop at the FCC's so-called Radio Intelligence Division. Supposed to be in search of spy transmitters and employing almost 900 people and having hundreds of mobile units, Mr. Craven declared that all the division had succeeded in doing was tracking down:

1. Some boys in Omaha using a school radiator as a sending antenna.
2. Several race track touts broadcasting track results.
3. A secret station operated by the FBI.
4. Two bona fide enemy spy transmitters.

The kibosh was put on this line of testimony when someone from the FCC suggested that the subject be dropped for military reasons.

Commissioner Craven revealed the fact to the House Committee that Dr. Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the FCC, who along with Dr. Robert M. Lovett, former Secretary of the Virgin Islands, had been held unfit for Government service because of their activities in radical organizations, had finally been pried loose from their jobs at the Communications Commission. Mr. Craven said, however, that the two FCC employees had been allowed to remain at their desks from November 15 to November 21, one week after Congress had ordered they be discharged unless they were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The purpose was to give the two men an opportunity to sue the United States Government for their salaries in the Court of Claims, in the hope that eventually the United States Supreme Court would have an opportunity to rule on whether Congress had a constitutional right to order the discharge of specific administrative employees.

Mr. Craven said he understood that there had been an arrangement with the Department of Justice, in the absence of a judicial ruling, to expedite the case.

Asked if the FCC did not itself violate the law forbidding the Government to accept gratuitous services (the reason for the \$1 payment for \$1 a year man) in permitting the men to remain at their desks after their salary had been legally stopped, Commissioner Craven said he had been advised it did not.

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Counsel Charles Denny said that when the FCC decided on its plan of action, which he admitted he outlined, that the matter of gratuitous services had been considered, but as the FCC was willing to pay the men if the court action was favorable, he did not believe the statute was violated.

Although Mr. Denny admitted that to the contrary an Act of Congress is presumed to be legal, he said that he believed the FCC took the proper course of action.

Mr. Craven said that although he had "felt for a long time that Congress had been correct in respect to Watson", he had not disapproved the method used to present his case and that of Mr. Dodd before the courts. He said he was willing to give the two an opportunity to test the constitutionality of the law, although he had felt that the FCC should not have fought against the Congressional determination not to have the men on the public payroll.

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"PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN" NOW SELLS RADIO PROGRAM LISTINGS

It is believed that many newspapers may follow the Philadelphia Bulletin in selling listings in its radio programs. Under this ruling sponsors' names may be given and the name of the show at a flat rate of five words for \$2.50 if used daily.

Until the new order came in, no commercial names were mentioned and the program was of the usual almost meaningless type, such as "music" or "variety".

The move is considered significant because of the fact that the Bulletin, with a daily circulation, is 623,157, one of the largest circulations of any evening newspaper in the United States. The Bulletin is a conservative paper on the order of the Washington Star and the New York Times. The Bulletin has also announced that it will no longer list radio give-away shows or quiz contests and that if these are to be mentioned, it will have to be through paid space.

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SENATOR CHARGES COMMENTATORS WITH DISTORTING REMARKS

Senator Nye (R), of North Dakota, rose in his wrath on the floor of the Senate to charge that certain commentators and columnists, following a Chicago press conference, recently had misquoted what he said, resulting in a first class "smear".

"I hesitate taking any of the time of the Senate at this hour to do what I am about to do, but there is a spreading of insidious poison by newspapers such as the Communist Daily Worker, PM, the

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Chicago Sun, the Chicago Daily News, the New York Post, and individuals such as Edgar Mowrer, Dorothy Thompson, Walter Winchell, and other radio and newspaper commentators, which makes it impossible for me to ignore a recent undertaking of theirs without seeming to give acquiescence to their accusations and insinuations.

"It remained for Dorothy Thompson to do the No. 1 job of deceiving her readers on this whole smear effort. Big Dotty buckled on her shooting pistols and really went to town in her column. What this pistol packin' mama did not do to my thin skin is not worth mentioning.

"I have never known such libelous reports and representations to flow from a single interview as have resulted from this Chicago interview as have resulted from this Chicago interview of November 17. I shall not dare to hope that the Sun, Daily Worker, Daily News, or PM correspondents covering this interview will bear me out in just what I did say then and there in answer to their own questions. But there were still other correspondents present who I know will bear true testimony concerning my declarations respecting fascism and its future as a form of government.

"I suppose I have no right to be surprised that my Chicago interview should have been treated by some writers and commentators as it was treated. When I see the millions that are being spent to break down the spirit of nationalism, when I see the expensive jobs of propaganda and foot work that have been done to purge men who have dared to stand up for their own country, then I suppose I ought to be ready for and expect this artistic smear job that was done at my expense during the past week."

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FULTON LEWIS STILL THINKS THEY TRIED TO BURN HIM OUT

Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual-Don Lee commentator, apparently was still not convinced after a police investigation of a fire which destroyed a mattress and a bed in a hotel suite in Los Angeles occupied by himself and his secretary, Fred Morrison, who was slightly injured. Mr. Lewis was asleep in the next room and charged that it was "more than just an accident".

Whereupon the police and the hotel manager got busy on the theory of Lewis that an attempt had been made to interfere with his broadcasts. The commentator said "the circumstances look as if they might be suspicious" but the hotel manager said he believed the fire was started by a cigarette.

In some quarters here the incident was apparently taken lightly. Claude Mahoney, a popular Washington Blue Net commentator, remarked that sometime ago when he (Mahoney) fell off his bicycle and hurt his knee "he didn't believe that was sabotage".

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George Dixon, a columnist on the Washington Times Herald wrote:

"Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator, reported to Los Angeles police yesterday that the mattress and bed in his hotel room had been set afire. No comment."

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PRESS WIRELESS ASKS FCC CURB; CIO WANTS PAID TIME

Appearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee hearings on the Wheeler-White Bill, Joseph Pierson, President of Press Wireless, Inc., complained that the Federal Communications Commission had this organization stymied by denying all applications filed since December 1942. He declared this practically excluded Press Wireless from the war zone. Mr. Pierson, endorsing the White-Wheeler Bill, advocated legislation to protect radio communication of news from the "official caprice" of the FCC.

The C.I.O. descended upon the Senate Committee with the demand that it should be allowed to buy time in addition to being represented on the unpaid programs.

Mr. Pierson complained that the FCC asked Press Wireless to surrender 10 of its 48 frequencies for military purposes, and it has developed that "at least one of our frequencies is being used by the OWI". Furthermore, the FCC says it does not regard itself as bound to return the frequencies after the war, he said.

The witness told of the rejection of Press Wireless applications in favor of Mackay and the Radio Corporation. This included denial to Press Wireless of facilities in Algiers, Oran, Tunis, Palermo, Brazzaville, Madagascar, Reunion and Tahiti; and even Santiago, Chile, on the ground that since it had not been its policy to handle commercial messages, it was not an "eligible" company, despite its willingness and ability to do so in each of the cases involved.

On the recommendation of the joint chiefs of staff, only one carrier can be licensed to operate in these war zones. The designation of the company is left to the FCC, which has divided them between RCA and Mackay and not until last month granted even a hearing to Press Wireless, Mr. Pierson said.

Press Wireless serves press associations and newspapers, including the Associated Press, United Press, International News, New York Times, New York Herald-Tribune, Chicago Tribune, Christian Science Monitor.

Declaring that labor felt itself at a disadvantage as compared with the employing and business interests of the country, Ien DeCaux, Publicity Director of C.I.O., asked the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee for removal of restrictions on the right of labor

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According to the Senate Intelligence Committee, the FBI has been "inadequately staffed" since the passage of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. The committee's report, released in March 2008, stated that the FBI's intelligence capabilities are "inadequate to meet the challenges of the 21st century." The report also noted that the FBI's intelligence capabilities are "inadequate to meet the challenges of the 21st century."

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organizations to buy radio time and for provision of "sufficient sustaining time for labor, on a regularly recurring basis, on both networks and local stations."

Disagreeing with Philip Pearl, Publicity Director of the American Federation of Labor, who told the Committee the day before that no network had ever denied any reasonable request of his organization for time on the air, Mr. DeCaux charged that time was not being allotted with fairness to labor but was largely monopolized by programs sold to employing and business interests.

Both Mr. Pearl and Mr. DeCaux agreed, however, in opposing the clause in the Code of the National Association of Broadcasters which holds that radio time should be neither given nor sold for the solicitation of membership.

This provision, Mr. DeCaux told the Committee, "could be interpreted by anti-labor station owners as barring labor organizations from any time whatever, paid or free, on the ground that increasing union membership is a primary purpose of every labor organization."

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SENATE BARS RADIO AND OTHER PROPAGANDA TO TROOPS

An amendment by Senator Taft (R), of Ohio, accepted by the Senate after a hot fight Thursday, restricts the kind of material sent to our troops overseas during the forthcoming presidential campaign.

The amendment prohibits any one employed in the executive branch from delivering material paid for or sponsored by the Government to servicemen if the material contains political argument or propaganda. Radio broadcasts are similarly banned.

However, servicemen's papers and magazines may print political argument if equal space is allotted each party and Government controlled radio stations may re-broadcast political addresses if equal representation is given each political party.

Books, magazines and newspapers with a general circulation in the United States may be distributed to members of the armed forces under the bill, but the selection "shall be fair as between the different political parties".

In presenting a modified amendment Thursday, Senator Taft said:

"The modification I have made is in accordance with two or three suggestions made yesterday in the debate on this question. The first modification is to make it clear that the prohibition against broadcasts applies only to broadcasts sponsored or paid for by the Government. There was an ambiguity before, which made it appear to prevent any broadcasts.

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"At the same time, in order to meet the objection made by the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Maloney), there is inserted this new clause:

"'Nothing herein shall prohibit the rebroadcast over Government-controlled radio stations of any political address, but equal time must, if requested, be given for such purposes to representatives of each political party presenting a candidate for President at the election'

"That is the rule which prevails today among commercial radio stations. It is reasonable that if the Government-sponsored short-wave stations are to rebroadcast over the entire world any political address for one party - an address by the President, for example, as suggested by the Senator from Connecticut - the other party should also have similar time to rebroadcast its addresses.* *

"As to at least 5,000,000 men overseas, all means of communication are in the hands of the United States Government, and the Government may permit access to such means of communication, or it may not, as it sees fit. All my amendment would do would be to set up a flag, and to say, 'The Congress expects the Government, in getting this information to the soldiers, to be fair as between political parties.' That is the purpose, and the only purpose. If no one were ever convicted, that would not bother me, because I am satisfied that if Congress says what the law is, practically every department in the Government will comply with the law. But if we leave the law open, and if a captain can say to a soldier, 'There is nothing illegal in your conducting a political campaign in the Army', or if a commanding officer in a section can tell the editor of a magazine, 'Be very careful not to attack the President in this election campaign, but always support him', and if there were nothing illegal in doing so, that situation might easily arise in the Army or Navy, or any other department of the Government. Men are naturally partisan; and if Congress refuses to say that such activity is illegal, it seems to me they would have a perfect right to engage in it. I think many of them would."

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William H. Howe, Lowell, Mass., engaged in selling Lady Ashton Foot Ease, is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresenting the effectiveness of the preparation.

In advertisements, disseminated through the United States mails and by means of folders, circulars and radio continuities, the respondent, the complaint alleges, has represented that his preparation, when used as directed, will completely remove foot callouses, prevent their recurrence, and relieve all painful conditions of the feet. According to the complaint, these representations are false and deceptive.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

TO: THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FROM: THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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GOLD WINGS FOR FCC SECRETARY FROM MARINE ACE JOE FOSS

If anyone deserved wings it was Miss Mary O'Leson, Assistant in the Information Office of the Federal Communications Commission. Sure enough she received them not from Heaven (where her chances are exceedingly good) but from one who has flown almost as high - her cousin, the famous Marine Corps flyer and great war hero, Major Joe Foss.

Major Foss and Miss O'Leson grew up together near Sioux Falls, S. D. The latter has grown up with radio. She began as an assistant to the late Frank Wisner, who was Chief of Press in the old Federal Radio Commission. Because of her helpfulness and un-failing courtesy, she soon became indispensable to the newspaper men covering the Commission. When the FCC was created, Miss O'Leson was, of course, retained in the press section. Today she is one of the best informed women in the country on the subject of radio regulation.

It was a happy day for Miss O'Leson when Major Foss came to Washington last May to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Roosevelt. It was another memorable day last Monday when the gold wings arrived for her from her distinguished cousin.

Speaking of him, Miss O'Leson said:

"Joe was a jolly, good natured, handsome kid. He once owned a Chevrolet, which, he said, wasn't much for looks but it would go fast and he was crazy about it for that. On one occasion he made a 425 mile trip in six hours, proving his record by sending his mother a telegram announcing his safe arrival.

"He is fond of music and played in the High School band. As a child he could recognize all the birds of the prairie country and learned to imitate their songs. He also knew the names of all the flowers, bushes and trees that grew there. His teachers thought him a dreamer, but he seems to have developed into a very active one."

A new book "Joe Foss, Flying Marine" by Walter Simmons, tells the story of his adventures on Guadalcanal, and Lowell Thomas' recent book "These Men Shall Never Die", devotes a chapter to the personality and exploits of Joe Foss, who is today America's number one flying Ace.

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The address by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, "Industrial Science Looks Ahead" given before the Lancaster Chapter of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is now available in printed form.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE
JANUARY 10, 1910

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ON THE
CENSUS OF 1900
AND
THE
CENSUS OF 1910
IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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SAYS RADIO'S RETAIL SHOW IS LONG BUT HAS PUNCH

Coming from a quarter expected to be critical - because up to now newspapers apparently felt they had a corner on retail advertising - T. S. Irvin, writing in the Editor & Publisher says the presentation of the radio industry in the drive for retail advertising "is long - long because it is really four or five presentations shown consecutively. Part of it consists of sound movies, part conventional easel turn-back, part slide film with sound. The exposition shifts from one technique to another and then back again for more than an hour and a half, unquestionably one of the most varied and expensive barrages ever devised to sell advertising.

"We have no idea what this presentation will accomplish, but we left the auditorium with these scattered thoughts:

"1. It has been a long time since anyone has made such an elaborate fuss over retailers. A presentation costing a \$100,000 or so followed by cocktails and hors d'oeuvres can't help but warm a few hearts. The newspaper boys have been taking the stores for granted for years now. When an affectionate stranger comes along he'll at least get a hearing.

"2. A movie of an enthralled family clustered about the radio listening to a soap opera, with flash backs to the studio showing the action going on, may seem corny to the sophisticates but it sure does dramatize radio. How long is it since any of us has conveyed to any customer, new or old, the romance and drama of newspaper making?

"3. Retail merchants are going to have to adopt many new methods and new ways of doing business after the war. Their promotion activities undoubtedly will change. Are we going to let radio imply that 'change' requires a new medium or are we going to understand retail problems and demonstrate how they can best be solved by evolution within the established newspaper medium?

"4. Radio has set an example of cooperation, of working together toward a single goal which the newspaper industry cannot laugh off. They know what they want and go after it in unison. Something to think about.

"Many newspapermen who saw the presentation didn't like it. You wouldn't expect them to. They criticized the job roundly, but those who thought about it were brought up short by one hard, shiny, insurmountable fact. We wouldn't mention it if we hadn't heard the idea stated several times, independently. 'This radio job is no world beater but - it packs a darn sight more punch than any presentation newspapers have been willing to agree on and finance!'"

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CLAIM BBC'S BROADCASTS TO CHINA MOST INTELLECTUAL

The British Broadcasting Corporation's broadcasts to China are probably the most "intellectual" talks on the air, in the sense of the most technical, the current issue of London Calling states. However, of course, there are limits to what anybody can take in from a radio talk, and these talks are tied as much as possible to advance description of material which is already being flown out to Chungking on microfilm.

The BBC Chinese Service was started in May 1941 as a series of quarter-hour talks twice a week, written and spoken by Chinese of standing in England, and many distinguished speakers took part. From the beginning the BBC broadcasts in Chinese gave much attention to cultural and scientific developments as well as to war news. The full news service had to develop slowly.

At their present stage the BBC Services in Chinese give a daily half-hour in Kyoyu, the national language of China, beamed on to Chungking. In this there is a quarter-hour of news, followed by commentary, music, and cultural or scientific talks. Also there are five quarter-hour periods in the week (two in Kyoyu, two in Cantonese, and one in Hokkien) beamed on to Malaya and other Japanese-occupied territories in the South West Pacific - these naturally concentrate on news of the war as a whole and news of Japanese activities.

The News service itself, like any other, tries to beat the cables with the last-minute news. It gives particular attention to the fighting in the Mediterranean and the Allied air offensive based on Britain, because Britain should be the best qualified news source about the Fronts nearest to her. In doing this the service tries to interpret the news from the west to a Chinese listener in an objective way. Meanwhile it tries to report what the British people and its leaders are thinking about events of world significance, because that itself is news which many listeners want to know.

It aims to tell the Chinese people about the British war effort as a contribution towards the common United Nations victory, about wartime conditions in Britain itself, and about British ideas, proposals and plans for the post-war world. Naturally in planning such a service one has to consider what we in Britain would like to know if we were receiving a similar daily news service from Chungking.

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Dwight B. Herrick, Assistant to the Manager of NBC's Public Service Department, has been appointed acting manager of Guest Relations, effective immediately. Mr. Herrick will replace Ted Thompson who leaves Sunday, December 5, for military service.

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No. 1584

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December 7, 1943

BELIEVED OUSTED FCC EMPLOYEES LOSE IF THEY WIN

The general belief in Washington is that any way the case is decided, the three alleged subversives - Dr. Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission, and Robert Morss Lovett, Executive Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands - who formally filed suits last week to test the constitutionality of the legislative action, will come out at the little end of the horn. If so, this will be too bad for the gentlemen in question because though there is big talk about it being a matter of principle, what they are really fighting for is to get themselves back on Uncle Sam's payroll, since there doesn't seem to be any pressing demand for their services elsewhere. In fact, though the suits ostensibly have been filed for back pay for the one week after November 15th when Congress endeavored to oust them, their counsel, Charles A. Horsky admitted that the purpose of the action is to restore their jobs.

One well-informed observer was skeptical of the effectiveness of the Court action, which has just been started, even if a favorable judgment is eventually obtained. He pointed out that no Court could make Congress appropriate the money to pay any judgment which might be obtained and asserted there are scores of instances where Congress has refused to appropriate money to settle judgments in the past. Thus they would get neither their back pay nor their lost jobs.

Also regardless of how the Courts may decide, there may be repercussions, for Chairman James L. Fly and Secretary Ickes for allowing the men to remain at their desks after November 15th, the date Congress set for their departure. There is a law forbidding the Government to accept gratuitous services (the reason for the \$1 payment to \$1 a year men). It is claimed that Messrs. Fly and Ickes (who, one person remarked, stood by the men as if they had been their own sons) in permitting them to remain at their desks after their salary had been legally stopped, violated the law.

The House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission last week, questioning the action, asked Commissioner Tam Craven about it. FCC counsel Charles R. Denny defended the Commission's course on the ground that the statute was not violated inasmuch as the FCC was willing to pay the men if the Court action was favorable.

The suits were filed by Mr. Horsky of the law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb, of Washington. The Justice Department has several months in which to file the Government's answer, but is expected to reply much sooner in view of the unusual nature of the case. An appeal to the Supreme Court is almost certain to follow.

ATTN: Mr. JAMES E. HARRIS - JR., 600 S. GARDEN ST., APT. 1145

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1. The first step in the process of the development of a new product is the identification of a market need. This is often done through market research, which can be conducted in a variety of ways, including surveys, focus groups, and interviews. The goal is to understand what customers want and need, and to identify any gaps in the current market.

THE

The suits state that the Congress unconstitutionally encroached on the power of the President and also has deprived the three men of their right to due process of law.

"The proceedings before the Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations . . . were secret and not public, and were conducted without opportunity for plaintiff to know what charges were to be made against him, to prepare a defense of any kind, to be represented by counsel, to produce witnesses in his behalf, to cross-examine witnesses, to confront his accusers, or to employ the compulsory process of the Committee in his behalf. Section 304 is arbitrary special legislation."

Dr. Lovett's suit quotes Secretary Ickes, who tried to outwit Congress by transferring Lovett from the position of Secretary to the Governor of the Virgin Islands to Executive Assistant to the Governor, as saying, "I wish to repeat the request that you continue in the office of Executive Assistant to the Governor. Funds may not be available to pay your salary until the unconstitutional prohibition of the Urgency Deficiencies Act is declared invalid by the Courts. I am confident, however, that the prohibition will be so adjudged, and a principle fundamental to democratic government will be upheld."

All the petitions state that the plaintiffs have "at all times born true allegiance to the Government of the United States" and have not "in any way aided, or abetted, or given encouragement to rebellion against the United States."

Details of the hearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee which were released in July, showed that Dr. Lovett was frequently charged with being closely connected with Communists and Communistic organizations. Dr. Lovett replied that he was not responsible for the Communistic philosophy, adding, "I have never endorsed it, and my association with Communists has been strictly for common ends which I believe in."

Similar charges of affiliations with Communistic organizations were made against Dr. Watson.

Mr. Dodd informed the Committee that he had lectured in a campaign to raise money for refugees and medical aid to Spain, and later for such aid to China, while Mr. Watson was examined sharply regarding charges in a formal report that he had admitted "association or affiliation with 12 or more organizations", some of which were characterized as "front organizations" and others as "questionable".

Dr. Lovett, whose salary was \$4,600 a year, is seeking to recover \$211.18, more or less, which represents approximately two weeks' pay. He received his last pay check with the amount deducted, November 30. Mr. Dodd, an FCC news editor who made \$3,200 a year, and Mr. Watson, who was Chief of the Analysis Division, Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Section of the FCC at \$6,500 a year, are seeking \$79.75 and \$148.50, respectively, representing the amounts they

The active group took the following composition: ...

"The composition of the group was ...

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During the period ...

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claim to have earned between November 15 and November 21, the date of their last pay checks.

In line with this position, Mr. Ickes has permitted Dr. Lovett to continue working without pay on his job in the Virgin Islands, a \$4,600 a year post, with a 25 per cent differential for service outside the United States. Both Mr. Dodd and Mr. Watson are now taking their annual leaves in accordance with the Congressional mandate.

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FOLSOM TO DIRECT RCA-VICTOR; THROCKMORTON RETIRES

Frank M. Folsom, who until the first of this month served as Chief of the Procurement Branch of the Navy Department, has been elected a Vice-President and a Director of the Radio Corporation of America, and will be in charge of the Company's Manufacturing Division, RCA Victor, with principal plants in six cities and headquarters at Camden, New Jersey. Mr. Folsom was born in Sprague, Washington, and is 49 years of age.

David Sarnoff, President of RCA, also announced that the resignation of George K. Throckmorton as an RCA Vice-President and Director had been accepted. Mr. Throckmorton, present head of the RCA Victor Division, is retiring for reasons of health, but will continue as a consultant of the Company.

Secretary Knox in a letter to Mr. Sarnoff said:

"Frank Folsom has done a real job for me in the two years he has been here in the Office of Procurement and Material. We shall all miss him."

Under-Secretary Forrestal stated:

"Frank Folsom has rendered great services and has been of the greatest help to me during many crowded months. The Company and its stockholders are to be congratulated upon his election as an officer, and I am sure that your own association with him will create the same feeling of admiration and personal regard which all of us in the Navy have come to have for him."

WPB Chairman Donald Nelson said:

"My experience with Mr. Folsom dates back over a number of years. I first knew him as a competitor when he was at Ward's and, believe me, he was a good one. When I came down to Washington and was asked to take the job as Director of Purchases, the first man in the country I asked to come here to help me was Frank. He has been close to me ever since.

"He has done an outstanding job in helping our country get ready to win a war. I am delighted that he is joining your organization."

1. The first step in the process of the formation of the new state is the declaration of independence. This is a formal statement by the people of the state that they are no longer part of the old state and that they are now a separate and sovereign entity. This step is usually followed by the adoption of a constitution, which sets out the basic principles and structure of the new state.

The first of these is the fact that the
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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET OR COMINT

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is done for a variety of reasons, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment. The process of urbanization has led to the growth of large cities and the decline of small towns. This has had a significant impact on the way we live and work. The majority of the population now lives in cities, which are often characterized by high population density, a high level of economic activity, and a high level of social and cultural diversity. This has led to the development of new social and cultural norms, and has also led to the development of new economic and social structures. The process of urbanization has also led to the development of new technologies and industries, which have further contributed to the growth of cities. The process of urbanization is a complex and ongoing process, and it is likely to continue for many years to come. It is important to understand the process of urbanization in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century.

Handwritten: The above is a true copy of the original.

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The Great Gatsby

10-10-1944

In commenting on Mr. Folsom's election, Mr. Sarnoff said:

"The operations of the RCA Victor Division, with its large plants and many thousands of employees, involve the design and manufacture of important war production assignments for the Navy, Army, Air Forces and Maritime Commission. These assignments call for leadership, experience and ability of the highest order. The need for a man of unusual qualifications is enhanced by the prospect of our post-war manufacturing activities in radio, television, electronics, phonograph records and allied fields. Recognizing the problems of full scale war production, as well as post-war conversion and the expanded role distribution will need to play to provide maximum employment, we feel the company is extremely fortunate in its choice of Mr. Folsom."

The speeding up of Navy procurement has been attributed to the unique authority entrusted to Mr. Folsom, through the delegation to him of full responsibility to act for both the WPB and the Secretary of the Navy in clearance of all contracts in excess of \$200,000. At the same time Mr. Folsom has been Chairman of the Procurement Policy Board of the WPB, the coordinating agent for procurement policy of all the war services and agencies.

Except for services during this and the first World War, Mr. Folsom's career has been in retail, mail order, and chain store distribution. Educated in the public schools in Oregon, he started in business with Lipman Wolfe & Co., Portland, Oregon, then went with Hale Brothers, San Francisco. Just before and immediately after serving with the Air Corps in World War I, he was with Weinstock, Lubin & Co. of California. He rejoined Hale Brothers in 1923 and became their General Manager. In 1932 he became Pacific Coast Manager for Montgomery Ward's Mail Order and Retail Stores, and one year later became Vice President in charge of merchandise, and a Director of Montgomery Ward with headquarters in Chicago.

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STABILIZATION OF TELEGRAPH INDUSTRY URGED

Presidential appointment of a Stabilization Committee in the telegraph industry was urged by the American Communications Association, Local 35, CIO, in Washington, D. C., this week.

The plan advocated is one formulated by the International Union. It provides for negotiation of a single national collective bargaining contract which would include all unions and membership for the duration of the war. It would outlaw jurisdictional disputes and strikes, it was reported.

Members of the American Communications Association were reported to have signed individual pledges against strikes, lockouts and organizational disputes. The pledges were addressed to the President and will be forwarded to him by the national office of the Union.

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in connection with the following information:

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D.C., on July 1, 1941, in connection with the following information:

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STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D.C., on July 1, 1941, in connection with the following information:

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HOW PRESIDENT AIDED FCC REVEALED IN HIS LETTER

President Roosevelt was revealed as having directly backed Chairman Fly in the row between the Federal Communications Commission and the War and Navy Departments when his much talked of letter was finally made public at a hearing of the House Committee investigating the Commission last Friday. No date has been set for the next session, which will be held at a time to be designated by Representative Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the Commission. FCC Commissioner T.A.M. Craven also concluded his exhaustive testimony before the House Committee.

After the President's letter had been read, there wasn't anyone present who seemed to have any doubt as to its all-out endorsement for Chairman Fly in his battle with the Congressional group.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that the Board of War Communications, headed by FCC Chairman Fly, is "the responsible inter-departmental body charged with responsibility in the field of war-time communications."

The President advised that "any differences" should be reviewed by the War Communications Board.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter was addressed to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Secretaries Stimson and Knox had proposed an Executive Order transferring radio intelligence functions from the hands of the FCC on the grounds that duplication by the FCC has "endangered the effectiveness and security of military radio intelligence."

The Chief Executive declared that "after careful study by the staff of the executive offices" and "full consideration", he determined that the transfer should not be made.

Commissioner Craven testified that the radio intelligence activities of the Federal Communications Commission had been called by the Navy more of a hindrance than a help both before and after Pearl Harbor.

"Did they inform you that the Navy did in fact issue orders to ships on information that turned out to be erroneous?" Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the Committee, asked.

"They so stated to me", Mr. Craven replied.

Mr. Craven said that he was not at liberty to reveal when, where and under what circumstances the incidents occurred and that he would give the names of the officers only in executive session.

Representative Louis E. Miller, (R), of Missouri, suggested questioning these officers, but Mr. Garey reminded him of the President's order barring all officers of the Army and Navy, as well as the departmental secretaries, from testifying before the Committee.

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2) Name "Gottfried" und das heilige Kind, die
diese Schicksale mit der 15. 1. 1941

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

1. The above information was obtained from the records of the [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. It is not to be used for any other purpose without the express written consent of the [redacted].

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is done for a variety of reasons, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment. The process of urbanization has led to the growth of large cities and the decline of small towns. This has had a significant impact on the way we live and work. For example, it has led to the development of new technologies and industries, and it has changed the way we think about the world. The process of urbanization is still going on, and it is likely to continue for many years to come. This is because there are still many people who are looking for better living conditions, and there are still many people who are looking for education and employment. The process of urbanization is a complex one, and it is one that has shaped the world in many ways. It is a process that we cannot ignore, and it is one that we must understand if we are to understand the world in which we live.

... showed no change in the amount of the ...

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

SENATORS HEAR PROF. ARMSTRONG; COMMISSIONER WAKEFIELD

Appearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the White-Wheeler Bill to revamp the present outmoded Radio Act, Dr. Edward H. Armstrong, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia, and father of "FM", and FCC Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield testified regarding questions which the Senators were considering.

Professor Armstrong predicted that FM would be the major development after the war. So great have been the technical and scientific advances already made, and so much greater are those in prospect, he testified, that broadcasting stations in the future would be limited, not by the wave-lengths available, but to the number of stations which communities can support. The Professor also told the Committee that FM had solved the problem of static.

Commissioner Wakefield gave his views on a number of subjects, such as competition between stations, time sales on controversial issues and unification of U. S. radio and cable service abroad.

Commissioner Wakefield was of the opinion here at home that broadcasting stations should be allowed to compete as newspapers do. He said that if a broadcasting frequency is available new stations should be permitted to operate, even if the radio field might not be considered capable economically of supporting additional broadcasters.

"I think that the more access the people have for dissemination of ideas the better democracy will work", he said, pointing out that newspapers have complete freedom of competition, and that such competition does a valuable public service.

Mr. Wakefield declared that freedom of speech would suffer if the White-Wheeler proposal to prohibit the sale by radio stations of time for the discussion of controversial issues prevailed.

Mr. Wakefield said he deplored a provision "that no time shall be sold for the discussion of controversial questions", adding "freedom of speech takes a beating when controversial questions are excluded."

"It takes a worse beating", he asserted, "when the network officials are permitted to determine what is and what is not a controversial question."

Commissioner Wakefield strongly advocated merging our communications interests in foreign fields.

Asked by Senator Wheeler, Committee Chairman, if it was true, as reported by Senators recently returned from abroad, that "Great Britain has at present more or less of a monopoly on short-wave", he answered:

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Department of Justice, regarding the activities of the following individuals:

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPS is a legitimate organization or a subversive group. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPS is a legitimate organization or a subversive group.

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study and the objectives to be achieved. This part should be clear and concise, and should state the scope of the study and the limitations of the study.

There is a large number of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States and who are also interested in the study of the history of the world. The study of the history of the United States is a very important part of the study of the history of the world. The study of the history of the world is a very important part of the study of the history of the United States. The study of the history of the United States and the study of the history of the world are very important parts of the study of the history of the United States and the study of the history of the world.

1. "The first of the great things that have happened in the world since the war is the fact that the world has been divided into two parts, the East and the West, and the East is now the more important part of the world." (p. 1)

1. The above information is submitted for your information and for your use in the event of a future investigation.

[illegible]

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of Social Services, State of New York, regarding the case of [redacted] who was born on [redacted] at [redacted].

... and ...
... ..

Added by Special Agent, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20535, on 10-10-64. This document is a copy of a letterhead memorandum dated 10-10-64, and is being added to the file for information.

"I think that's true, and it constitutes a large part of our problem."

Asked what the Commission had done and was doing to protect and help American interests in the matter of present and future communication facilities abroad, he declared that it was "promoting the merger."

"How many and what companies would be included in the merger?" Senator Wheeler asked.

He named Press Wireless, Inc., Radio Corporation of America Communications, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, adding that the merger would also cover a "few others".

The witness said there was some question as to whether or not Press Wireless should be included because it wasn't a commercial concern, its object being to transmit news for the press.

Commissioner Wakefield dismissed the present charges against the FCC of exceeding its authority and of lack of confidence in the Commission as "unrest", much of which had been "manufactured" by opponents of regulation and "deliberately promoted by the press in its reports of radio news in newspapers and magazines."

He agreed that it might be well to define more clearly the powers of the Commission, but not to limit them beyond the boundaries fixed by the 1934 Communications Act, which, he insisted, had never been exceeded by the Commission.

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WLB RULES ON POSTAL EMPLOYEES SHIFTED TO W.U.

The War Manpower Commission has ruled that former employees of the Postal Telegraph Company, now merged with the Western Union Company, cannot be considered as laid off, discharged or otherwise involuntarily separated from employment when transferred to the payrolls of the second company. Such employees are not, therefore, entitled to statements showing their availability for new employment.

The War Manpower Commission ruling is based upon the following facts:

1. The rights and benefits of all transferred employees are securely protected by the terms of the merger. The change of employer is, hence, a technical one which in itself does not affect the worker.

2. Shortages of employees in the telegraph industry which is part of the essential communications services industry, have caused the quality of the service to deteriorate dangerously.

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1990 年 12 月 10 日

BBC "DON'TS" EXPLAINED BY ITS U. S. REPRESENTATIVE

To the extent of almost a column, the New York Times carried an explanation of the new British Broadcasting Corporation's restrictions and "don'ts" made by Lindsay Wellington, North American BBC representative, who wrote, in part:

"According to an Associated Press summary of an article in the London Sunday Chronicle, which The New York Times printed, these proscriptions concern a wide range of topics, from alcohol, the Home Guard and women in the services, to references to American soldiers, and even the Southern (American) accent. It is alleged that all of these have been designated out of bounds as subjects of microphone jesting.

"First let me say officially, categorically and comprehensively that, with a single exception - jokes on the subject of the black market - the report of these alleged repressions has no substance whatever in fact. They do not exist. If they did they would virtually prevent broadcasting altogether in many of its important functions in Britain. A denial has duly been issued at headquarters of the BBC in the direction of Fleet Street radio columnists in London.

"But rather than accept these assurances from one who may for all your readers now be simply another of the timid, elderly Victorian spoil-sports of the BBC, I should like strongly to recommend all interested Americans to listen personally to such of BBC's programs as are audible over here. It would hardly be possible, I think they will agree after listening, to produce programs such as the weekly exchange CBS-BBC feature 'Transatlantic Call', originating in many different regions of America, including recently Montgomery, Ala., and Tampa, Fla., without running heavily into accents, including the Southern accent, or to avoid references of every kind to American soldiers by their fathers and mothers who take part as typical citizens in the broadcasts.

"It does not follow, of course, that the BBC sees always eye to eye with either professional jokesmiths or with private connoisseurs of hilarity among the general public. A joke is a joke. But it can be good or bad. We prefer the good ones. In practice the material itself supplies the answer. The same applies to popular songs. I can conceive, for example, that 'humorous references to religion' might be taboo on any broadcasting station in the world. But that would hardly exclude 'Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition', and did not in fact work that way in America or in Britain.

"As for the black market, the situation is simply that the BBC considers it too serious a topic for jesting. The elimination of jokes about it has behind it the same object as the motion-picture films produced in America in this connection and the anti-black-market publicity emphasized on network broadcasts over here - namely, to bring home the seriousness of rationing regulations and to mobilize sentiment against violators."

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12/7/43

HANDBOOKS FOR INTER-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR

Handbooks have been compiled by the National Broadcasting supplementing two Inter-American University of the Air programs.

"Lands of the Free" is a history series and "Music of the New World" is a music series. Both are designed to meet college standards of instruction. "Lands of the Free", for example, is currently being used in more than 100 colleges as either recommended or required listening.

Forewords to the handbooks have been written by Dr. James Rowland Angell, former President of Yale University, and now NBC's authority in such matters. Dr. Angell was assisted in this by Sterling Fisher.

In New York, the Board of Education has approved courses based on both programs for the continuing instruction of teachers. Teachers satisfactorily completing these courses are eligible to receive salary increments.

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"RADIO AT WAR" FILM AVAILABLE FOR SCHOOLS

Radio's dramatic part in this global conflict, where communication is playing a determining role, is portrayed in an action-laden 24-minute presentation 16 mm. sound film, "Radio at War", which will be available for release to schools, colleges and civic organizations shortly after January 1. The picture is sponsored by Radio Corporation of America, in cooperation with the communication branches of the Army and Navy.

Training camp routine is pictured in interesting detail, followed by scenes taken at actual maneuvers during which many phases of electronics communications are brought into play. Moving rapidly forward, the film carries battle sequences, reveals how radio-borne orders to ship commanders allow instantaneous action to meet possible attacks.

A high point is the recent official Army and Navy motion pictures of an invasion in the southwest Pacific and the establishment of a beachhead, with authentic battle scenes adding to the exciting portrayal of radio's vital part in the operations. Final scenes show an operator on the beach with his Army Signal Corps outfit, contacting a warship at sea, relaying information on the battle ashore, and the message being received aboard ship.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 07-20-2007 BY 60322 UCBAW

1. The above material and its contents have been classified
"Secret" and its release is prohibited by law.

"Hands of the Five" is a history series and "Hands of the Five" is a history series. Both are designed to meet college students' needs in more than 100 colleges as other recommended or suggested titles.

Reference to the handbook have been written by Dr. James
Edward Angel, former President of Yale University, and now Yale's
Professor of Psychology. Dr. Angel was selected in this

1. The above information was obtained from the files of the
 2. FBI, New York Office, and is being furnished to you for your information.
 3. It is requested that you keep this information confidential and not
 4. discuss it with any other person.
 5. Very truly yours,
 6. Special Agent in Charge

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to provide any information on this subject.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is to identify the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to determine the cause of the problem and to develop a plan to solve it.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the progress of its investigation into the alleged activities of the British Intelligence Service in the United States.

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12/7/43

SEES TELEVISION PROGRESSING IF PUBLIC CHOOSES PROGRAMS

Success of television depends upon the right given the public to choose its programs and the freedom given broadcasters to respect the public choice, C. L. Menser, Vice-President in Charge of Programs of the National Broadcasting Company, declared last week in a talk before the Public Relations Clinic of the United States Savings and Loan League in Chicago.

Television, Mr. Menser pointed out, is an "established fact", and improvement in both the quality and quantity of current television programs is constantly taking place.

"Two things are worthy of note", Mr. Menser said. "The ultimate success of television, like that of radio, will be dependent upon public acceptance. Without that acceptance, it can have no real success. And it cannot have that acceptance unless the public is given the right to choose its programs and the broadcasters are given the freedom to respect the public choice. The second thing worthy of note is that television, like radio, will find its great fulfillment in the home. Whatever other uses it may have it will, I believe, find its greatest acceptance by the public as a device for use in the home. To that end, it will complement and fortify, rather than oppose or nullify, those contributions to the home life of America which have been made by radio. In this day and age that is an important fact."

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WJZ NOVEMBER TIME SALES TOP 1942 BY 69 PERCENT

Time sales on Station WJZ during the month of November were 69 percent over sales during the same month in 1942. Total sales during the first 11 months of this year increased 42 percent over the same period in 1942.

Sales have been made to the amusement business - an increase in motion picture advertising has been particularly noticeable - and radio promotion by publications has also been heavier. The retail field is also partly responsible for the increase in business on WJZ.

One significant aspect of the sales picture on WJZ is the increase in recent months in the sales of program series, in contrast with the first half of the year when sales of one-minute announcements were heavy and program sales were at a minimum.

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1. The first part of the report, which is the most important, is the introduction. This part should be written in a clear and concise manner, and should provide a brief overview of the project and its objectives.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (A), 10⁷ cells/ml (B), 10⁸ cells/ml (C), 10⁹ cells/ml (D), 10¹⁰ cells/ml (E), and 10¹¹ cells/ml (F). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (A), 10⁷ cells/ml (B), 10⁸ cells/ml (C), 10⁹ cells/ml (D), 10¹⁰ cells/ml (E), and 10¹¹ cells/ml (F). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (A), 10⁷ cells/ml (B), 10⁸ cells/ml (C), 10⁹ cells/ml (D), 10¹⁰ cells/ml (E), and 10¹¹ cells/ml (F).

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TRADE NOTES

Lectrofilm, a new synthetic dielectric material for capacitors, developed after several years of General Electric laboratory research, and made of materials available in the United States, has been announced by the Company.

Lectrofilm, the development of which was hastened by the growing shortage of high-grade mica, can be best applied to the manufacture of most radio-frequency-blocking and by-pass, fixed capacitors used in communications and other electronic equipment.

KICD, Spencer, Iowa, automatically became a Mutual affiliate, when it joined the North Central Broadcasting System, affiliated with Mutual as a unit, last Sunday, December 5th.

The world's longest "talking book" for the blind has just been completed, the Library of Congress has announced. It is a recording of Count Leo Tolstoi's famous novel, "War and Peace".

A talking book is a slow-playing phonograph recording prepared specifically for the blind. "War and Peace", never available before for the blind, totals 119 records in eight containers.

Congress in 1931 authorized an annual appropriation for books for the adult blind. Duplicates of each book are placed in 27 libraries throughout the country. A WPA project made 23,500 talking book machines for blind readers.

The following dividends were declared last week following the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America held last week:

On the outstanding shares of First Preferred stock 87½ cents per share, for the period from October 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943, payable in cash on January 1, 1944, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 13, 1943.

On the outstanding shares of Common stock, 20 cents per share, payable in cash on January 26, 1944, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 17, 1943.

"How to Promote Your Program", which is Booklet #4 in the series being distributed by the Retail Promotion Committee for the Broadcasting Industry, will be issued at an early date.

The biggest package of new commercial business to be scheduled on any network within a single month's period was set up in the month of November on the Don Lee Network, according to Sydney Gaynor, Sales Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System.

Among the 12 programs totalling seven and a quarter broadcast hours weekly were the "Jack Benny" repeat broadcast for General Foods; "Point Sublime" for Union Oil; and "What's the Name of that Song" for 42 Products, Inc.; "Goodwill Hour" for Clark Candy, etc.

The Nation's Number One Swoon-Singer will originate his Sunday, December 12th, 7:15 P.M. show from WTOP-CBS station in Washington, but his studio audience will consist of one lone girl! The WTOP has decided to limit the audience to the girl who writes the best letter of 25 words or less on "Why I Swoon Over Sinatra!"

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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NILES TRAMMELL TELLS FCC TO "LAY THAT PISTOL DOWN"

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, just back from the war zone, proved to be the life of the party for two days at the Senate hearings on the Wheeler-White Radio Bill. Mr. Trammell's target was the Federal Communications Commission and, taking the language of a popular refrain, he urged that the Government "Lay that Pistol Down, Babe!" Saying that the Government derived such power by a gun aimed at the heart of the industry's democratic freedom, Mr. Trammell, attacking growing bureaucratic control, declared that broadcasting in the United States can become a monopoly of the Government without the Government having any investment in the industry or having any share of its management.

"The infiltration of Government control in broadcasting has been devious and gradual", the witness told the Senators. "Every pretext and excuse for extending these controls has been utilized."

He declared before the Committee that the nation cannot have a Government controlled radio and maintain either free speech or free press. "We have too many examples of what has happened in other lands", he testified. "I call your attention to the fact that in every land where democracy is dead, there is Government control of radio, the press and the church."

Mr. Trammell said he realized that because of war stress it may be difficult at this time to undertake a complete revision of the Communications Act. But, at least, a temporary legislative step should be taken now, such as a simple amendment to the Communications Act, halting further Government encroachment on the rights of the broadcaster and the listener, and perhaps leaving for further deliberation the comprehensive revision of the entire Act.

Endorsing the White-Wheeler Bill, the head of the NBC made the following recommendations for radio legislation:

1. Guarantee, by definite declaration, that radio broadcasting has full rights under the 1st Amendment to the Constitution.
2. Prohibit the licensing authority from exercising any business or program control of broadcast station operation.
3. Provide for long term or permanent licenses, subject only to revocation for specified causes.
4. Provide that the license for a broadcasting station may be revoked only by Government suit in the Federal Court where the station is located, with trial of the facts by jury;

WHITE HOUSE TALKS FOR "RAY" TRAIL

Mr. Tremmell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, said that the war zone, covered by the life of the country for two days as the Senate adjourns on the "Honor-Title" bill. Mr. Tremmell's policy was to "Honor-Title" the bill and to bring the program of a "Honor-Title" bill to the government. "Ray" said that the bill aimed at the heart of the industry and to bring down power by a gun aimed at the heart of the industry. Mr. Tremmell, attending the program, said that the industry is not interested in the bill and that the industry is not interested in the bill. The industry is not interested in the bill and the industry is not interested in the bill.

"The intention of government control in broadcasting is not to control the industry," the witness said. "The industry is not interested in the bill and the industry is not interested in the bill."

The witness said that the government cannot control the industry. "The industry is not interested in the bill and the industry is not interested in the bill."

Mr. Tremmell said he realized that because of war efforts it may be difficult at this time to undertake a complete revision of the Communications Act. But, at least, a temporary legislative act would be taken now, such as a simple amendment to the Communications Act, calling for a government intervention of the industry of the broadcaster and the industry, and the industry leaving the industry to the broadcaster and the industry, and the industry leaving the industry to the broadcaster and the industry.

Including the White-House Bill, the head of the FCC said the following recommendations for radio legislation:

1. Guarantee, by statute declaration, that radio broadcasting has full rights under the 1st Amendment to the Constitution.
2. Provide for long term or permanent license, subject only to revocation for specified causes.
3. Provide that the license for a first-class station may be revoked only by Government action in the Federal Court and the station is located, with limit of the time by law.

4. (Cont'd) with the government authorized to prosecute such complaints only for specified causes such as those now provided in the Communications Act.
5. Eliminate any right of the Commission to administer the Anti-Trust laws and eliminate the "death penalty" for a violation of those laws, so that licensees will be subject to the same penalties as any one else for violation of the Anti-Trust Laws.
6. Separate the regulation of radio in the common carrier field from the regulation of broadcasting.
7. Provide that it be mandatory on the Government to issue experimental licenses and to encourage the development of new radio services.
8. Prohibit discrimination on the basis of occupation or business in the grant of licenses for broadcasting stations.
9. Adopt the recommendation of the Federal Communications Bar Association and the National Association of Broadcasters for revision of the procedural sections of the law.

Mr. Trammell denied the charges that Wall Street dominates the broadcasting industry. The NBC had said Chairman Fly "persists in dragging up this red herring whenever the Commission gets under fire." Also, he expressed indignation that the National Association of Broadcasters had been called a "stooge" for NBC.

"I regard that allegation as an insult to the entire broadcasting industry", he said. "We do not exercise control of the NAB and we will furnish figures of our financial contributions to it so that the Committee may see whether or not we wield undue influence."

He added that he was completely opposed to giving "death sentence" powers to "any Government bureau whose personnel is changing day by day, and where someone revokes a license because he doesn't like the color of a man's hair or his eyes or his tie."

"I believe the death sentence power now exercised by the FCC should be removed", he added.

He charged that Government control of radio is desired by "bureaucrats" filled with excessive zeal to apply new social concepts to American industry.

He said a recent Supreme Court decision has put the FCC in virtual control of radio programs. Present regulations, he warned, already have imposed a "strait-jacket on the creation to television networks by prohibiting ownership of more than three television stations by any one company."

The Government is authorized to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, for the purpose of the Atomic Energy Act, any property, real or personal, which is necessary for the production of atomic energy.

The Government is authorized to acquire, for the purpose of the Atomic Energy Act, any property, real or personal, which is necessary for the production of atomic energy, and to dispose of such property in such manner as it may deem appropriate.

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The regulation, he said, would mean to the NBC the loss of three of its six stations "when we go over to sight and sound".

"The broadcast station or network which is not permitted to transform itself into a sight and sound service will go the way of the silent film, or the horse and buggy", he said.

"Those who have developed broadcasting, who have established transmitters, studios and services, should be given an opportunity to modernize their facilities to keep pace with scientific and technical progress.

"No limitation should be placed in law on the number of stations a company can own. That is a matter that will take care of itself. The Government should encourage, not limit, the opening of stations, for the creation and dissemination regionally of program services."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, the Chairman, inquired if it would be well to fix a limit of six or seven in the law, but Mr. Trammell said that would not be fair to the Columbia Broadcasting System, which owns eight, nor would it be wise, with television still in its infancy, to fix any limit.

"The industry was built up without limitations. Why not let it go on that way?" he said.

Mr. Trammell concluded that restrictions which would "goose-step" the broadcasting industry could not be imposed and at the same time preserve the American doctrine of free speech and press.

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WARNS REALLY PRESIDENT FIGHTING CONGRESS IN FCC CASE

It is not Dr. Watson and Mr. Dodd of the Federal Communications Commission, and Dr. Lovett of the Virgin Islands, who are fighting Congress but the Chief Executive acting in their names, Representative Ralph E. Church (R), of Illinois, maintained in urging Congress to retain special counsel to defend in the Courts its order that the three Federal employees charged with subversive views be stricken from the payroll.

"The amount of money involved in the three suits is of little or no consequence", Representative Church told the House. "The cost of the suits to the individuals will be greater than the amounts they could recover. Even assuming they are successful, the most they can secure from the court is a judgment which can be paid only by an appropriation by Congress for the purpose.

"While the suits are brought by three individuals, it is surely recognized that in reality it is the executive branch of the

the "American" is a "good" man, and he is a "good" man.

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THE AMERICAN IS A GOOD MAN

"The American" is a "good" man, and he is a "good" man.

"The American" is a "good" man, and he is a "good" man.

"The American" is a "good" man, and he is a "good" man.

Government which is here challenging a basic right and power of Congress.

"If not in name, certainly in fact, the Executive is seeking through these suits to limit the constitutional power of Congress by judicial decree. And, ironically, unless we take some special action, we will be represented in the court by the Attorney General or by the very branch of the Government which is challenging the power of Congress * * *

"It is my contention, Mr. Speaker, that in these particular cases, representing a constitutional contest between the Executive and the Congress, in which the individuals and the money involved are merely incidental, the Attorney General is not the proper person to represent the defense. I consider the circumstances in these suits to be such that the Congress should by resolution name the counsel who will prepare and argue the defense.

"In brief, the executive branch of the Government has deliberately planned these three suits in the Court of Claims in an effort to limit the power of Congress over the expenditure of public money. I repeat that in this challenge to Congress the Attorney General, who is the personal representative of the President, is not the proper person to prepare and argue the case in court. It behooves us to select a special counsel so that we may be certain that the rights and powers of Congress are properly advanced in the court.

"As I indicated at the outset, I am not concerned about the money involved in the suits. It is of no consequence. Nor am I concerned about the individuals. They were given a hearing by us, and the President could have appointed them subsequent to the enactment of the prohibition in question. But I am deeply concerned about the fundamental principle of constitutional government that is brought in issue."

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CONGRESS AIRS FULTON LEWIS, JR. ARMY SCANDAL CHARGES

It is doubtful if any commentator or newspaper correspondent ever broke into the Congressional Record at such length as did Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual-Don Lee broadcaster, as a result of the sensational charges he made revealing alleged deals between an Army officer, Col. Theo. Wyman, Jr., and Hans Wilhelm Rohl, who, although a German alien, handled vast secret war contracts on the Hawaiian Islands both before and after Pearl Harbor.

Fulton Lewis dug up the story in Los Angeles and his broadcasts created such a sensation that Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, had four of them printed in the Congressional Record of December 7th. Set in agate type they covered almost five pages.

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As a result of this publicity and the interest of so aggressive a Senator as Mr. Nye, it is believed this is the forerunner of another gigantic war scandal and if so full credit goes to Mr. Lewis. Secretary of War Stimson is bestirring himself in the matter. Furthermore the House Military Affairs Committee announced officially that it has assigned special investigators to go deeply and thoroughly into the case and have requested that the War Department furnish Colonel Wyman in person to the Committee for questioning and investigation.

The principal charges made by Mr. Lewis against Rohl were that he worked on secret installations at Pearl Harbor and that the day after the attack all Army contracts with everybody else in the Hawaiian Islands were cancelled and that Rohl "was given all Army construction work in the entire Pacific Ocean through the Hawaiian Constructors, which was Rohl's construction company, and the W. E. Callahan Co., also large operators in California headed by one Paul Grafe, in a joint enterprise; that the total of these contractors is unofficially estimated at considerably more than \$100,000,000; that when the Alcan Highway and the Canadian oil project were getting started in early 1942 Colonel Wyman was shifted from the Hawaiian Islands to Edmonton, Canada, where he was put in command of the Army engineers there and given authority over all the work of the Army on those projects, and that under Colonel Wyman's command in Canada two of the contracts that were let were as follows:

"One was for the construction of a spur road of about 140 miles connecting the Alcan Highway with a seaport town in Alaska, let to the Foley Construction Co., about \$10,000,000 - let to the Foley Construction Co. and Rohl's construction company as a joint venture of the two. The second was the contract for 500 miles of pipe line and the one that involved the construction of the \$259,000 office building at Edmonton, Canada, which reverts to the city of Edmonton about January 1."

The broadcasts of Mr. Lewis revealed that the mysterious fire in his hotel in Los Angeles at the time of the sensational broadcasts was much more serious than press dispatches to the East seemed to indicate.

"At 8:30 this morning, the room in my suite at the hotel here - the room in which I ordinarily would be sleeping - suddenly became a blazing inferno", Mr. Lewis said describing the incident. "It was completely gutted by fire, and Mr. Fred Morrison, my assistant, who happened to be sleeping there in my place, escaped being burned to death by a matter of only a very few seconds. The bed in which he was sleeping was completely destroyed; when he woke up, it and the entire room were completely ablaze and his pajamas were completely burned off him.

"Investigation showed that there were no electric wires that could have produced a short circuit; it could not have been caused by a cigarette, because Mr. Morrison had been asleep for about 6 hours when the fire took place and even before he went to bed he did not smoke a cigarette. No one was in the room in the

meantime. If there had been a cigarette dropped by him before he went to sleep the fire would have developed unquestionably in a lot less than 6 hours. Furthermore, a hotel attendant who opened the door early in the morning to deliver a newspaper at about 6:30 said that at that time there was no trace of smoke at all.

"I will say this much: That if anyone ever came closer to death than Fred Morrison did yesterday morning, I don't know how it could have happened."

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OBJECTS TO SENDING U. S. RADIOS TO ENGLAND

The Washington, (D. C.) Star reprints the following editorial from the Ottawa (Kansas) Herald:

"Eight thousand American radio sets have arrived in England to help relieve a shortage. This news will bring loud acclaim in England, and be hailed as a big boost to British morale. It will be greeted by groans in the United States.

"Thousands of Americans who have been obliged to do without radio reception weeks at a time because they can't get tubes and other repairs, and thousands of others who have no radios at all, are likely to feel that sending 8,000 to England is overdoing lease-lend a bit. The British undoubtedly feel their loss of radio entertainment quite as much as Americans, but that doesn't serve to soothe the ruffled feelings of many Americans. Americans are willing to skimp on necessities, such as food, to supply our British allies, but they will wonder whether it is necessary to send radios overseas."

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SAYS BUTCHER IS NOT NAB PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

The proposal to recruit Commander Harry C. Butcher, Naval Aide to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and former CBS v.p. in charge of the network's Washington office, as a possible successor to Neville Miller to head the National Association of Broadcasters, according to Variety, brought forth a V-mail retort last week from Butcher that "as far as I'm concerned one war's enough."

"Thus Butcher automatically cancelled himself out of the picture as a possible candidate for the NAB job", the magazine continues. "A large segment within NAB's membership had sought to draft him on the basis that the broadcasters need a man with practical industry experience at the helm to prevent the Association from 'developing into nothing more than service club.'"

Butcher left the CBS post to accept a lieutenant-commandership in the Navy in June, 1942, and was advanced to full commander in May of this year.

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...it seems that there was no time of smoke at all. ...at that time there was no time of smoke at all.

"I will say this much: That if anyone ever saw a ...
...I don't know how it ...
...would have happened."

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SELECTS TO SENDING U. S. NAVIES TO ENGLAND

The Washington, D. C. (AP) ...
...from the ...
...:

"Eight thousand American radio sets have arrived in ...
...to help relieve a shortage. This news will bring back ...
...in England, and he called as a big boost to British morale. ...
...It will be greeted by Americans in the United States."

"Thousands of Americans who have been obliged to do with- ...
...out radio reception weeks at a time because they didn't get tubes ...
...and other repairs, and thousands of others who have no radio at ...
...all, are likely to feel that sending 8,000 to England is overdoing ...
...it. The British undoubtedly feel that loss of radio ...
...entertainment quite as much as Americans, but they haven't ...
...to notice the varied feelings of many Americans. Americans are ...
...willing to claim on necessities, such as food, to supply the British ...
...allies, but they will wonder whether it is necessary to send radio ...
...overseas."

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SAVING BUTCHER IS NOT WAR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

The proposal to recruit Commander Henry D. Butcher, Navy ...
...aide to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and former 775 m.p. in charge of the ...
...Butcher's Washington office, as a possible successor to Neville ...
...Miller to head the National Association of Broadcasters, according ...
...to Variety, brought forth a V-mail report last week from Butcher ...
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"Then Butcher automatically cancelled himself out as the ...
...possible candidate for the job. The magazine ...
...stated. "A large segment within MAG's membership has sought to ...
...thrust him on the basis that his pro-democratic stand with ...
...local industry experience at the helm to provide the Association with ...
...developing into nothing more than service club."

Butcher left the CBS post to accept a liaison-command ...
...posting in the Navy in June, 1943, and was advanced to full admiral ...
...in May of this year.

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12/10/43

CHARLES B. BROWN NEW RCA VICTOR ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

Charles B. Brown has been appointed Advertising Director of the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. Brown, who has relinquished his position as Director of Advertising, Promotion and Research of the National Broadcasting Company, will have responsibilities as co-ordinator of advertising for the various RCA Victor products and of the three advertising agencies which serve RCA Victor. These agencies are the J. Walter Thompson Company which handles RCA's "What's New?" radio program, as well as the advertising for Victor and Bluebird records, and for the International Division; Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc., for radio, phonograph and television instruments; and Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc. for RCA tubes, special radio apparatus and industrial electronic and radio apparatus.

Mr. Brown will direct those activities which serve all RCA Victor Divisions, such as production, art, general publicity, institutional advertising, and some phases of cooperative advertising. He brings to his new position a wide range of selling and advertising experience with such organizations as the Bordon Sales Company, the Chevrolet Motor Company, and the International Magazine Company.

Entering radio on a full time basis in 1938, Mr. Brown joined the National Broadcasting Company at that time as Sales Promotion Manager for KPO-KGO, San Francisco. In 1939 he moved to Hollywood to assume a similar post with NBC's Western Division. Advancement followed to the post of Sales Promotion Manager of NBC's owned and operated stations, and then later of the whole network. In 1942, Mr. Brown was appointed Director of Advertising, Promotion and Research of NBC.

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HOUSE COMMITTEE KILLS U.S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

Proposals for subsidized war bond advertising, which apparently was about as big a pain in the neck for many broadcasters who finally might have been included, were killed by the House Ways and Means Committee by a squeeze vote of 11 to 10.

One proposal already had been passed by the Senate. It calls for equitable distribution of between \$12,500,000 and \$15,000,000 in advertising among all newspapers in cities of 10,000 population or less, and among weeklies, semi-weeklies, and similar publications in larger cities. An amendment to include smaller radio stations was beaten.

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BROADCAST THE NEWS; DISREGARD BUSYBODIES, SAYS CENSOR

As if it were the answer to the prayer of the broadcasters and editors, Byron Price, Director of Censorship, and his right hand associate, J. Harold Ryan in charge of radio, told the radio and newspaper people to ignore self-appointed censors throughout the country, give the people the news and, if in doubt, get into touch with headquarters in Washington for official authorization.

At the same time, new editions of the present press and broadcasters codes of voluntary censorship were issued.

The following statement, in part, was issued today by the Office of Censorship:

"By amendment of a basic clause of the Codes, the Office of Censorship announces its intention to assume wider responsibility in clearing material of all classes for publication and broadcast, whether or not such material has been announced officially by other agencies of the Government."

Director of Censorship Byron Price said:

"These revisions are the result of discussions which have been in progress for several weeks * * * The revisions reflect the studied opinion of the Government that more information can now be published and broadcast without danger to national security. * * *"

The present edition is based, like all of its predecessors, on a single consideration, - the withholding of information having to do with national security. That one purpose alone is the basis of every remaining request. The Codes make no incursions into the fields of editorial opinion, criticism of the Government, or newspaper or broadcasting ethics.

The principal changes in the Codes, in order, are:

1. Heretofore the preamble has asked that certain information, listed in detail, be withheld unless made available officially "by appropriate authority". The revised clause has the effect of making the Office of Censorship itself an appropriate authority. It asks that the specified information be withheld unless it is made available by appropriate authority "or specifically cleared by the Office of Censorship". Thus the standing invitation to appeal doubtful cases to this Office is given added emphasis.

2. The suggestion that APO or FPO addresses be used for servicemen at sea or overseas is eliminated. The Army mail system is undergoing changes, so that APO and FPO addresses, without unit identifications, are no longer effective for the delivery of mail. The Codes continue to ask that unit identifications and ship names not be published for servicemen at sea or overseas.

As it is the duty of the Director of the Library to provide for the needs of the people, and as the Library is the only place where the people can find the books they need, it is the duty of the Director to provide for the needs of the people. The Library is the only place where the people can find the books they need, and it is the duty of the Director to provide for the needs of the people.

At the same time, new editions of the Library are being published, and the Library is being enlarged and improved.

The following statement, in part, was issued by the Office of the Director:

"The statement of a basic change of the Library, and of the Office of the Director, is being issued to the public. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved."

Director of the Library, New York City

"The statement of a basic change of the Library, and of the Office of the Director, is being issued to the public. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved."

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The principal changes in the Library, in 1911, are:

1. Heretofore the Library has been the only place where the people can find the books they need. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved."

2. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved. The statement is being issued to the public, and the Office of the Director is being enlarged and improved."

3. The request to withhold unit identifications for servicemen on duty on anti-aircraft, coastal, or invasion defense within the United States is eliminated as no longer necessary.

4. The language making the Navy the only appropriate authority for information concerning the sinking or damaging from war causes of merchant vessels is eliminated. Both the Navy and the War Shipping Administration will be recognized hereafter by the Office of Censorship as appropriate authority for information concerning the movements, sinking or damaging of merchant vessels in any waters. This will allow the story of the vital and heroic part of the Merchant Marine in winning the war to be told more fully by the War Shipping Administration.

5. The restriction on information concerning civilian defense communication control centers is eliminated as no longer necessary.

6. The clause concerning military installations outside the United States is clarified.

7. Restrictions against Nation-wide summaries of war production, progress of production, plant details and capacity, and movements of Lend-Lease material are eliminated. An entirely new production clause restricts only secret weapons and detailed breakdowns for specific types, such as 155 m.m. guns, etc. The restricted list of critical materials is reduced by almost one-half, the following being eliminated: aluminum, artificial rubber, zinc, magnesium, silk, cork, copper, optical glass, and mercury. Restrictions are retained with respect to tin, natural rubber, uranium, chromium, tantalum, manganese, quinine, tungsten, platinum and high octane gasoline. War production in general has now reached so great a volume that there is no need to hide it under a bushel.

8. The sabotage clause is shortened.

9. Relaxations in the weather provisions of the Codes, announced some weeks ago, are incorporated in the revised editions. The Broadcasters Code revision contains a special note concerning handling of outdoors events under the new weather provisions.

10. The Notes on Rumors clause is eliminated as no longer necessary.

11. The Military Intelligence clause is shortened.

12. All requests concerning resettlement centers and location of war prisoner camps are eliminated. The FBI, as well as the War Department, is recognized as appropriate authority for information about escaped prisoners of war, in order to speed up the handling of these stories.

13. The clause dealing with war news coming into the United States is shortened. Broadcasters will find new language concerning handling of broadcasts from Canada that parallels the Press Code on this point.

14. The request against premature disclosure of diplomatic discussions is amended and narrowed to conform more closely to the administrative interpretation which has been applied heretofore in actual practice. This clause has been coupled with the request concerning war plans so that the new version reads: (No disclosure of) "Secret war plans, or diplomatic negotiations or conversations which concern military operations."

The first of these is the fact that the military is not a monolithic entity. It is composed of many different branches and units, each with its own interests and priorities. This makes it difficult to coordinate and control the military as a whole. The second is the fact that the military is often in a position of being a "spoilsport" in the political system. It is not always clear who is in charge of the military, and there is often a great deal of confusion and overlap in the lines of authority. The third is the fact that the military is often in a position of being a "spoilsport" in the political system. It is not always clear who is in charge of the military, and there is often a great deal of confusion and overlap in the lines of authority. The fourth is the fact that the military is often in a position of being a "spoilsport" in the political system. It is not always clear who is in charge of the military, and there is often a great deal of confusion and overlap in the lines of authority. The fifth is the fact that the military is often in a position of being a "spoilsport" in the political system. It is not always clear who is in charge of the military, and there is often a great deal of confusion and overlap in the lines of authority. The sixth is the fact that the military is often in a position of being a "spoilsport" in the political system. It is not always clear who is in charge of the military, and there is often a great deal of confusion and overlap in the lines of authority. The seventh is the fact that the military is often in a position of being a "spoilsport" in the political system. It is not always clear who is in charge of the military, and there is often a great deal of confusion and overlap in the lines of authority. The eighth is the fact that the military is often in a position of being a "spoilsport" in the political system. It is not always clear who is in charge of the military, and there is often a great deal of confusion and overlap in the lines of authority. The ninth is the fact that the military is often in a position of being a "spoilsport" in the political system. It is not always clear who is in charge of the military, and there is often a great deal of confusion and overlap in the lines of authority. The tenth is the fact that the military is often in a position of being a "spoilsport" in the political system. It is not always clear who is in charge of the military, and there is often a great deal of confusion and overlap in the lines of authority.

15. The clause dealing with forest fires is eliminated as no longer necessary.

Except for slight differences in handling weather, news sections of the Press and Broadcasters Codes parallel each other in every respect.

The Program Section of the Broadcasters Code is unchanged, with all present provisions for handling of request, quiz, man-on-the street programs, forums, etc., continued. The Foreign Language Section has been clarified so as to emphasize the duties of station censors and monitors and to omit the request for English language translations.

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HERO RADIO OPERATOR WINS MERCHANT MARINE CADETSHIP

A radio operator whose valor helped save the entire crew of a torpedoed American tanker has won an appointment as Cadet-Midshipman in the U. S. Merchant Marine Cadet Corps, in addition to the award of the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal by President Roosevelt, the War Shipping Administration announced yesterday (December 9). He is Kenneth W. Maynard, of Bellingham, Wash., who will report to the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy at King's Point, N. Y., this month.

Maynard was serving on the SS CHINA ARROW in the Atlantic when two torpedoes crashed into the ship's main tanks. The explosion blew large quantities of the oil cargo into the air. As the oil rained back on the ship it ignited and flames roared up through the hole blown in the after deck.

Orders to abandon ship were sounded when it was seen the submarine was preparing to shell the flaming vessel, but the master and Radioman Maynard remained aboard to set up a makeshift antenna and emergency short-wave transmitter to replace that wrecked by the explosion. Heedless of great personal danger from flame and shell-fire, the two men worked swiftly for 45 minutes. Finally, their ingenuity made it possible to send out continuous distress calls.

Since the radio receivers had been wrecked, the call had to go out "blind", but shore stations fixed the tanker's position, and the entire crew was rescued 56 hours after the attack.

Maynard, whose mother, Mrs. Irene Maynard, lives on Route 3, Bellingham, Wash., was born in Corvallis, Ore., 22 years ago. After graduation from the Mt. Baker Union High School, Deming, Wash., in 1938, he trained for the Merchant Marine at the U. S. Maritime Radio Service School on Gallups Island, Boston, Mass., and served on the Liberty Ship THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, as well as the CHINA ARROW. Recently, he has served at Gallups Island as a radio instructor.

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: : :
 : : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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The 1943-1944 RMA membership and trade directory with data on the personnel and products has just been issued showing the Association's membership now totaling 180 trading companies to be the largest RMA membership since the "depression" period. The new directory is being circulated widely in the radio and associated industries, and to government agencies and officials, including the Army and Navy, foreign purchasing commissions, commercial organizations, technical libraries, and the trade press.

The Radio Corporation of America will hold its annual Christmas party in the Rainbow Grill, 65th floor, RCA Building, on Friday, December 17th, four to seven o'clock.

George P. Ludlum has been appointed Deputy Chief in charge of the New York OWI Domestic Radio Division office. Mr. Ludlum will also continue as head of the Special Assignments Section. He succeeds Merritt W. Barnum who goes to the Ruthrauff & Ryan Advertising Agency in New York.

The Senate Finance Committee considering the House Bill approved an increase from 15 to 25 per cent on domestic telegraph, radio and cable service, retained present rate of 10 per cent on international service. Tax on leased wires raised from 15 to 25 per cent (the House had approved a 20 per cent rate). Wire and equipment service (burglar and fire alarms), 8 percent rate approved. (It now is 5 percent, and the House had voted 7 percent).

The Senate group also approved changes raising tax on local service from 10 percent to 15 percent, and on long-distance calls from 20 to 25 percent.

Identification of atoms in ultra-microscopic particles of matter no larger than 1/100,000 of an inch in diameter can be accomplished quickly and accurately for the first time by a revolutionary new tool of science - the electron micro-analyzer - developed experimentally by Dr. James Hillier of RCA Laboratories.

Mayor LaGuardia addressed the Radio Executives Club last week and told this story of the WNYC broadcasts made by the political leaders who had demanded the right to reply to LaGuardia's broadcast about the Aurelio election: When their broadcasts had been completed, Fiorello called Morros Novik, Director of the municipal station WNYC, and said, according to Leonard Lyons' New York column: "Morris, it was a great example of tolerance - these men, representing rival political parties, uniting in one program. That's tolerance, Morris." . . . "Maybe it was", Novik informed him, "but they made their broadcasts from different rooms."

Another dispatch from New York reports that "The Bulova radio stations may have a change of ownership soon. The chain consists of two stations in New York and one each in Boston, Hartford and New Haven."

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

1. The above information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose without the express written consent of the Bureau of the Census.

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THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY THE BUREAU OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW YORK, IN CONNECTION WITH THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP "MEXICO" ON JANUARY 1, 1912, AT NEW YORK.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the study. The next step is to design the study. This involves determining the methods to be used and the data to be collected. The third step is to collect the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The fourth step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The fifth step is to interpret the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The sixth step is to write the report. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The seventh step is to present the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The eighth step is to publish the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The ninth step is to evaluate the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The tenth step is to conclude the study. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED

DEC 16 1943

FRANK E. MULLEN

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December 14, 1943

SAYS OWI OVERSEAS RADIO UNIT TOPHEAVY WITH COMMUNISTS

Pressing his resolution that a thorough investigation of the Office of War Information be made by Congress, Representative Fred E. Busbey (R), of Illinois, declared that such an investigation would, among other things, disclose the following facts:

"The Office of War Information maintains in New York, their Foreign Languages Division, from which short-wave overseas broadcasts by radio are made to foreign countries. An investigation will verify the fact that the personnel in these offices is overloaded and topheavy with aliens, Communists, and fellow-travelers who subscribe to an ideology that is inimical to our form of Government, and the avowed purpose of which is to destroy it.

"Attempts on the part of officials in OWI have been made to retain employees on the pay roll, even after their subversive activities were known.

"The offices of OWI have not only been used to propagandize the public in behalf of the policies of the New Deal, but their broadcasts to foreign countries do not reflect the true sentiments and philosophies of the overwhelming majority of the American people, and I doubt the Department of State.

"Propaganda favorable to the cause of communism has been injected into foreign broadcasts.

"The OWI broadcasts have emphasized on certain occasions, the second front, which does not coincide with the strategy and policy up until now of those charged with the responsibility of carrying on the war."

Representative Busbey declared that an investigation of OWI should not be considered as a party proposition in the least for all are equally concerned, and added:

"I am sure the Members on both sides of the aisle who put country above party, are anxious to know the full, true facts regarding this agency, in order to determine what should be done in the best interests of our country. There is absolutely no other way to ascertain these facts than by a thorough, complete investigation of the entire agency."

Previously Representative Busbey charged that there were more than 20 alleged subversives who now are or had recently been in the employ of OWI. Among those he named who had to do with radio and about whom he stated he had reason to believe an investigating

1. The following information was obtained from the files of the Chicago Police Department, Bureau of Investigation, Chicago, Illinois, dated 10/10/68, and 10/11/68, and 10/12/68, and 10/13/68, and 10/14/68, and 10/15/68, and 10/16/68, and 10/17/68, and 10/18/68, and 10/19/68, and 10/20/68, and 10/21/68, and 10/22/68, and 10/23/68, and 10/24/68, and 10/25/68, and 10/26/68, and 10/27/68, and 10/28/68, and 10/29/68, and 10/30/68, and 10/31/68, and 11/1/68, and 11/2/68, and 11/3/68, and 11/4/68, and 11/5/68, and 11/6/68, and 11/7/68, and 11/8/68, and 11/9/68, and 11/10/68, and 11/11/68, and 11/12/68, and 11/13/68, and 11/14/68, and 11/15/68, and 11/16/68, and 11/17/68, and 11/18/68, and 11/19/68, and 11/20/68, and 11/21/68, and 11/22/68, and 11/23/68, and 11/24/68, and 11/25/68, and 11/26/68, and 11/27/68, and 11/28/68, and 11/29/68, and 11/30/68, and 12/1/68, and 12/2/68, and 12/3/68, and 12/4/68, and 12/5/68, and 12/6/68, and 12/7/68, and 12/8/68, and 12/9/68, and 12/10/68, and 12/11/68, 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...and no ...

[illegible]

*Information favorable to the cause of Communism has been
 introduced into foreign literature.

"I am now at University

1. The following information was obtained from the above mentioned source:

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and that it would be difficult to find a person to believe that the employee of C.I.R. Among those in contact with the subject was a man known as [redacted] who was alleged to have been involved in the [redacted] and that it would be difficult to find a person to believe that the employee of C.I.R. Among those in contact with the subject was a man known as [redacted] who was alleged to have been involved in the [redacted]

committee would be able to substantiate the following information were:

Eliasberg, George - Eastern Press and Radio Division, salary \$3,800 a year. Arrested in Germany on a charge of kidnapping. Member of the New Beginner Group, an organization which is frankly revolutionary in its claims and anti-democratic.

Kinkead, Robin - Eastern Press and Radio Division, New York office. Writer in Russia in 1929. Married to Angela McCann twice registered as a Communist Party voter. Beatrice Kinkead, his mother, was a member of the California State Executive Committee of the Communist Party in 1940. J. A. Kinkead, his father, was a member of the Communist Party of California.

Klinesberg, Ohio - Eastern Press and Radio, Senior Script Editor, salary \$4,600 a year. Signer of statement in defense of the Communist Party in 1941. Lecturer at the School for Democracy, founded by public school teachers ousted for Communist activity in New York City.

Kraber, Tony, Eastern Press and Radio Announcer, salary \$3,800 a year. Entertainer for the following Communist front organizations: American League for Peace and Democracy, American Musical Alliance, American Artists School. Member of the Executive Board of the theater arts committee, popularly known as Stalin's fifth column on Broadway. Member of the League of American Writers, which was cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

Carson, Saul - Eastern Press and Radio Division, member of the League of American Writers which was cited as subversive by Attorney General Biddle.

Lania, Leo - Eastern Press and Radio Division. Real name Lazar Herrmann. Signer of a protest in behalf of Matthias Rakosi, Hungarian Communist. A publicist in the Soviet Union for many years. Editor of the Hungarian Communist paprt, Rote Fahne (Red Flag).

Lee, Canada - performer in radio dramatizations. Entertainer at the Lenin memorial meeting. Supporter of the American Peace Mobilization which picketed the White House. Real name Lionel Canagata. Salary \$3,800.

Martin, David Stone - artist, Graphic Division. Active in the Tennessee Valley as a Communist. Frances Martin, his brother, was secretary of the Communist Party of Knoxville, Tenn. He attended Communist meetings with his wife, Thelma Martin, also employed by the OWI.

McMillan, George - Assistant Chief of the News Bureau. Salary \$5,600. Now in the United States Marine Corps but not discharged. Member of the Communist cell in the Federal writers project.

Ray, Nicholas K. - Eastern Press and Radio Program Director, salary \$3,800 a year. Member of the League of American Writers, which was cited as subversive by the Attorney General. Discharged from the W.P.A. community service of Washington, D. C., for communistic activity. Also known as Raymond Michelas Juebzke.

Rosenberg, Harold - Eastern Press and Radio. Contributor to the New Masses, a Communist magazine. Writer of revolutionary poetry.

Roskam, Edwin G. - Photographer. Honorary Chairman, May Day Committee. Member of the Washington Book Shop and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, both cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

Saxe, Alfred - Eastern Press and Radio Division. Adapter of the play "America Today - Lenin Lives" for the Lenin memorial meeting. Associated with the following revolutionary theater groups: League of Workers Theaters, Theater of Action, New Theater League, Contributor to the Daily Worker.

Gebert, Boleslaw K., broadcaster to Poland in October or November 1942. Otherwise known as Bill K. Gebert, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

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RELAXING PRESS AND RADIO CENSORSHIP WIDELY PRAISED

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, and his very efficient associate, J. Harold Ryan, in charge of radio, rang the bell with their issuing a revised code dropping, as the Washington News (Scripps-Howard) put it "various of the verbotens in the old one". Note then the spectacle of the News allied with the United Press praising Mr. Price, lent to the Government by a rival organization, the Associated Press (of which we predict he will sooner or later become the head.)

"Will somebody please pinch us?" says the News. "No, we're not dreaming. It's true. The head of the U. S. Office of Censorship is asking the newspapers to print more, not less, information!"

"Before going further, let us remark that the Office of Censorship, under Director Byron Price (lent to the Government by the Associated Press), has done a uniformly admirable job. Price has issued, from time to time, simple codes which advise us of the types of news we should not print without 'appropriate authority'. In case of doubt we check with his office. And we always get quick, friendly and positive answers. No run-around, no 'come around Tuesday', no hemming, no hawing."

"When a censor says there has been too much censorship, that's news", the New York Times comments. "Byron Price's amended code and accompanying comments, made public yesterday, therefore deserve attention. Mr. Price seems to think that newspapers and radio stations have been too conscientious or too easily intimidated. He finds that they have been 'suppressing news for no valid reason', sometimes at the request of Chambers of Commerce or 'even publicity agents'. He hopes they will cooperate with him to see 'that a dangerous psychology of over-censorship is not created throughout the land by the activities of a miscellany of volunteer firemen.' He would like to have 'all censorship end when hostilities end', and believes 'the trend should be downward from now on.'"

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ATTORNEY GENERAL BUCKS CONGRESS IN FCC EMPLOYEES FIGHT

There was a quick comeback from Attorney General Biddle when Representative Kerr (D), of North Carolina, head of the Subcommittee which recommended the firing of FCC employees Watson and Dodd and Dr. Lovett of the Virgin Islands, alleged subversives, wrote asking what the Attorney General's position was in the matter. Mr. Biddle promptly notified Representative Kerr that he concurs with President Roosevelt's view that the removal of the three was unconstitutional. Expressing regret that in these cases he found it impossible to advocate with conviction the view of Congress, he invited Congress to name its own attorney.

By way of acting on the invitation, Mr. Kerr said the question of naming an attorney to represent Congress will be taken up this week at a meeting of the House Appropriations Committee of which he is a member.

In his letter, Mr. Biddle revealed that the Justice Department will file demurrers to the Lovett-Dodd-Watson petitions. "The vital questions involved are constitutional questions, which, in my judgment, can appropriately be raised and disposed of by demurrers", he said.

Mr. Kerr in his letter noted that the President had termed the congressional action unconstitutional and expressed the presumption that the President had been so advised by the Justice Department.

"If I am correct in this assumption, I presume that your office will approach this matter as a friend of the court, as Attorney General Mitchell did in United States vs. Smith, and that you will consent that Congress employ counsel to represent the Government", Mr. Kerr wrote.

Representative Church (R), of Illinois, advising the House that the case of the three discharged employees was being handled by Charles Horsky charged that Mr. Horsky was a member of a Washington

law firm whose most active partner is Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Acheson, he charges, is an ardent supporter of a bill now before Congress to "put full power in the bureaus with little chance of appeal by the people affected by bureaucratic regulations." This bill, he asserts, represents the views of Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter and of the Committee on Administrative Law appointed by Attorney General Biddle, with Mr. Acheson as Chairman.

"The bill confirms and approves the Frankfurter theory of Government, leaving the bureaucratic agencies of the Government free from review by the courts in any effective manner", Representative Church declared.

"Dean Acheson is the friend of Harold Laski, socialistic secretary of former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of England", Representative Church said, "and Laski is the friend and collaborator of Justice Frankfurter."

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ADMIRAL HOOPER RETIREMENT COMES HOME TO ROOST FOR FLY

Although it has long been a matter of public knowledge that he was the officer being referred to, it wasn't until last week that Representative Anderson (D), of New Mexico, named Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, former Chief of Naval Communications, as the one who was compelled to retire at the age of 58 because of a complaint against the policies of James L. Fly, head of the Federal Communications Commission.

Secretary Knox, in answer to queries, said that Admiral Hooper was retired for physical reasons, but when asked if his retirement had been requested by Mr. Fly, he declined to answer.

It was Admiral Hooper who made the first report to the Secretary of the Navy which led to the survey of conditions on the findings of which were based recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretaries of War and Navy for the transfer to their departments of the radio intelligence activities of the Federal Communications Commission. This request was transmitted to President Roosevelt last February and rejected by him eight months later in a letter made public a few weeks ago by Senator Charles Tobey (R), of New Hampshire.

T.A.M. Craven, FCC Commissioner, said during his testimony before the House Committee last week that it was a "well known fact" that Mr. Fly had visited reprisals on members of the armed forces who opposed his policies and that one of two Naval officers had been "practically cashiered" and put on the retired list because he opposed a Fly decision.

The other Naval officer, whose identity the Committee is withholding, is still on duty in a post of responsibility in Washington.

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kind of which were based recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of
Staff and the Secretaries of War and Navy for the transfer to the
Department of the radio intelligence activities of the Federal
Communications Commission. This request was transmitted to President
Roosevelt last February and rejected by him eight months later.
In a letter some weeks ago by Senator Charles McNary (D.,
of New Hampshire).

T.A.E. Craven, top Commissioner, said during his testimony
before the House Committee last week that he was a "well known fact"
that Mr. Fly had visited regularly on members of the armed forces
who opposed his policies and that one of the Navy officers had been
"officially cashiered" and put on the retired list because he was
a Fly creation.

The other Navy officer, whose identity the committee is
withholding, is still on duty in a post of responsibility in the
Navy.

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WE MUST PLAN WELL FOR FUTURE RADIO NEEDS, SAYS JETT

One of the most interesting questions raised by E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, testifying before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee now considering the Wheeler-White Bill to reorganize the Commission, was whether there will be room enough in the ether for all rival radio services.

"Any engineer will be glad to tell you that there is plenty of room for his particular service - and there is. But when you add up all these rival claimants, the picture is not any too clear", Mr. Jett told the Senators.

"It is true, of course, that after the war we will have a much larger usable spectrum than we had before the war. And engineers, by pointing to these new frequencies, can make a very plausible case for the view that there will hereafter be more than enough frequencies to go around. But that apparent roominess ceases to look so encouraging when we consider the vast number of channels that will be required for half a million airplanes, a four-ocean Navy, a huge Army communications system, police radio, harbor radio, FM, facsimile, etc., and when you consider also the demands of television, which requires a channel at least 6,000 kilocycles wide, or wide enough for 100 or more standard-width communication channels. In view of these vast new demands, how can we be sure that, when all the claims are added up, there will be channels enough to satisfy everybody?

"For these reasons, I will not go so far as to agree with the prediction made that in the post-war world there would be more than enough frequencies to go around. But I will go so far as to say that, if we do a reasonably good planning job now, there will be room for at least the minimum frequency requirements of all legitimate radio services.

"I have perhaps digressed too far as there are certain unsolved problems of a technical nature which should be settled before we begin to produce new equipment for postwar FM, facsimile and television broadcasting. For example, we are not sure that frequencies now assigned to these services will prove to be entirely satisfactory. Preliminary observations made at the Commission's monitoring stations in the present FM and television bands indicate that "bursts" of relatively strong signals from distant stations may prove to be a source of strong interference. The duration of each "burst" is usually only a fraction of a second but at times the signal strength is sufficiently strong to obliterate the desired signal. It is generally agreed that these 'bursts' are skywave reflections from the troposphere and ionosphere. There is also an entirely different interference problem to deal with in primary service areas where the transmitted signal is reflected from high buildings, hills, etc. These so-called multi-path signals when observed on a television screen appear as 'ghosts' and the multiple pattern thereby created destroys the quality of the picture.

The of one most interesting questions raised by J. L. Watson, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, is whether there will be room enough in the ether for all the radio services that will be required in the future. The answer is, of course, no. But the question is not whether there will be room enough, but whether there will be room enough for the services that will be required in the future.

That engineers will be glad to tell you that there is plenty of room for the radio service - and there is. But when you add up all these physical elements, the picture is not so good. It is, in fact, a very serious situation.

It is true, of course, that after the war we will have a much larger radio service than we had before the war. And this means that we will have to find a way to handle the increased traffic. But the question is not whether we will have a larger radio service, but whether we will have a way to handle the increased traffic. The answer is, of course, no. But the question is not whether we will have a larger radio service, but whether we will have a way to handle the increased traffic.

For these reasons, I will not go as far as to say that the situation made that in the post-war world there would be more than enough frequency to go around. But I will go as far as to say that, if we do a reasonably good planning job now, there will be room for at least the minimum frequency requirements of all legitimate radio services.

"I have perhaps discussed too far as to say that the situation made that in the post-war world there would be more than enough frequency to go around. But I will go as far as to say that, if we do a reasonably good planning job now, there will be room for at least the minimum frequency requirements of all legitimate radio services." This is a very serious situation, and it is one that we must face. The answer is, of course, no. But the question is not whether we will have a larger radio service, but whether we will have a way to handle the increased traffic.

"There are, of course, many additional problems of a technical nature to be solved before we will be in a position to adopt new standards. In television the allocation problem is foremost in our minds because, in addition to interference problems, we know that the present 18 channels and the standards governing this service are inadequate for an efficient nation-wide competitive system of television broadcasting. In my opinion, we should have at least twice this number of channels. The same is true of FM broadcasting in the band from 42 to 50 Mc, which is sufficient for only 5 non-commercial educational broadcast channels and 35 commercial channels. Considering the problem of adjacent channel interference and the geographical separation required for co-channel operation, it is not unreasonable to ask for at least twice the number of channels for these services.

"In considering these post-war broadcasting services we must also plan the necessary relay channels for network programs. It is my understanding that considerable advancement has been made since Pearl Harbor in developing frequencies above 300,000 kc for the distribution of such programs; also, the same networks may just as easily carry telegraph and telephone messages and compete with the services now furnished by the wire carriers. This will involve major questions of policy and may require amendments to the Communications Act. We know, for example, that these relay stations will be installed on towers which will be spaced from thirty to fifty miles apart. The transmitter for each channel of communication will be of very low power, perhaps only a fraction of one watt. Interference will be minimized and efficiency increased through the use of directional beams with the result that the same frequency may be utilized in many sections of the country. There is no reason why this nationwide network should not also carry network programs for standard broadcasting, FM, facsimile, and private telegraph and telephone circuits for the press, stockbrokers, and agencies that usually lease private wire facilities. Who should be granted the privilege of operating this system? Should it be competitive with the telephone and telegraph services which now operate as monopolies in their respective fields? Should there be competitive radio networks, thereby necessitating a forest of towers along the same route? Should the company or companies operating the radio network also be permitted to operate terminal facilities at the subscribers' offices? Should the chain broadcasting companies be permitted to own and operate their own radio networks? These are but a few of the questions which will confront the Commission when, as, and if materials and manpower again become available for the production of civilian equipment.

"It has been predicted that these radio networks will be extended internationally to carry television and aural programs and message traffic all over the world. Although we may be fairly certain that such networks will not be extended beyond the Western Hemisphere or even to South America for some time to come, the technical considerations should not be overlooked when planning our own domestic services. There is much to be gained by allocating the same frequency bands to television service on an international basis and also in adopting international standards for both program broad-

casting and network relay systems. If these things are not done, it may be impossible to set aside common bands of frequencies for maritime and air navigational aids. Furthermore, if different bands and technical standards are used in different regions of the world, the problems with respect to the sale of apparatus and the exchange of international programs would be well-nigh unsolvable."

Mr. Jett, discussing postwar communications said:

"It is difficult to decide how I may best present a picture with respect to the technical future of communications. In the first place, I am a civilian employee of the Government and do not have access to secret military information. Of course, because of my position as Chief Engineer of the Commission and Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Board of War Communications, I have been able to obtain a limited amount of technical data from government and industry sources; then too, we have read considerable publicity regarding the development and use of radar, and from this limited amount of information we are able to predict how the principles of radar may be used in peacetime. I have in mind, for example, anti-collision devices which will enhance safety at sea and in the air. But right here I must stop the discussion because the military departments have imposed further restrictions on any discussion of this subject.

"We do know, however, that these postwar anti-collision devices will operate on frequencies high up in the spectrum, which raises immediately some difficult problems with respect to frequency allocation. The bands assigned for their operation must be reserved by international treaty, for unless such bands are free from interference it will be impossible to use the equipment in foreign territory. Of course, certain bands will be used exclusively within our own territorial waters for the benefit of ships approaching our shore while other exclusive bands will be used along the domestic airways. Therefore, while we can provide for our own needs in co-operation with Canada, Cuba and Mexico, it will still be necessary for mobile craft of other countries to operate under our regional regulations when they travel in our territory. The situation is reversed when our mobile craft travel abroad. Therefore, there is but one solution to this problem and that is a world agreement which will provide interference-free channels for the benefit of all nations."

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SHOUSE RETURNS FROM LONDON ON OWI MISSION

After spending six weeks in London as special consultant to the OWI Overseas Branch, James D. Shouse, Vice-President of The Crosley Corporation at Cincinnati is again back in the United States. Mr. Shouse said that England fully expected a German retaliatory attack for the bombing of Berlin, Hamburg and other cities of the Reich.

This bears out a prediction Prime Minister Churchill made to radio and newspaper correspondents when he was in this country. Mr. Churchill likened Germany to a wild beast almost completely surrounded and said he believed like such a beast might make a last desperate lunge and if it did, it was his opinion that it would be at England.

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan of action has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the steps that have been identified in the plan and monitoring the progress of the implementation. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the implementation. This involves determining whether the problem has been solved and whether the resources have been used effectively.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the problem.

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MANSON WILL DIRECT STROMBERG-CARLSON PUBLIC RELATIONS

As a part of its post-war plans, Lloyd L. Spencer, Vice-President and General Sales Manager, has announced that the promotion and advertising program of the Stromberg-Carlson Company at Rochester, N. Y., has been combined into a newly created Public Relations Department.

Stanley H. Manson, Sales Promotion Manager and Executive Secretary of the firm's labor-management committee, will head the new department, designed to plan for the "distribution of its products as widely and as efficiently as possible . . . using to the fullest advantage . . . newspapers, magazines, radio." F. Leo Granger succeeds Mr. Manson as Radio Service Manager.

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ARMY "RELIC" TRANSMITTER IS LIKE JOHNNY WALKER

A radio transmitter, which broadcast the 1937 solar eclipse from a tiny atoll in the South Pacific, is still in operation and recently was used in a news broadcast from Naples.

Nicknamed "The Relic", the transmitter was used for special events broadcasts after its return from the South Seas. It entered the service of its country in 1942 and was shipped to North Africa. It "made" the invasion of Sicily and was set up in Syracuse where it sent press copy back to Allied Force Headquarters for relay to the United States.

Sent to Bari soon after the invasion of the Italian mainland, the five-ton transmitter was eventually shipped to Naples. There, with the aid of an Italian generator, it broadcast on November 14 a news program from the Advanced Press Headquarters in Italy. This marked the first Allied radio transmission from the continent of Europe since Dunkirk.

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LACK OF ZONE NUMBERS SLOWING UP MAIL - OURS IS NO. 8

It is reported that great quantities of mail for delivery in Washington have been thrown aside in the holiday rush because of the absence of zone numbers. For the information of subscribers of Heintz News Service, the zone number is 8, with the address remaining the same - 2400 California Street. Networks, broadcasting stations, radio manufacturers and others sending us press material also kindly note.

Furthermore - and this situation very likely prevails in all the larger cities - the Washington Postmaster has suggested to newspaper and radio correspondents that to insure prompt dispatch of important correspondence, they should make use of the special delivery service and use long envelopes. Because mailings accumulating in street letter boxes have reached such proportions that it is not possible to keep current on collections, the Postmaster further suggests that urgent mail be deposited in one of the downtown stations or the main Post Office.

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It is noted that the subject, [redacted], was born [redacted] and is currently residing at [redacted]. The subject is a male of [redacted] years of age, [redacted] height, [redacted] weight, [redacted] eyes, [redacted] hair, and [redacted] skin. The subject is a [redacted] and has been employed by [redacted] since [redacted].

It is further noted that the subject has been employed by [redacted] since [redacted] and has been assigned to the position of [redacted]. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

A review of the subject's employment history reveals that the subject has been employed by [redacted] since [redacted] and has been assigned to the position of [redacted]. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years.

It is further noted that the subject has been employed by [redacted] since [redacted] and has been assigned to the position of [redacted]. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years.

It is further noted that the subject has been employed by [redacted] since [redacted] and has been assigned to the position of [redacted]. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years.

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It is further noted that the subject has been employed by [redacted] since [redacted] and has been assigned to the position of [redacted]. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years. The subject has been employed by [redacted] for a total of [redacted] years.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Branch of the WPB Radio & Radar Division, will tell the American Marketing Association tomorrow (Wednesday) in New York about the war production of radio and radar equipment.

Ira Hirschmann, Vice President of Bloomingdale Brothers, will talk on "The Place of the Department Store in the Future of Radio, FM and Television".

Majestic Radio and Television Corporation - Four months to September 30: Net profit, after \$152,438 taxes, was \$93,430, or 9 cents each on 989,434 common shares, according to figures filed with Securities and Exchange Commission.

Among the first to be so honored, Columbia University included a radio commentator among those to be presented with gold medals "for distinguished service in advancing international friendship in the Western Hemisphere" last Monday. The commentator was Edward Tomlinson, specialist in Inter-American Affairs for the Blue Network and the other recipients were Dr. Pedro Cue, owner of El Mundo, Havana, and Rodrigo de Llano, Director General of Excelsior of Mexico City.

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, has been appointed Chairman of the 1944 "March of Dimes" National Radio Division for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Serving with Mr. Miller as Co-Chairmen are Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network; William S. Paley, CBS President; Dr. Miller McClintock, President of Mutual, and Niles Trammell, NBC President.

The owners of the Yankee Network are reported to be among the probable purchasers of the Bulova radio stations.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah, broadcast his twenty-fourth message to the people of Japan in the Japanese language by short-wave on December 7th. Senator Thomas concluded:

"Today marks the beginning of the third year which you, the people of Japan, initiated by allowing your rulers to send your sons to their death. Like you, your Emperor has been deceived, just as he was deceived 12 years ago when your war lords told him that it was right to invade the northeastern provinces of China, and just as he was deceived again in 1937 when the war lords of Japan told him that they could conquer China."

Radio's claim to be the speediest method of news gathering appears to be convincingly demonstrated by the industry's daily trade organ, Radio Daily, says the Editor & Publisher, the issue reaching subscribers by mail Dec. 1 being apparently a glimpse into the future. It was dated "Dec. 30, 1943."

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Frank H. Johnson, Chief of the Bureau of the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York, will be the
guest of honor at the luncheon which will be
sponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York
and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
The luncheon will be held at the Federal Reserve
Bank of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
at 12:30 P.M. on Thursday, October 10, 1946.

Radio and Television - The Federal Reserve
Bank of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
will broadcast the luncheon on radio and television.
The broadcast will be on the radio on WABC, 730
P.M. to 8:00 P.M. and on television on WABC, 7:30
P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

Among the first to be honored will be
the following: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of
the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Mr. Clegg,
Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Mr.
Glavin, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Ladd, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Nichols, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Rosen, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Tracy, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Egan, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Gurnea, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Harbo, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Hendon, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Jones, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Mumford, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Quinn, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Nease, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Mr. Gandy, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation, will be the guest of honor at the
luncheon which will be held at the Federal Reserve
Bank of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
on Thursday, October 10, 1946. The luncheon will
be broadcast on radio and television. The broadcast
will be on the radio on WABC, 730 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.
and on television on WABC, 7:30 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

The names of the guests who are expected to be
present at the luncheon are as follows:

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Clegg, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Glavin, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Ladd, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Nichols, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Rosen, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Tracy, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Egan, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Gurnea, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Harbo, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Hendon, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Jones, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Mumford, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Quinn, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Nease, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Mr. Gandy, Chief of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation.

Radio and Television - The Federal Reserve
Bank of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
will broadcast the luncheon on radio and television.
The broadcast will be on the radio on WABC, 730
P.M. to 8:00 P.M. and on television on WABC, 7:30
P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

The name of Frank J. Cuhel, of the Mutual Broadcasting Company appears on the plaque honoring thirteen war correspondents who have been killed, which was presented by the National Association of Manufacturers to the Overseas Press Club in New York.

P. H. Collins, 62-year-old insurance executive who was with Marconi when the first trans-Atlantic wireless message was completed, died last week. Mr. Collins was a newspaper reporter in his birthplace, St. John's, Newfoundland, at the time the famous message went through, and when he died he still had in his possession a piece of the tape on which the message was received.

Mutual Billings for November hit \$1,479,942, a new high for 30 days, and an increase of 62.6 per cent over that for November 1942, when the figure reached was \$910,167.

Total billings for 11 months 1943, reached the all-time high figure of \$12,238,206, an increase of 39.5 per cent over the amount reached for a like period in 1942, when the total was \$8,774,305.

Canada has become a major source of United Nations supply in the field of instruments and communications equipment, according to a Canadian bulletin which says:

"There are 100 equipment types, ranging from telephone supplies to the most secret developments of radio location and detection apparatus. Such material worth \$250,000,000 will be produced for the United Nations this year. Canada is responsible for seven major developments in the field of signals material, including a 'walkie-talkie' and a field radio station with a range of more than 100 miles. Canadian electrical factories are turning out every type of communications material needed for ships, planes and military vehicles."

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DEALERS TO RECEIVE MORE RADIO TUBES FOR CIVILIAN USE

The development of a program to provide dealers with more balanced stocks of radio tubes for civilian use was urged by the Electronics Distributors Industry Advisory Committee at a meeting with War Production Board representatives in Washington, WPB announced yesterday (Monday).

The Committee was of the opinion that wider distribution of non-military receiving tubes for household sets would be accomplished if the interchange of various types of such tubes between manufacturers and the pro-rating of tube supplies among distributors on the basis of their 1941 deliveries could be accomplished. This would not increase the number of tubes available for civilians, but would improve distribution. Some manufacturers now supply tubes to distributors on the basis of precedence of orders, although others have been using the proposed pro-rata distribution system voluntarily.

The Committee recommended that a task group be appointed to make suggestions to WPB on the redistribution of excess stocks of electronic components no longer required in military programs.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
80 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEC 27 1943
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1587

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON

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FLY CRACKS BACK AT NETWORKS ON "COMPOSITION OF TRAFFIC"

The only result that would follow from a repeal of the Supreme Court decision containing the now famous clause that the Federal Communications Commission could determine "the composition of traffic", James L. Fly, Chairman of the FCC, told the Senate Committee considering the Wheeler-White Bill would be "the restoration of the monopoly that the big networks formerly enjoyed.

"This monopoly must not be restored", Mr. Fly declared, "particularly when we are on the threshold of television and frequency modulation which would make that monopoly far more powerful than it ever has been in the past.

"I want to address myself to five words which have been ripped from their context and adopted as the battle cry of the two big networks and the NAB in their war on the Commission's anti-monopoly regulations. These five words (you have heard them repeated again and again at these hearings) are 'the composition of that traffic'.

"When, on May 10 of this year, the Supreme Court upheld the Commission's chain broadcasting regulations, the big networks were much concerned. This was not surprising because on that date the monopolistic shackles which RCA and CBS had imposed upon the radiobroadcast industry were finally broken. Now that the highest Court had spoken there was no way that they could hope to recapture the monopoly they had previously enjoyed -- unless, they could prevail upon Congress to amend the law. It must have been obvious to them that if they were to succeed an extensive legislative campaign would be necessary. And this campaign had to be pitched on a high plane. It would not do to come before this Committee crying, 'We want our monopoly back.'

"The new slogan worked fine. Almost immediately there was a flood of editorials, all making reference to 'the composition of that traffic'. Neville Miller even went to the length of writing as follows to Mary Haworth, the bleeding hearts editor for the Washington Post:

"I am wondering * * * if your readers realize the effect of the Supreme Court decision of May 10 which places in the hands of the Federal Communications Commission, a body of seven men located in Washington, D. C., supreme authority to determine, whenever they wish, what shall and shall not be broadcast to the American people. They may say, at their discretion, what the people shall hear over the radio, whether it be news, drama, music, comedy or politics.'

[illegible][illegible]

...I want to address myself to five words which I have been reading through the book and which I have been trying to apply to the life of the Church. These five words are: "The Church is the Body of Christ", "The Church is the Temple of God", "The Church is the People of God", "The Church is the Kingdom of God", and "The Church is the Church of God".

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

"In other words, Neville Miller is blaming the soap operas on the Commission! If he can put that one over he is a better man than P. T. Barnum.

"Now, before I go further, let me stop for a moment and ask two questions. First, isn't it extraordinary that in a case where the question was not presented for decision, the Supreme Court should have strayed off the reservation and gone out of its way to pass on the Commission's powers with respect to programs? It is well known that it has been the settled practice of the Court to confine its decisions to the questions before it. It is hard to believe that the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Reed, Mr. Justice Frankfurter, Mr. Justice Douglas and Mr. Justice Jackson would have deviated from that policy, or that those jurists would have endeavored to exact a new provision of law of such significant character running counter to the whole tenor of the Communications Act. This brings me to my second question which is this.

"Isn't it extraordinary that it is contended that the Court reached and went out of its way to declare the conclusion that the Commission has the power to control 'what shall and shall not be broadcast to the American people' in the face of Section 326 of the Communications Act which specifically provides:

"Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the Commission the power of censorship over the radio communications or signals transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the Commission which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication."

"The answer to these questions is that the Court neither decided anything nor uttered any dicta with respect to the Commission's powers over programs, which is clear when you put the phrase, 'the composition of that traffic' back into the context from which the NAB tore it. Neither the words, program control, or, programs, or anything comparable to either occurs in the pages preceding or surrounding the one phrase so carefully culled out of its meaningful environment."

Whereupon Mr. Fly went over the Supreme Court decision paragraph by paragraph and concluded:

"In the network case the Supreme Court did nothing more than decide the issue before it - the validity of the anti-monopoly regulations. The law with respect to the Commission's power, or rather lack of power, over radio programs was left just where it has always been. Under Section 326 of the Act the Commission is specifically denied the power to tell a radio station what it shall or shall not broadcast. The only power which the Commission does have is the power to review the over-all service of a station to determine whether it is operating in accordance with public interest, convenience and necessity. If the Commission finds a man like Dr. Brinkley, Reverend Shuler or Dr. Baker, it has the power under

the decisions of the courts to refuse to renew his license. Everyone who has testified at these hearings has said that the Commission should have the power to keep men like these off the air. Certainly it cannot be said that this power has been abused. The record shows that it has been very sparingly exercised.

"In short, the cry of the networks at these hearings has been for Congress to 'repeal the Supreme Court decision'. I have shown you that the decision has nothing to do with programs and therefore to overturn the Court's decision would have no effect so far as programs are concerned. It comes down to this. The only result that would follow from a repeal of the Supreme Court decision would be the restoration of the monopoly that the big networks formerly enjoyed."

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3-YEAR RADIO PERMIT SEEN AS FIRST FCC CONCESSION

The Federal Communications Commission deciding Thursday to issue broadcasting station licenses for a three-year period, maximum allowed by law instead of two years is the first sign of the Commission trimming its sails in the storm raised about the FCC by the two committees on the Hill - the Lea Committee in the House and the Wheeler-White Committee in the Senate.

It is believed the FCC may try to beat Congress to some other concessions the Commission feels it may be forced to make later. The full text of the three-year amendment announcement follows:

"The Federal Communications Commission today (December 15) announced the adoption of an amendment to its rules and regulations looking toward the issuance of standard broadcast licenses for a normal license period of three years, the maximum period authorized under the Communications Act of 1934. The present license period is two years.

"Initial renewals will be for staggered periods, ranging from one year to two years and nine months. Thereafter, all regular licenses will be for the full three-year period. In this way the plan will be placed in operation in such manner as to spread the work load incident to examination of applications for renewals over the full three-year period. Stations are grouped in order of the different license expiration dates in such manner as to include in each group a fair cross-section of the entire industry. This will automatically accomplish a fair distribution of the work load on renewal applications.

"This action is in line with the policy of the Federal Communications Commission and its predecessor, the Federal Radio Commission, to extend the length of licenses whenever the advancement of the radio art and the growth of the radio industry seemed

to warrant such extension', Chairman James L. Fly said.

"In deciding the matter of extending the normal term of licenses, the Commission has always had to consider the concept of a license as a public trust and the need of the industry for all the assurance and stability that seemed consistent with the public trust concept.'

"In 1927, when the Federal Radio Commission was first organized, licenses were issued for sixty days. In 1928, the normal license of a broadcast station was a three-month period. This was increased to six months in 1931. In 1939, the Federal Communications Commission authorized the issuance of licenses for one-year periods, and in October, 1941, increased the period to two years."

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MCCORMICK'S CHICAGO TRIBUNE BLISTERS THE "OUTWORN FCC"

The Chicago Tribune, owned by the arch-enemy of the Administration, Col. Robert R. McCormick, who also owns Station WGN, one of the country's outstanding radio stations, this week opened fire on the Federal Communications Commission, of which it said:

"With its only excuse for existence erased by the progress of the broadcasting industry it was set up to regulate, the FCC can now sink back into oblivion alongside its New Deal counterpart, the WPA."

The Tribune editorial follows:

"The Federal Communications Commission was described at a recent session of a House investigating Committee in Washington as a haven for draft dodgers.

"One employee reported that it took all of his persuasive power to keep the Commission from obtaining a draft deferment for him, despite the fact that he was a 4-F, judged unfit for military service because of physical defects.

"This employee told also how the FCC engaged in needless duplication of radio intelligence work already done by the Coast Guard. He said that he was told the Commission wanted its employees to appear busy so that it might secure larger appropriations from Congress and so that the employees would not have to go into the Army.

"As far as made work is concerned, there is little difference between FCC and the defunct WPA except in the size of the projects. From its legitimate task of policing of the airlines, FCC has turned to censorship, political activities, radio spy work, regimentation of broadcasters, and sociological readjustment of the ownership of radio stations and communications facilities.

"None of these jobs was delegated to it by Congress, and all of them were undertaken as the result of New Deal conniving. When the FCC asks for more money, it is to pursue these New Deal objectives and not to keep order in the broadcasting industry.

"In fact, whatever need there may have been for the FCC is disappearing. The radio industry, one of the most progressive in America, is cutting the ground from under the Commission. Frequency modulation was in operation before the war, and when peace comes and the industry is able to resume FM development, Congress will be able to junk the FCC and end its expensive political and sociological experiments.

"FCC came into being because there are only a limited number of transmission channels available to regular broadcasters and to communications stations, and they must be made to share them without interference. When frequency modulation comes into its own, the number of broadcasting channels will be almost unlimited and the possibility of interference between stations will be remote. Licensing will not be needed. An FM broadcaster can have a full property right, not only to his physical properties, but to his channel as well, and there will be more than enough of the latter to go around.

"The FM broadcasters can be regulated as far as their programs and operating technique are concerned by the same laws that govern the publication of newspapers and magazines. It costs much less to build and operate a frequency modulation station than it does to build and maintain a similar station of the type now in general use. The fidelity of the broadcasting is so much greater that frequency modulation appears certain to supplant the regular broadcasting of today in most parts of the country.

"The few commercial transmission systems that retain their original broadcasting equipment for distance-covering purposes can be regulated adequately by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has a much more savory reputation for impartiality and efficiency than the FCC and is too busy maintaining that reputation to embark on New Deal social reforms."

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NBC BOOKLET TRACES HISTORY OF RADIO AND NETWORKS

Radio's history from its beginning in 1920 to date, and the relation of this growth to the important contributions made by the National Broadcasting Company, are portrayed in a 24-page illustrated booklet, "What Goes On Behind Your Radio Dial", issued this week by NBC's Promotion Department. Of a press run of 75,000 copies, 25,000 will go to the network's Information Department, 15,000 to affiliated stations and 7,000 to the NBC Public Service Department for distribution by Mrs. Doris Corwith, public service lecturer.

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It is of course a very important question as to whether or not the money is to be given to the people or to the government. It is of course a very important question as to whether or not the money is to be given to the people or to the government. It is of course a very important question as to whether or not the money is to be given to the people or to the government.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the people who have lived on this continent. It is a story of the people who have lived on this continent. It is a story of the people who have lived on this continent. It is a story of the people who have lived on this continent.

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McCLINTOCK VIEWS PEACE AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

"Business must do the job of cementing the world's peoples into one huge neighborhood, and make immediate plans to aid in post-war reconstruction", Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, told 500 top executives of New York City, at a luncheon of the Sales Executives Club last Tuesday.

Speaking on the topic "Peace is a Business Proposition", Mr. McClintock said: "In the post-war period American business will be faced with the problem of its own rehabilitation, the solution to which is not national - or even international - but is actually global in scope."

Citing radio and aviation as the two most important industries responsible for making all people "Global-conscious", Mr. McClintock continued, "Only when the war is over will we become fully aware of these two factors that are going to make a neighborhood of all the lands of the earth. In the past surface geography was the dictator of trade and commerce, and to a large extent of international relations. But the airplane and radio are rapidly redrawing the relative positions of continents and countries."

No point in the world is now more than 60 hours away from your home airport. The great circle routes that the air lines are already using - and the ever increasing speed of our long range planes - will soon revise our entire concept of world travel and trade.

"As aviation has shattered our concept of distance, so radio has revolutionized our concept of time.

"We are now about to see another great upsurge in the field of electronics. The General Electric Laboratories are already foreseeing the day when man can travel from 2,000 to 5,000 miles per hour in a vacuum tube controlled by electronic devices. Such tubes extending from one city to another would place Chicago within a travel distance of about one-half hour from New York, and the Pacific Coast about an hour away from the Atlantic.

"But in the more immediate future we can be assured of such advances as: radio broadcasting of higher quality and greater realism; automatic, unattended radio weather stations and more reliable beacons and many improved and new radio devices for use on aircraft, ships, trains and automobiles; inexpensive home sets providing for standard broadcast reception, television, frequency modulation, facsimile and improved phonograph reproduction -- all in one cabinet; three-dimensional television in color and extensive use of television in churches, schools and factories.

"Since almost all of these strides in aviation and radio communications are being developed by American business", said Mr. McClintock, "it becomes the responsibility of American business to put them to uses that will best benefit both us and the rest of the

McGILL-THOMAS VIEWS TRADE AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

"Business must do the job of generating the world's goods into one huge neighborhood, and make immediate plans to aid in reconstruction," Miller McGill-Thomas, President of the National Broadcasting System, told 500 top executives of New York City, at a luncheon of the Sales Executives Club last Tuesday.

Speaking on the topic "Trade is a Business Proposition," Mr. McGill-Thomas said: "In the post-war period American business will be faced with the problem of its own rehabilitation, the selling of which is not national - or even international - but is entirely global in scope."

Citing radio and aviation as the two most important business mediums responsible for making all people "global-conscious," Mr. McGill-Thomas continued, "Only when the war is over will we learn fully, among all these two factors that are going to make a new world of all the lands of the earth. In the post-war period of reconstruction, the selling of goods and services, and to a large extent of international relations. But the airplane and radio are rapidly changing the relative positions of continents and countries."

No point in the world is now more than 60 hours away from your home airport. The great divide between the air lines are almost closing - and the ever increasing speed of our long range planes - will soon reveal our entire concept of world travel and time.

"As aviation has shattered any concept of distance, so radio has revolutionized our concept of time."

"We are now about to see another great advance in the field of electronics. The General Electric Corporation has just announced that they have now developed a new type of electronic device, called a klystron, which is a vacuum tube controlled by electronic devices, that is capable of extending from one side to another would place this device within a range of distances of about one-half inch from New York, and the Pacific Coast about as far away from the Atlantic."

"But in the more immediate future we can be assured of even more to see: Radio broadcasting of high quality and power, reliable, automatic, unattended radio weather stations and more reliable stations and many improved and new radio devices for use in aircraft, ships, trains and automobiles; in electronic home radio broadcasting; in electronic television, telephony, telegraphy and in electronic and improved electronic communication -- all in the field of electronics and television in particular, as well as in the field of electronics and television in particular."

"Since almost all of these advances in electronics and television are being developed by American business," said Mr. McGill-Thomas, "it seems the responsibility of our business leaders to plan to have that will best benefit our country and the world."

world. Only when you realize how aviation and radio communications alone can pull the entire world together, can you appreciate the extent of this responsibility.

"Since the airplane and the radio have so greatly altered the limitations of time and space, they are destined to change our business and social relationships with the rest of the world, and will become the most powerful single factors in our struggle for world peace. * * *

"It is not at all visionary", continued the MBS President, "to translate the peaceful relationships of men on the local level to a global basis. The farmers, the merchants, the manufacturers, the mill hands work and live and trade on a reciprocal basis. Similarly, throughout the world there are functional categories. On a world basis, of course, the comparison is more complex. The divisions may be geographical, ethnic, economic, or political. But the net result is the same - each becomes a logical producer or buyer, making or desiring the goods of some other group.

"It is significant", said Mr. McClintock, "that broadcasting is the only advertising medium that could undertake such a world-encompassing job. For in radio the story is told by the human voice, which even the illiterate can understand. No one even needs to learn to read to understand radio."

To overcome language obstacles, Mr. McClintock suggested the use of Basic English as the solution to the problem of broadcasting to a world-wide audience.

"After the war, of course", continued Mr. McClintock, "the world market will take on an entirely new aspect. Then aviation and radio communications will begin in earnest to redraw trade routes and trade policies. In addition, the war itself will have created new needs and new credits.

"The United States Department of Commerce estimates that in our first post-war year our volume of produced goods should top \$165,000,000,000. This is 69% over \$97,000,000,000 for 1940. In fact, the demand for consumer goods will put our manufacturing output far above that of any year in our history.

"American business has always been the motivating force behind democracy in the United States", concluded Mr. McClintock. "In the period of global expansion that lies ahead, we have the perfect opportunity to prove that American business can also be a vigorous force - in fact, the dominant force - in welding closer ties among nations, and in making possible a lasting and universal peace."

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world. Only when you realize how vast and wide communications are and still the entire world together, can you appreciate the extent of this responsibility.

"Since the airplane and the radio have so greatly altered the limitations of time and space, they are destined to change our business and social relationships with the rest of the world, and will become the most powerful single factors in our struggle for world peace. * * *

"It is not at all visionary", continued the NBS President, "to emphasize the powerful relationship of men on the local level to a global basis. The farmers, the merchants, the manufacturers, the all kinds work and live on a regional basis. But, throughout the world there are national boundaries. The world is a lot of course, the competition is more complex. The world is not a geographical, ethnic, economic, or political. But the result is the same - each becomes a local producer or consumer, meaning or having the needs of some other group.

"It is significant", said Mr. McMillan, "that progress in the only surviving medium that could undertake such a world-wide task. For in radio the story is told by the voice, which even a illiterate can understand. No one even needs to learn to read to understand radio."

In various language speeches, Mr. McMillan suggested the use of radio English as the solution to the problem of world peace in a world-wide audience.

"After the war, of course", continued Mr. McMillan, "the world market will take on an entirely new aspect. Then also the radio communications will begin in earnest to reach the nations and the people. In addition, the radio itself will have created new needs and new habits.

"The United States Government of Commerce estimates that in our first post-war year our volume of purchased goods alone was \$145,000,000,000. This is over \$145,000,000,000 per year. In fact, the demand for consumer goods will not be decreasing but increasing at an ever faster rate in our history.

"The radio business has always been an exciting force in our economy in the United States", continued Mr. McMillan. "In the period of global expansion that has come, we have the opportunity to prove that American business can also be a force for peace - in fact, the dominant force - in world affairs. And in making possible a lasting and universal peace."

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SENATE RADIO HEARINGS END; NEWSPAPER OWNERSHIP NEXT

The open hearings on the Wheeler-White Bill to revamp the old Radio Act and maybe the Federal Communications Commission were concluded last Thursday (December 16). It is possible that the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee considering the measure may hold executive sessions before Christmas but with holiday adjournment so near at hand the whole thing will probably go over into the New Year and the Committee report much later.

Showing the interest of the Senators in the subject - and unquestionably a matter which the Senate and House hearings stirred up - was Senator McFarland of New Mexico, inquiring when the FCC expected to reach a decision regarding the newspaper-owned broadcasting stations. The reply was that maybe the Commission might report on that before Christmas or at any rate at a very early date.

At the final session of the Senate Committee, Chairman Fly read a 29-page memo of detailed comment and recommendations on the provisions of the Wheeler-White bill. One of these with regard to forfeiture of a station license read:

"In any case where the Commission pursuant to subsection (a) hereof is authorized to revoke a license, the Commission may in lieu of revocation after notice and hearing as prescribed by Section 312(a), order the licensee to forfeit to the United States the sum of \$500 for each and every day during which the Commission finds that each and every offense set forth in the notice of hearing occurs, or such lesser sum as the Commission may find appropriate in light of all the facts and circumstances of the particular case."

Up to this time all the Commission could do was to cancel a license and there was no penalty for further broadcasts.

Another suggested amendment read:

"The station license, the frequencies authorized to be used by the licensee, and the rights therein granted shall not be transferred, assigned, or in any manner either voluntarily or involuntarily disposed of, or indirectly by transfer of control of any corporation holding such license, to any person, nor may stock or other participation in the ownership of any corporation holding a license, whether or not such transfer constitutes a transfer of control, be transferred to any person, if as a result of the transfer the transferee will hold 20 percent or more of the stock or other participation in ownership."

The House Committee lawyers questioned what they called the "relationship existing" between Mr. Fly and Harold A. Lafount, former Commission member, who is now a radio firm executive.

Eugene Garey, Committee counsel, offered FCC files as evidence that the Commission learned in 1941 it had not been

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CLA) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

1. The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corporation was held on the 1st day of January, 1901, at the City of New York, New York, and the following were present: [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible]

Number of per of above mentioned and the date of all
discharge of the day. Effect on per of the day.

1. What is the purpose of the document?

1. The Commission has received information from the
2. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management,
3. that the following lands are owned by the United States
4. and are available for disposal:

1. The first of these is the "National Security Council" (NSC) which is the highest authority in the country. It is responsible for the formulation and implementation of national security policy. It is composed of members from various government departments and agencies, and is chaired by the President.

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informed of a change in ownership in 1936, but had taken no action. FCC rules require notification of any change in ownership or operation. Mr. Lafount, Mr. Garey said, first acquired stock in 193y and by 1941 had control.

Edgar L. Brown, President of the National Negro Council, sought to have a provision of the Radio law prohibit the broadcasting "of terms of opprobrium toward any race, creed or color". Luigi Antonini, President of the Italian-American Labor Council complained that stations were dropping foreign language broadcasts and thus rejecting radio as a means of Americanization.

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FCC DISCRIMINATION IN PRESS WIRELESS CASE IS DENIED

Armed with another lengthy statement - this one was 19 pages - James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, answered shot for shot the charges Joseph Pierson, President of Press Wireless, Inc., had made to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that his company had been discriminated against by the FCC.

Mr. Fly said, in part: -

"Mackay and R.C.A. Communications have been denied more applications than Press Wireless.* * *

"In his testimony Mr. Pierson stated that the bulk of the business between Algiers and the United States is press traffic. The figures do not bear this out. For example, for the month of March 1943 - the first month during which the Algiers circuit was in operation - the total press traffic handled over the Algiers circuit, both inbound and outbound, was 97 messages with a total of 9,284 words. This compares with a grand total for the circuit for the month of March of 494 messages and 34,053 words. During subsequent months the proportion of press to other traffic has risen but it still remains true that non-press traffic constitutes a substantial portion of the traffic over the Algiers circuit.

"I have a table here which shows for the period from the opening of the Algiers circuit to September 30, 1943, - the latest date for which figures are available - the percentage of total traffic, both inbound and outbound, in terms of messages, words, and revenues, respectively, devoted to press, government, expeditionary force messages, and regular commercial messages.

"Mr. Pierson criticizes the Commission for acting on applications for these temporary licenses without a hearing. This criticism is without merit. The Commission has found it necessary to issue temporary licenses without a hearing because the exigencies of war will not wait while prolonged hearings are held to determine whether authorizations should be issued. Mr. Pierson, himself, with justifiable pride, told this Committee how Press Wireless was able

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to maintain badly needed communication with France after the Germans occupied Paris. Press Wireless did this by keeping one step ahead of the Nazis by transferring its Paris operation to Tours, from Tours to Bordeaux and then to Vichy. The application for authority to communicate with Tours and Bordeaux were filed on June 15, 1940, and granted the same day. Mr. Pierson himself states that through a temporary authority granted by the Commission, Press Wireless handled not only press but government and commercial telegraph from France after the fall of Paris and that for a period of twenty days, it was the only radio company in operation between France and this country. It would have been impossible to have established and maintained this important link with France after the fall of Paris if the Commission had been required to await the filing of a formal application and then held hearings in which all interested persons could participate.

"It is significant that many of the facilities surrendered by American radio carriers for the use of OWI - including the frequency 7820 kc formerly licensed to Press Wireless - are operated by Press Wireless for OWI. Press Wireless receives between \$25,000 and \$30,000 a month from OWI for furnishing international broadcast service. In view of the fact that Press Wireless knew that the frequency was going to be used for international broadcasting and raised no objection thereto and in view of the fact that it is being paid by OWI for operating these facilities for OWI, I fail to see any basis at all for Mr. Pierson's complaint.

"Mr. Pierson apparently also felt that the Commission should not have requested Press Wireless to surrender its frequencies without agreeing to return them at the end of the war. I might say here that all of the carriers attempted to get a commitment from the Commission that they would be given back the frequencies they were surrendering when the war was over. The Commission, however, did not feel that it could make such commitments. None of us know today just what the radio or communications picture is going to be like when the war is over. We would simply be tying our hands if we agreed to assign frequencies now for the post-war period. I think that the carriers themselves realize the necessity for this freedom of action on the part of the Commission.

"In his testimony before this Committee, Mr. Pierson refers to the Commission's investigation of Press Wireless' rates and suggests that the Commission began this general investigation because of the unfavorable press stories appearing in the columns of the stockholders of Press Wireless concerning the Commission's action with respect to the Algiers circuit. There is absolutely no foundation to this charge."

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::: _____ :::
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, as Chairman of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, has been very active in providing Christmas toys for soldiers' children.

 The report of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation for the first nine months of this year, issued this week, shows a consolidated net income of \$3,294,543, after expenses and charges, compared with a net of \$970,957 in the nine months of Sept. 30, 1942. On a parent-concern basis I. T. & T., alone, reported a net loss of \$981,413 for the nine months, against a loss of \$1,776,627 in the comparable nine months a year ago.

 About 70,000 radios of British manufacture are now getting their finishing touches and 14,000 American sets arrived in London recently, a foreign dispatch says. All these sets are for civilians and will be released through normal trade channels at prices regulated under the price-fixing law of 1939.

 The FCC has authorized WOR to change the call letters of its Frequency Modulation station from WOR-FM to WMBA. The "BAM" is for the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, the WOR operating company.

 Harold Hough, of Station KGKO, Fort Worth-Dallas, Chairman of the Blue Network's stations Planning and Advisory Committee, has been named a Director of the Blue Network Company. Naming of Mr. Hough, for more than a decade a dominant figure in broadcasting, to the directorship is in conformity with the policy set forth by Edward J. Noble, Blue Network Chairman, at the general meeting of network affiliates in Chicago last month. This marks the first time that a station representative, who is not a network stockholder, has been named a network director.

 The Federal Communications Commission has adopted an Order (Commissioner Case not participating) concluding that the accounting performed by the New York Telephone Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., with respect to four transfers of property from the A. T. & T. Co. in 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 was "improper". These property transfers were recorded by the New York Company on its books at amounts substantially in excess of the net book cost of the property to the American Company.

The Commission ordered the New York Company to charge to its surplus the amount of \$4,166,510.57 - the figure representing the amounts in excess of net book cost to the A. T. & T. of the property transferred.

The amount of \$4,166,510.57 had been credited by the American Company to its surplus accounts as "profit" on the transfers. The Commission found that since the New York Co. was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the A. T. & T. "Profits" to the American Company from these transfers are "fictitious or paper increments", and are as unreal as profits from interdepartmental transactions within the A.T. & T. itself.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
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GENERAL LIBRARY
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No. 1588

Illust. Gen. James G. Thompson, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, as Chairman of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, has been very active in providing the Christmas gifts for soldiers' children.

The report of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation for the first nine months of this year, issued this week, shows a considerable net income of \$1,224,143, after expenses and interest, compared with a net of \$870,227 in the nine months of 1937. On a dividend-cumulative basis I. T. & T. paid, for the first nine months of 1938, a net loss of \$1,111,413 for the nine months, against a loss of \$1,774,447 in the comparable nine months a year ago.

About 70,000 miles of British communications are now being built, including Canada and 14,000 American miles in Latin America, a further dispatch says. All these will be for civilian use and will be financed through normal trade channels at various rates, listed under the price-fixing law of 1939.

The FCC has authorized WCC to change the call letters of the frequency Modulation station from WCCM to WCCB, the "CB" in the former frequency Modulation, the FCC controlling agency in the radio frequency service.

Harold Hough, of Station KOKO, Fort Worth-Texas, Chairman of the Radio Network's National Planning and Advisory Committee, has been named a Director of the Radio Network Company, Houston, Texas. Hough, for some time a dominant figure in broadcasting, is in partnership with the Radio Network Company, at its general meeting of 1937. Hough, since March last month, has been Chairman of the Radio Network Company, Houston, Texas. Hough, since March last month, has been Chairman of the Radio Network Company, Houston, Texas. Hough, since March last month, has been Chairman of the Radio Network Company, Houston, Texas.

The Federal Communications Commission has adopted as official (mandatory) rules not participating) concluding that the Commission, by the New York Telephone Company, a utility-owned utility, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., with respect to four contracts of property from the A. T. & T. Co. in 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 was "improper". These contracts, however, were reported by the New York Company as the books at amount approximately in excess of the net cost of the property to the American Company. The Commission ordered the New York Company to comply to its surplus the amount of \$1,124,510.57 - the figure representing the amount in excess of net book cost to the A. T. & T. Co. of the property transferred. The amount of \$1,124,510.57 has been credited by the American Company to its surplus account as "excess" on the grounds that the Commission found that since the New York Co. was a utility-owned utility of the A. T. & T. "Private" to the American Company, there is no "disposition of property" involved, and the amount of the surplus from inter-branch connections with the A. T. & T. Co. is not.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1588

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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December 21, 1943

GRAB FM WHILE GOING IS GOOD, McDONALD URGES PUBLISHERS

Urging newspapers not to again be caught asleep at the switch as they were with standard broadcasting stations, and to take advantage of their present golden opportunity to secure FM licenses, Commander E. F. McDonald, President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, has written the following letter to 600 leading publishers of the country:

"Twenty years ago, when radio was young, Col. R. R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, asked me,

"Why should I, a newspaper man, go into radio broadcasting?"

"Because", I replied, 'a newspaper is the hardest thing in the world to advertise. Outside of your own circulation, which you already have, there is no medium you can use to reach the public other than a direct competitor, such as other newspapers, magazines, billboards, radio, or even direct mail. If you own a broadcasting station, you are turning a potential competitor into part of your organization, and gaining new circulation of your own on the radio to advertise your publication.'

"That was good in 1923. It is even better today. Radio, although still an auxiliary, has become a great factor in molding public opinion, and a great advertising medium. The development of Frequency Modulation presents a new opposition in radio, an opportunity comparable to that given the railroads when the development of diesel-electric streamliners enabled them to recover much of the freight and passenger traffic they had lost to trucks and airplanes.

"This letter is not a bid for publicity, nor is intended to benefit either Zenith or the radio industry as plenty of FM stations will operate whether or not you act. We have no apparatus or transmitting equipment to sell you. My sole purpose is to point out the opportunity FM offers to the press of the United States in helping it retain the leadership in molding public opinion it has held for the past century.

"FM is an entirely new method of broadcasting. It was off to a flying start when war interrupted production of new radio receivers and construction of new broadcasting stations. Its superiority to the Amplitude Modulation now used for standard broadcasting is so striking that I believe it will quickly dominate the field of local broadcasting in the post-war period. Moreover, it is ideally adapted to the needs of a newspaper.

October 11, 1944

WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR., NATIONAL UNION PUBLISHERS

My dear Mr. Wilson: I am very glad to hear from you and to learn that you are still active in the field of public relations. I have been very interested in your work and in the progress of the National Union Publishers. I am sure that you will continue to make a valuable contribution to the industry.

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- "1. FM broadcasting stations are much less expensive to erect and operate than the old type Amplitude Modulation stations.
- "2. There will be plenty of FM channels available; wave lengths are not, as with present Amplitude Modulation, limited to a fortunate few.
- "3. FM erases static, both man-made and nature-made, and transmits programs in its area with dependability, fidelity, and realism hitherto unknown.
- "4. While the range of an FM transmitter is limited, it will cover the heart of any newspaper circulation area without interference from other stations at any hour of day or night.
- "5. FM is, in my opinion, destined to replace most of the present-day stations except long-range, clear channel stations. Many will disagree with me on this statement, but may I suggest that many were not in agreement with me some years ago when I stated, as I still state, that television was, and is, just around the corner, for stock salesmen only.

"FM faces none of the economic hurdles that have held back television. It is here. I grant you that not more than one per cent of existing radio sets are equipped to receive FM, but I predict that when the war is over it will be difficult, if not impossible, to sell any radio for forty dollars or more that does not have FM, and prices may go well under this.

"Now I am going to make an unorthodox suggestion with which you may not agree. I feel that it is a mistake for a newspaper owning a broadcasting station to compete with itself by selling radio time for advertising. I believe it will pay many newspapers to erect an FM station and charge the cost of its operation to advertising the newspaper. This will build good will and win the gratitude of the public by eliminating the annoyance of commercial announcements, plug-uglies if you will, that the public resents on the radio today. I speak from experience when I say that an FM station presenting good programs without commercial sponsorship will win and hold a large share of the radio audience. If you, on the other hand, want to compete with yourself by selling time on your FM station, you may, but you will not enjoy the audience and popularity you will without advertising.

"We have operated Zenith FM radio station WWZR in Chicago for nearly four years, and sold no advertising. We use no live talent - use only high fidelity transcriptions and recordings, of which there are splendid services available. We make only two announcements an hour, and even these are recorded. On one of these announcements we present the merits of Zenith as you could present the merits and features of your publication. We find that this practice creates no public resentment.

"The number of FM sets in Chicago is limited, but there are scores of restaurants catering to thousands of customers who

Two types of systems are used in the United States. The first type is the "open" system, in which the user is free to use any of the available services. The second type is the "closed" system, in which the user is restricted to a specific set of services.

There will be plenty of time to discuss the
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I have very little to say about the subject of the report, but I am sure that the report is a very good one. I have no objection to its being made public, and I am sure that it will be of great value to the public. I am sure that the report is a very good one, and I am sure that it will be of great value to the public.

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"...and I think it's also important to remember that"

the promotion to chairman of the board was made by the company

use our FM music constantly in preference to any other music, radio or otherwise, available. In addition to this, there are about fifty war plants, employing thousands upon thousands of war workers in their factories, who entertain their workers and maintain production levels with music from our FM station.

"I have long felt that publishers of the printed word, who have molded public opinion for so long, are best qualified to be, and should be, the major owners of broadcasting stations. The Chicago Tribune went into broadcasting in 1923 and has done a splendid job for the public, and for itself, with its standard broadcasting station, WGN; recently it has broadened its service with FM radio Station WGNB. Many publishers missed the opportunity to get AM wave lengths when radio was young. Opportunity knocks again because FM wave lengths are available now, but applications to FCC for FM are already many. The FM audience of today is not large; neither was the audience for standard broadcasting stations when the original broadcasters entered that field and secured their valuable wave lengths. After the war, the FM audience will grow much more rapidly than the original radio audience did in the early days of radio.

"If you are interested and would like technical details about cost of stations, cost of operation, area coverage, etc., please write. We have set up a department to answer your questions, but, as I said earlier in this letter, we have no apparatus or transmitting equipment to sell you.

"I would like your reactions."

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BELIEVED LEWIS WILL PUT NEW LIFE IN AMERICAN FM NET

It is expected that the appointment of William B. Lewis, former Chief of the Domestic Bureau of the Office of War Information, and former Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and General Manager of the American FM Network, Inc., will prove a shot in the arm for that organization. Mr. Lewis, now working on a country-wide survey to evaluate CBS programs and to make recommendations for their improvement based upon his conversations with broadcasters in practically every State in the union, will start with the American Network upon the completion of that task within the next few months.

The appointment of Mr. Lewis to the FM vice-presidency also definitely removes another possibility who has been talked of to succeed Neville Miller as head of the National Association of Broadcasters if, indeed, Mr. Miller is to be succeeded. Another name also apparently eliminated was that of Lieut. Commander Harry C. Butcher, U.S.N.R., also a former CBS vice-President, now aide to General Eisenhower in Africa. Commenting upon the suggestion that he head the NAB, Commander Butcher wrote: "One war at a time is enough."

Mr. Lewis succeeds John R. Lathan, who has returned to the agency field. At the conclusion of his first year with OWI, Mr. Lewis said:

"If we have learned one important lesson from this first year of wartime radio (although, actually, we've learned dozens), it's that quantity is nowhere near so important as quality. You can snow the public six-feet-under with announcements, appeals, instructions, special war theme and informational shows, but - if they aren't good shows and announcements -- then you'll get no better results than listener fatigue and tumbling Crossleys.

"Today, we're aiming for better war information, presented more intelligently with less routine, and placed in program schedules where the most persons can hear them. The American people, as radio's staunchest supporters, have every right to expect that their daily listening will offer both escape from war anxiety and needed relaxation from wartime rigors. You can't bludgeon them with a million do-this-but-don't-do-that plugs. If you insist on trying, they'll just exercise that wonderful American prerogative of walking over to the family receiver and snapping the switch marked 'off'.

"Their right to listen to what they want, when they want, is one of the things we're fighting for. They want clear explanation of both factual war information and the issues which are involved, presented with due consideration for everyday standards of good taste. They want to know what this war is all about, how they can help win it. And radio, intelligently coordinated, can give them the answers."

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DOESN'T SEE TELEVISION SUPPLANTING DAILY PAPERS

In the opinion of Ira A. Hirschman, Vice-President of Bloomingdale's Department Store in New York, television will not change a fundamental habit of "wanting to sit quietly and read something that is not moving through the ether, whether through voice or sight." Mr. Hirschman, addressing the American Marketing Association, said that radio has never been able to do more than supplement printed advertising and stated that television presentations by department stores would center in the display field, chiefly the showing of miniature display windows in homes, and therefore would be developed by display personnel rather than by advertising copy writers.

He also predicted the eventual coordination of television with newspapers in the advertising field and urged newspaper publishers to investigate carefully and seek to integrate television into their advertising with maximum advantage to themselves.

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to determine whether a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired or expected performance. If there is a significant difference, a problem is identified.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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WAR TRANSFORMER AND CAPACITORS STANDARDS O.K.

Standard specifications on radio transformers and capacitors, evolved by the War Production Board, the American Standards Association and the radio industry have proved generally satisfactory, the Radio Replacement Parts Industry Advisory Committee said at its recent meeting in Washington, WPB announced last Saturday. Production using these standard specifications is covered by Order L-293. Standard specifications for radio volume controls also are being drafted, WPB said.

The tight labor situation is the principal problem facing the radio replacement parts industry, Committee members indicated. Materials and facilities do not constitute major problems at present.

The distribution of radio parts under the terms of Limitation Order L-265, which provides that civilian orders for electronic equipment need no ratings but are filled by manufacturers on a certificate showing that the components are needed as maintenance, repair and operating supplies for radio customers, was discussed. Industry members said the distribution system under the order worked fairly well. Under Order L-265 the industry practice is to pro-rate distribution of radio parts to various outlets throughout the nation and not on a "first come, first served" basis, resulting in comparatively equitable distribution, the Committee said.

Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Branch of the Radio and Radar Division, WPB, was Government Presiding Officer at the meeting.

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SYLVANIA PLANS NEW POST-WAR RESEARCH CENTER

Among the plans of Sylvania and one which will be well under way when hostilities have ceased, is its centralized research center. Nearly 30 acres of land have been purchased for this purpose at Bayside, Long Island. Located away from the distraction of a manufacturing plant, or the center of a city, all of the advantages of such close associations can be maintained due to its proximity to New York City.

Sylvania's rapidly broadening scope in the fields of lighting, radio and electronics has made such a research center highly desirable. Though it is questionable whether or not any new buildings can be constructed for the duration, adequate land space will be available for such plans as may be developed to fulfill probable future needs.

Research work will eventually cover the design of new products, development of existing designs, application research and devices in which new products are to be used. Plans call for

THE RADIO AND TELEVISION INDUSTRY

According to the report, the industry is now in a position to supply the Government with a large quantity of radio and television sets. The industry has been working for some time to develop a standard set of specifications for the Government, and it is now ready to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets. The industry has also been working to develop a standard set of specifications for the Government, and it is now ready to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets.

The radio and television industry is now in a position to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets. The industry has been working for some time to develop a standard set of specifications for the Government, and it is now ready to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets.

The distribution of radio and television sets is now in a position to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets. The industry has been working for some time to develop a standard set of specifications for the Government, and it is now ready to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets.

Frank H. Robinson, Chief of the Radio and Television Division, FBI, has been working for some time to develop a standard set of specifications for the Government, and it is now ready to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets.

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ALABAMA PLANS NEW POST-WAR REVENUE

Alaska's rapidly increasing population is now in a position to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets. The industry has been working for some time to develop a standard set of specifications for the Government, and it is now ready to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets.

Alaska's rapidly increasing population is now in a position to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets. The industry has been working for some time to develop a standard set of specifications for the Government, and it is now ready to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets.

Alaska's rapidly increasing population is now in a position to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets. The industry has been working for some time to develop a standard set of specifications for the Government, and it is now ready to supply the Government with a large quantity of sets.

Production Development Laboratories with all facilities for the study and design of production processes, methods and techniques, together with the development of automatic production equipment, so that new products can be turned over to the various Sylvania plants ready for manufacture.

In addition, a research center of the type planned offers an ideal location on which to train those student engineers who join the company through the Centralized Engineering setup. Following an intensive course under Sylvania's own engineering and research men, supplemented by guest instructors, the relative aptitudes of the men for either research or production engineering can be determined and the men assigned to positions where they will be able to do their best work.

In a corresponding way, other administrative functions, some of which have already been established in the New York area, will be considered for eventual location in the center.

Eventually a considerable staff of research workers will be employed at the Research Center, and, with this in mind, recreational facilities and a modern cafeteria are included in the plans.

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CAPITAL GETS NEWS BY RADIO DURING NEWSPAPER STRIKE

The brunt of the news coverage suddenly fell upon the Washington broadcasting stations yesterday (Monday) in a printer's strike which for a day deprived Washington of its newspapers. Although negotiations between the publishers and the printers had been under way for some time, the strike apparently came out of a clear sky.

The Washington Post and the Times-Herald managed to get out with skeleton editions but the evening papers - the Star, the News and the Times-Herald evening editions - were forced to suspend. Nor was the word "strike" used. The Columbia Typographical Union simply called the printers into "a continuous meeting" and as long as they were at this meeting they could not return to work. The printers demand \$1 a day increase and the publishers offer to pay 72 cents. The War Labor Board ordered the printers back to work pending settlement.

Praise was heard for the broadcasting stations and their public service during the emergency and bitter criticism against the strikers. This writer didn't hear a single good word for them. Also it is believed notwithstanding the all-out support given to labor by President Roosevelt and the New Deal, the Washington newspaper strike (which might as well have been against the broadcasting stations or anything else) in the National Capital did labor more harm than good and seemed to be another assurance that strikes in wartime might prove a boomerang to labor in the 1944 election and result in subsequent stringent labor legislation.

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WASHINGTON GETS NEWS BY RADIO DURING NEWSPAPER STRIKE

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FCC PROSECUTOR DENIES RESIGNING; CAPITOL SAYS HE'S OUT

Following a report that Eugene Garey, prosecuting lawyer for the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, had resigned, Mr. Garey at his office in New York called this "grossly exaggerated" and declared he would be back in Washington in January when the hearings were resumed. Despite this denial came the positive assertion that Chairman Fly and the FCC having succeeded in forcing former Chairman Cox, of Georgia, to resign, had likewise been successful in putting the rollers under Mr. Garey and that the latter's resignation was now in the hands of the Committee and would be accepted when the group reconvened after Christmas.

If this proves true, Mr. Fly's fight on Mr. Garey may not do the FCC Chairman any good politically because Garey is a foe of the New Deal and an intimate friend of Jim Farley, who is looming so large in the present anti-New Deal picture. It was further reported that Mr. Garey would join with Senator Wheeler, of Montana, in an investigation of the book "Under Cover" and its author, John Roy Carlson.

Prior to the adjournment of the House Committee for the holidays, investigators said that John A. Kennedy, now a Captain in the Navy, owner of Station WCHS at Charleston, W. Va., would be asked to testify concerning charges made to the Committee by Miss Sylvia Mercer, his former secretary.

Miss Mercer, of Kell, Ill., identified herself as at one time secretary to Kennedy and charged that he was instrumental, in part, in seeking establishment of a "competing" radio station.

She testified that Kennedy allegedly backed W. A. Carrol of Charleston as the "dummy" head of the Kanawha Valley Broadcasting Co. in 1937 when a representative of the Ford industries sought FCC sanction for a competing station in Charleston. Miss Mercer said the Kanawha company was awarded a permit for Station WGKV and the Ford industries application was denied.

She said WGKV authorities made no attempt to comply with the construction orders issued by the FCC and did not begin operating the station until 1939. Then, she said, WGKV, situated in the same building as WCHS, and using its facilities, was operated at a loss.

Howard Chernoff, Managing Director of WCHS, denied Miss Mercer's charges and described her as "a former disgruntled employee." He said that "her charges will be answered fully, if and when we are given the opportunity."

Chernoff said "neither Captain Kennedy nor radio station WCHS owns a single share of stock in Station WGKV, nor do we have any options, written or oral, for any portion of that station or its stock."

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Following a report that Eugene Garay, previously known for his close association with the Federal Communications Commission, had resigned, Mr. Garay at his office in New York City, advised "Security Associates" and advised he would be leaving the company in January 1954. He stated that he was leaving the company because he was not interested in the company's business and was not interested in the company's future. He stated that he was not interested in the company's business and was not interested in the company's future. He stated that he was not interested in the company's business and was not interested in the company's future.

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1. The Committee has been informed that the following persons have been identified as having been in contact with the subject during the period of the investigation:

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York City, New York, dated 10/10/50, and 10/11/50, and 10/12/50, and 10/13/50, and 10/14/50, and 10/15/50, and 10/16/50, and 10/17/50, and 10/18/50, and 10/19/50, and 10/20/50, and 10/21/50, and 10/22/50, and 10/23/50, and 10/24/50, and 10/25/50, and 10/26/50, and 10/27/50, and 10/28/50, and 10/29/50, and 10/30/50, and 10/31/50, and 11/1/50, and 11/2/50, and 11/3/50, and 11/4/50, and 11/5/50, and 11/6/50, and 11/7/50, and 11/8/50, and 11/9/50, and 11/10/50, and 11/11/50, and 11/12/50, and 11/13/50, and 11/14/50, and 11/15/50, and 11/16/50, and 11/17/50, and 11/18/50, and 11/19/50, and 11/20/50, and 11/21/50, and 11/22/50, and 11/23/50, and 11/24/50, and 11/25/50, and 11/26/50, and 11/27/50, and 11/28/50, and 11/29/50, and 11/30/50, and 12/1/50, and 12/2/50, and 12/3/50, and 12/4/50, and 12/5/50, and 12/6/50, and 12/7/50, and 12/8/50, and 12/9/50, and 12/10/50, and 12/11/50, and 12/12/50, 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"The above information was obtained from the records of the
 Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and is being
 furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be
 distributed outside your agency."

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SUIT TO FORCE PAPER TO PRINT RADIO PROGRAMS DEC. 27

Newspapermen throughout the nation will focus their eyes on the District Court in Denver, Colorado, on December 27th when Judge George Luxford opens a hearing on two motions filed by attorneys for the Denver Post, defendant in an unusual action filed by Eugene P. O'Fallon, Inc., operator of Station KFEL, Denver.

The radio station filed an action in the Denver district court last October 23rd seeking to restrain the Post from omitting the listing of KFEL programs and those of the Mutual Broadcasting System (which are carried by KFEL) from the Post's daily log of local radio programs.

The Post's defense, according to the Editor & Publisher, is expected to be based on the fact that a newspaper is not a public utility, that it is not forced to accept any advertising or other matter it does not care to publish, in accordance with tenets of freedom of the press.

The complaint contends that failure of the Post to list KFEL programs is in violation of the Unfair Practices Act of Colorado and that the omission is designed to injure Station KFEL and destroy competition.

The Post's radio log lists only Stations KOA (over which the Post has two daily newscasts), KLZ and KVID. In addition to KFEL, the Post also eliminates the log of KMYR, an independent station. KOA is the NBC outlet; KLZ is affiliated with CBS, and KVID with the Blue network.

The Scripps-Howard Rocky Mountain News, a morning paper, publishes the daily logs of all five stations. The Post appears evenings and Sundays.

Attorneys for the Post have filed two demurring motions against the KFEL suit. Hearing on the two motions was originally set for December 20, but was postponed one week at the request of Harry S. Silverstein, chief counsel for KFEL, who advised the court he could not appear that day on account of another court action in which he represents clients outside of Denver.

KFEL's action alleges that the Post has established and maintained a "discriminatory blacklist and boycott" against KFEL and Mutual, and that the Post's attitude is "attended by circumstances of fraud and malice".

The complaint points out that the listing of three other radio stations in the Post's radio log is made without charge, and that the Post thereby secretly extends to them special services not accorded to KFEL, which has been forced to pay \$5 a line to list its program in the Post's radio program schedule.

Memorandum submitted to the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, dated January 10, 1934, at New York, New York.

The Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its resolution of January 10, 1934, directed the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to conduct a study of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's operations and to report thereon to the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

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KFEL charges that the list of programs published by the Post in its log is "false and misleading" as a result of the omission of KFEL programs and such omission was "intentionally done to divert business from KFEL and to convey the impression that KFEL is not on the air."

In addition to asking an injunction against the Post to prevent its continued omission of KFEL program listings, the suit seeks treble actual damages amounting to \$2,395, on the basis of KFEL's paid listings in the Post, and exemplary damages.

The suit also claims that the public interest demands that the people be unhampered by any artificial or unnecessary restraints, public or private, upon their choice of radio stations.

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DENIES NBC TRIED TO HIGH-PRESSURE "CATHOLIC HOUR"

There was a denial of an assertion James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission made before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that the National Broadcasting Company had attempted to throw the "Catholic Hour" off the air. This came in a letter to Chairman Burton K. Wheeler from Edward J. Hebron, Secretary of the National Council of Catholic Men, who said:

"Last Spring the National Broadcasting Company did ask the National Council of Catholic Men to consider moving the 'Catholic Hour' from 6 o'clock Sunday evening (Eastern time) to 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, saying that at the earlier hour they would be able to assure us a larger number of cooperating stations than were then carrying our program * * *

"The Board of Directors of the National Council of Catholic Men considered NBC's proposal at its meeting on May 1, 1943, and thereupon informed NBC that it would prefer not to have the hour of our program changed. NBC accepted this decision with good grace and with no impairment of the good relations that have existed between us since the inauguration of the 'Catholic Hour' nearly fourteen years ago.

"Our transcript of the testimony before your Committee yesterday seems to suggest that NBC may have accepted this decision of the NCCM Board only as a result of organized efforts by Catholic groups to persuade them to do so. Actually, the negotiations were private, entirely between the National Broadcasting Company and the National Council of Catholic Men. NCCM released no word concerning the matter, either during the pendency of negotiations or afterward, to individuals, groups, newspapers or magazines.

In concluding the hearings on the Wheeler-White Radio Bill, Senator Wheeler said:

"The Committee generally is in favor of preventing either the Government or some small group of men in industry from being able to control and monopolize the ideas peoples have presented to them over the radio." * * *

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"100% RELIABLE" INTERVIEW WITH OF CHIEF GUN SERIAL.

Section 7 of the National Council of Catholic Men, was held in a hall in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 11th of May, 1911. It was attended by the following: William K. Wheeler, President of the National Council of Catholic Men, and a number of other men of the same organization. The meeting was held in a hall in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 11th of May, 1911. It was attended by the following: William K. Wheeler, President of the National Council of Catholic Men, and a number of other men of the same organization.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW

1. The purpose of the report is to provide information on the progress of the work done during the period from 1 January to 31 December 1964. The report is divided into two main parts: a summary of the work done and a detailed account of the work done. The summary of the work done is given in the first part of the report and the detailed account of the work done is given in the second part of the report. The summary of the work done is given in the first part of the report and the detailed account of the work done is given in the second part of the report.

"The problem that confronts us is to work out legislation which will guarantee, as far as possible, the right of both sides on important controversies to be heard", he said.

"Both sides agree upon this right, but disagree as to how it can be accomplished. The industry would like to determine, itself, whether it is operating in the public interest. It is contended the FCC has too much control, and that this creates fear in the minds of broadcasters that they must do what the bureaucrats like or lose their licenses.

"I want to take away any fear of revocation, but, on the other hand, there will have to be some standards set up so that a broadcasting chain or station cannot take a public-be-damned attitude, only sending out its own views."

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MAJESTIC TO OFFER PUBLIC 70,000 SHARES OF COMMON

The Majestic Radio and Television Corporation of Chicago has registered 70,952 shares of common stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission which it proposes to offer publicly. The stock is said to be outstanding and in that case the proceeds of the sale will be received by the shareholders who are offering the stock. They are reported to be:

Edward F. Barile, 500 shares; Mrs. Cora Casagrande, 5,000 shares; Dudley E. Foster, 1,000 shares; Mrs. Margaret Foster, 980 shares; Mrs. Florence Freese, 1,000 shares; Joseph J. Neri, 500 shares; Mrs. Marie L. Tracey, 56,945 shares and Mrs. Janet M. Vanmeter, 5,000 shares.

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SENATOR TRIES TO HAVE COMMENTATOR YANKED OFF AIR

Although he doesn't mention the commentator by name, it is believed Drew Pearson, Blue Net commentator, was referring to himself when he wrote the following:

"Debonair, dashing Senator Burnet Maybank of South Carolina rushed to the telephone the other night, demanded that the Federal Communications Commission take a certain radio commentator off the air.

"Maybank was beside himself with fury because the commentator had reported that Maybank's predecessor in the Senate, War Mobilizer James Byrnes, disagreed with Southern Senators regarding the soldier-vote bill and paid tribute to Senator Claude Pepper of Florida as the only Southern Senator with enough statesmanship to put the soldiers' vote ahead of race prejudice.

"What was not mentioned on the radio, but what was a fact nevertheless, was that ex-Senator Byrnes was especially provoked with his old friend and fellow South Carolinian Maybank. It was Byrnes who did most to elect Maybank to office. Without Byrnes' powerful support, the junior Senator from South Carolina would have got nowhere.

"Hence, shortly after Maybank's vote against the soldier-vote bill, a member of Byrnes' staff gave Maybank some plain, unadulterated language. 'The country would have been much better off', he said, 'if we had left you in Charleston.'"

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::

Lack of radio tubes was one of the answers to the question "What is bothering you most?" asked in the WPB survey.

"Screen actors have to make their audiences forget that they are looking only at projected images", Lionel Barrymore said. "On the radio sound alone must supply an illusion which is no easy job. In a way it is like painting in monochrome."

The Dominican Government has awarded the Heraldic Order of Christopher Columbus to Niles Trammell, President of NBC, and Eli (Buck) Canel, who has charge of NBC's Latin American programs.

A survey just completed reveals that 65 of WOR's 1943 sponsors have used the station from four to 18 consecutive years. This figure is 22 percent of the 300 accounts on WOR's 1943 books, and shows a high average of sponsor renewals. Of these 65 long-term sponsors, 25 have been accounts of WOR for seven years or more.

Paul Hollister, CBS Vice President in Charge of Advertising, George Crandall, Director of Press Information, and William J. Fagan, Administrative Manager of the Network Sales Department, were speakers at a meeting of the CBS Construction and Building Operations Supervisors' Group last Thursday.

The Supervisors' Group was set up some weeks ago as an orientation unit to familiarize supervisors with general operations of other departments of the network, so that operations within the supervisors' divisions would function more efficiently.

Consolidated net income of the American Cable & Radio Corporation after deducting provisions for taxes, interest and other charges of subsidiaries amounted to \$1,389,503 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1943, as compared with \$658,963 for the corresponding period of 1942.

Consolidated net income of all America Corporation and its subsidiary companies for the nine months ended September 30, 1943, amounted to \$810,110, as compared with \$1,097,138 for the corresponding period of 1942. Gross cable operating revenues of All America Cables and Radio, Inc. aggregated \$6,108,344, a decrease of \$292,746 from the similar 1942 period.

"The growing attempt to bring radio under censorship is disturbing, according to the questions from the floor of a forum held by the Catholic Lawyers Guild of Brooklyn", the Editor & Publisher comments. "It was quite evident that the speakers and their audience were in agreement on the idea that the powers of the FCC must be redefined by Congress to avert the possibility of government control over speakers and their utterances. Otherwise the guarantee of free speech becomes a dead letter."

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPS is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

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1. The "Latter Day" movement is a religious movement that began in the early 19th century in the United States. It is characterized by a belief in the restoration of the original Christian church and the appearance of a new prophet, Joseph Smith. The movement includes several denominations, such as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), the Community of Christ, and the Church of Christ.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy of maintaining the value of the pound at par with the dollar. This has led to a steady decline in the value of the pound, which has in turn led to a loss of confidence in the pound as a unit of account. This has resulted in a general increase in prices, which has led to a loss of purchasing power for the public. This is a serious situation, and it is one which the Government must take steps to remedy as soon as possible.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This movement is caused by a number of factors, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment. The process of urbanization has led to the growth of large cities and the decline of small towns. This has had a significant impact on the economy and society. The majority of the population now lives in urban areas, which are the centers of economic and social activity. This has led to the development of a more complex and integrated society. The process of urbanization is still going on, and it is expected to continue for some time. This will have a significant impact on the future of the United States.

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On 10/10/1941, the following was received from the American Red Cross:

1945, amounted to \$310,110, as compared with \$1,437,148 for the year 1944. The percentage change in gross profit for the year 1945, as compared with 1944, was 100.00 percent. The percentage change in gross profit for the year 1945, as compared with 1944, was 100.00 percent. The percentage change in gross profit for the year 1945, as compared with 1944, was 100.00 percent.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1943
FRANK E. MULLEN

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December 29, 1943

MRS. MEYER FINDS ONLY 3% TELL STATION WHAT DIDN'T LIKE

Although her husband is a publisher of a newspaper -- the Washington Post -- and a paper that does not own a broadcasting station, Mrs. Eugene Meyer proved to be a champion of the radio stations as well as newspapers in their effort to give the people what they wanted. It was Mrs. Meyer's contention that the only way they could find this out was to hear from their readers and listeners. When the question came up in connection with radio, Mrs. Meyer proved her point very neatly by asking how many in her audience at Town Hall in New York had ever taken the trouble to tell a broadcasting station what they didn't like. Only about 3% of those present raised their hands.

The question was brought up at a recent Town Meeting of the Air over the Blue Network in a debate, "Has the American Home Failed?", participated in by Mrs. Meyer and Lewis Browne, author of "See What I Mean", with Mrs. Marion P. Bassett of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley as interrogator. George V. Denny, Jr. as usual acted as moderator.

Radio was brought into the debate when a question was read from Mrs. Lulu Maye Crosby Coffman of South Bend:

"Why should the publishers of the daily and Sunday newspapers and so-called 'funny magazines' be permitted to publish gangster cartoons and sinister pictures under the title 'Comic Section'?"

There was applause when Mr. Denny remarked that this was an inquiry particularly for Mrs. Meyer as the wife of a publisher.

"My answer to that", Mrs. Meyer replied, "is that the American public is altogether too inarticulate. If you don't like what's on the radio and in the papers, tell them so."

This spirited comeback was greeted by applause. Later in the questioning, Mr. Denny said:

"Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Edward Hollenback puts a tough question to you:

'What can the home do to counteract the lure of glittering, low-standard movies, comedians who make a joke of marital infidelity, and politicians' promises of easy freedom?'

"Well, I think the answer to that is the answer I made to the other question. The American public gets what it deserves, because you are the masters of what is in the public press and on the screen and on the radio," Mrs. Meyer countered.

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At this there were cries of "No" from the audience.

"All right", Mr. Denny interjected, "the audience says 'No'. Is the answer 'No'?"

Mrs. Meyer said, addressing the audience, "Well, I'd like you to raise hands. How many of you have ever told a radio station that you didn't like a program?"

Mr. Denny: "What percentage would you say?"

Mrs. Meyer: "Well, it looks like about three per cent."

Mr. Denny: "Three per cent? Well, I'm afraid that makes the speaker right." (Applause.) "Mr. Browne, have you a comment on that?"

Mr. Browne: "I have a comment, but it probably wouldn't go over the air successfully." (Laughter.)

Mr. Denny: "There is no censorship. Were you implying censorship?"

There was another reference to radio later when Mr. Browne said:

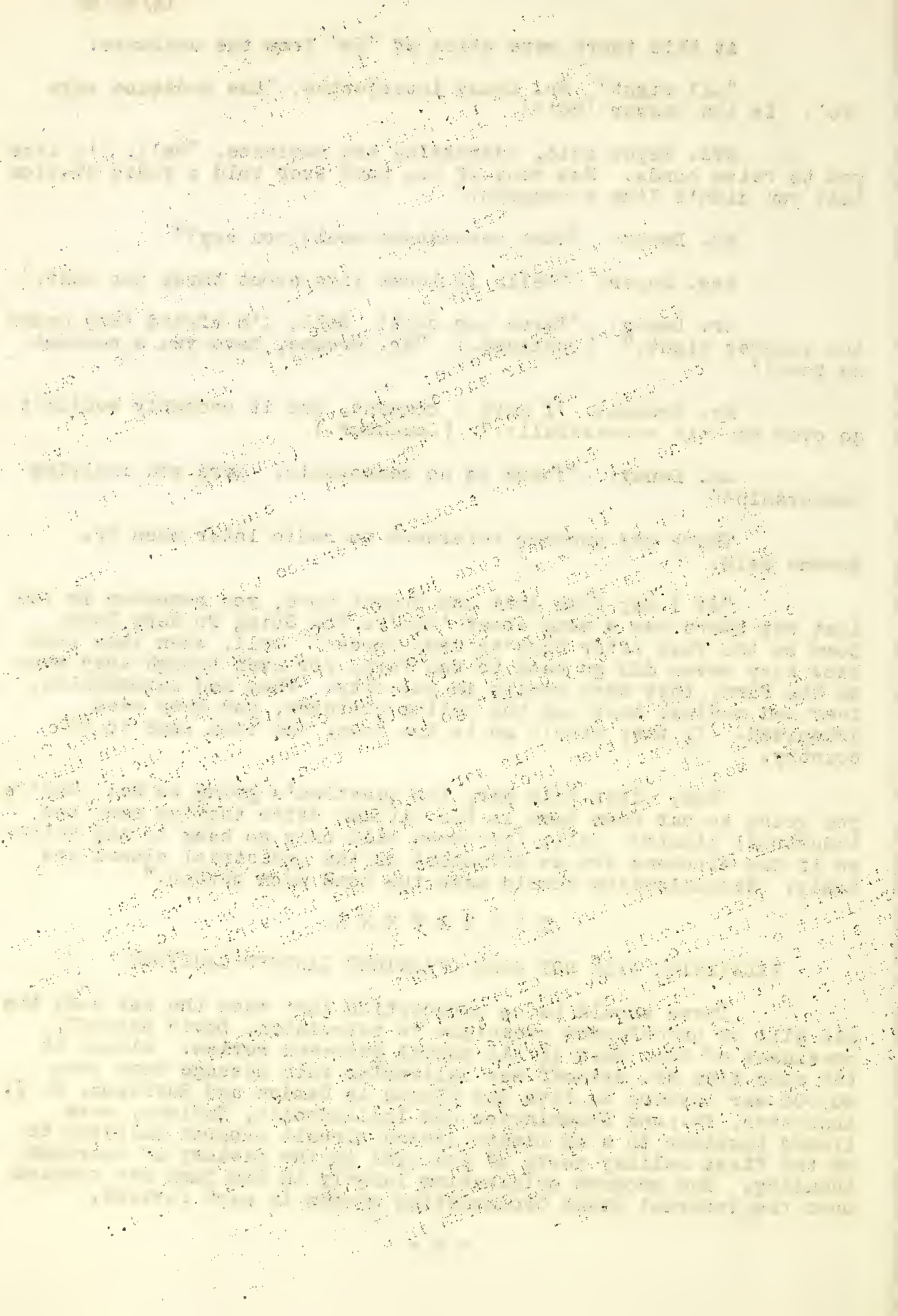
"If I may take just one moment more, you remember in the last war there was a song about 'How're You Going To Keep Them Down on the Farm After They've Seen Paree'? Well, when they came back they never did go back to the farm, for even though they were on the farm, they were really in the city. They had automobiles, they had radios, they had the motion pictures, and they were urbanized. If they didn't go to the town, the town came to the country.

"Now, after this war, the question's going to be: How're you going to put them back in the kitchen after they've seen the industrial plants? Well, the women will only go back to the kitchen if the kitchens are as efficient as the industrial plants are today. Mechanization should make the home much better."

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TELEVISION WILL NOT COME OVERNIGHT SARNOFF CAUTIONS

There should be no expectation that when the war ends the air will be transformed overnight to television, David Sarnoff, president of RCA, said in his annual year-end review. Almost at the same time Mr. Sarnoff was delivering this message more than 40,000 war workers in five RCA plants in Camden and Harrison, N. J.; Lancaster, Pa.; and Bloomington and Indianapolis, Indiana, were linked together in a 15 minute closed circuit program believed to be the first holiday party of its kind in the history of American industry. The program originating largely in New York was carried over the internal plant broadcasting system in each factory.



Of the prospects for television Mr. Sarnoff said:

"It will require from 3 to 6 months to get the machinery in operation to resume the manufacture of television civilian broadcast receivers. It may require a year after approval of standards and full authorization of commercialization of television broadcasting by the Federal Communications Commission before television sets are available within the price range from \$200 to \$300. Production of television receivers is not the only task. Television transmitters must be erected. Interesting programs be planned. Automatic radio relay stations must be built to link key cities into a network. That is no one-year job.

"Alongside of television, 'FM' or frequency modulation on ultra-short waves, holds great promise of becoming an added feature in broadcasting. Even now 'FM' carries the sound part of television. In both television and 'FM', much scientific progress has been made in connection with the application of radio to the war. The home-radio instrument of the future will be a combination television and sound-broadcast receiver incorporating 'FM' and phonograph."

Speaking of other things we may expect, Mr. Sarnoff continued:

"Because of spectacular wartime developments, radio apparatus will be adapted for collision prevention to aircraft, ships, railroads and possibly automobiles. All this will be part of the new service of radio in an era of sight control made possible by the development of electron tubes.

"As new electron tubes always serve as keys to major advances, so in broadcast reception, new and tiny tubes -- smaller than acorns -- may introduce 'personalized' radio. Small, compact receivers, and even transmitters may be built in a little case that will slip into a pocket. The uses to which such 'stations' may be put gives the imagination much to play upon.

"All these new developments will not be realized in 1944, but with 1944 as the year of expected decision in the European war, they will date from it, as radio broadcasting dated from 1919.

"Latest estimates reveal that radio production in the United States is up to \$250,000,000 a month against \$30,000,000 a month a year ago -- all for the armed services. The equipment is the finest and most efficient in the world. America's radio-electronic scientists and engineers have far surpassed Germany's much vaunted super-men of science.

"In fulfilling its unprecedented wartime responsibilities, radio has taken its place among the great industries of America, offering employment to hundreds of thousands of workers. Since the war began in Europe, RCA employees have increased from 23,000 to more than 40,000. Another 6,000 employees are enrolled as officers and enlisted men in the military services."

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BALCOLM OF SYLVANIA NEW RADIO TUBE ADVISORY CHAIRMAN

Members of the recently appointed Radio Receiver Tube Manufacturers' Industry Advisory Committee met with price officials of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C. Wednesday, December 15, OPA announced December 23.

M. F. Balcolm, Vice President in charge of the radio division of the Sylvania Electric Products Company, Emporium, Pa., was elected committee chairman.

Main topics discussed at the meeting were pricing problems of the radio receiver tube industry, with special emphasis on means for securing effective control at wholesale and retail levels.

Establishment by OPA of ceiling prices on civilian replacement tubes sold by retailers and distributors, as well as manufacturers, is planned. The advisory committee is considering ceiling prices only of civilian replacement tubes and not of military tubes. Although prices of civilian replacements are now under the General Maximum Price regulation, it is understood that this has not been effective, particularly in the case of retail sales, and it is now proposed to establish retail and also wholesale price ceilings.

Members of the Manufacturers Radio Tube Advisory Committee and companies they represent, are:

M. F. Balcolm, Vice President in Charge of Radio Division, Sylvania Electric Products Company, Emporium, Pa.; R. E. Carlson, Vice President in Charge of Sales, Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Newark, N.J.; L. H. Coffin, President, Hytron Corporation, Salem, Mass.; and C. J. Hollatz, Executive Vice President, Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corporation, Owensboro, Ky. Also L. W. Teegarden, Assistant General Sales Manager, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J.; D. T. Shultz, Vice President, Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Newton, Mass.; and J. H. Robinson, Director of Distributors' Sales, National Union Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J.

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MAAS WOULD GIVE NAVY CONTROL OF RADIO ON ALL SHIPS

A bill to give the Navy wartime power to "effectuate security of radio communications on merchant vessels during the war" introduced by Rep. Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee introduced just before the holiday recess, is expected to receive early consideration.

The Maas bill provides:

"That the Secretary of the Navy, whenever and to the extent he deems it necessary for radio security, or for efficiency or effectiveness of radio communication, or otherwise necessary for purposes of national security or prosecution of the present wars, is hereby authorized to exercise the authority vested in him under this

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal communication, and it is written in a very formal and dignified style. The President expresses his regret that he cannot continue to serve the country, and he expresses his confidence in the future of the country.

[illegible]

1. The first part of the report, which is the most important, is the one that deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very good example of a report that is both informative and interesting. It is a very good example of a report that is both informative and interesting.

[illegible]

Act with respect to radio equipment and operation thereof on any ship of the United States which has, or pursuant to any Federal statute is required to have, radio equipment on board.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary is authorized to prescribe and enforce requirements as to (1) the amount and types of radio equipment which is to be carried aboard ships of the United States, (2) installation and operation of such equipment, (3) conditions under which such equipment shall be operated and wave lengths to be employed, (4) the qualifications of personnel who may operate such equipment, their hours of watch and other duties with respect to operating such equipment, and the minimum number of operators to be so employed; (b) the Secretary may delegate to any officer of the Navy, Coast Guard, or Marine Corps any authority vested in him under this section except the promulgation of rules and regulations.

SEC. 3. The enactment of this Act or the exercise of authority thereunder shall not be construed to suspend any other law or any requirement imposed pursuant thereto, except that any requirement imposed pursuant to section 2 of this Act shall, to the extent of any conflict with respect to any provision of, or requirement under, any other law, supersede such other provision or requirement.

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WPB TURNS OVER STANDARDS TO ARMY-NAVY AGENCY

The War Production Board announced last week that it will turn over to the recently organized joint Army-Navy Electronic Standardization Agency (ANESA) a compilation of standard specifications for 20 electronic components. Of the components on which standard specifications were drafted for WPB by the American Standards Association, eleven have been approved for procurement purposes by the Army and Navy. Drafting of standard specifications on the remaining nine is expected to be completed and turned over to ANESA by March 1.

The Radio and Radar Division of WPB, which has been responsible for the standardization study for the past year, said its work is now reaching the important stage of application of the approved standards, a function which is primarily one for the Armed Services. The Army and Navy have indicated that they will continue the study and application of standard specifications for electronic components both for the duration and as a peacetime operation through ANESA and the joint Army-Navy Board for Approving Standards, also formed recently. ANESA is at Red Bank, N. J., in close proximity to Fort Monmouth.

WPB pointed out that the standards on the 20 components, when completed, will be 75 per cent, item-wise, of all components used in electronic devices. That is, they make up three-fourths of the components which reoccur frequently in radios or other electronic equipment.

The Armed Services, in deciding to take over the future work on standardization in electronics, gave credit to WPB for having initiated and carried forward this task. They also credited the accomplishment of WPB for having brought the Army and Navy

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, 1947-1948, 1949-1950, 1951-1952, 1953-1954, 1955-1956, 1957-1958, 1959-1960, 1961-1962, 1963-1964, 1965-1966, 1967-1968, 1969-1970, 1971-1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-1978, 1979-1980, 1981-1982, 1983-1984, 1985-1986, 1987-1988, 1989-1990, 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 2423-2424, 2425-2426, 2427-2428, 2429-2430, 2431-2432, 2433-2434, 2435-2436, 2437-2438, 2439-2440, 2441-2442, 2443-2444, 2445-2446, 2447-2448, 2449-2450, 2451-2452, 2453-2454, 2455-2456, 2457-2458, 2459-2460, 2461-2462, 2463-2464, 2465-2466, 2467-2468, 2469-2470, 2471-2472, 2473-2474, 2475-2476, 2477-2478, 2479-2480, 2481-2482, 2483-2484, 2485-2486, 2487-2488, 2489-2490, 2491-2492, 2493-2494, 2495-2496, 2497-2498, 2499-2500, 2501-2502, 2503-2504, 2505-2506, 2507-2508, 2509-2510, 2511-2512, 2513-2514, 2515-2516, 2517-2518, 2519-2520, 2521-2522, 2523-2524, 2525-2526, 2527-2528, 2529-2530, 2531-2532, 2533-2534, 2535-2536, 2537-2538, 2539-2540, 2541-2542, 2543-2544, 2545-2546, 2547-2548, 2549-2550, 2551-2552, 2553-2554, 2555-2556, 2557-2558, 2559-2560, 2561-2562, 2563-2564, 2565-2566, 2567-2568, 2569-2570, 2571-2572, 2573-2574, 2575-2576, 2577-2578, 2579-2580, 2581-2582, 2583-2584, 2585-2586, 2587-2588, 2589-2590, 2591-2592, 2593-2594, 2595-2596, 2597-2598, 2599-2600, 2601-2602, 2603-2604, 2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, 2627-2628, 2629-2630, 2631-2632, 2633-2634, 2635-2636, 2637-2638, 2639-2640, 2641-2642, 2643-2644, 2645-2646, 2647-2648, 2649-2650, 2651-2652, 2653-2654, 2655-2656, 2657-2658, 2659-2660, 2661-2662, 2663-2664, 2665-2666, 2667-2668, 2669-2670, 2671-2672, 2673-2674, 2675-2676, 2677-2678, 2679-2680, 2681-2682, 2683-2684, 2685-2686, 2687-2688,

together on the use of common standards for electronic equipment. These common standards have resulted in increased industrial production and more efficient functioning in the combat theatres through the interchangeability of components for replacement, maintenance and repair purposes.

The components on which American War Standard specifications have been approved by the Army and Navy are ceramic radio insulating materials, steatite radio insulators, fixed mica dielectric capacitors, ceramic radio dielectric material, external meter resistors, glass bonded mica radio insulators, fixed composition resistors, electrical indicating instruments, shock-testing mechanism for electrical indicating instruments, dimensions for external radio-frequency thermocouple converters and glass radio insulators.

Components on which standards are expected to be completed by March 1 by WPB include fixed paper dielectric capacitors, porcelain radio insulators, fixed ceramic capacitors, dynamotors, external ammeter shunts, variable wire-wound resistors (low temperature), tower-type wire-wound rheostats, and toggle switches.

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HAMMOND SUCCEEDS BROWN AS NBC ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

Charles P. Hammond has been appointed Director of Advertising and Promotion for the National Broadcasting Company to succeed Charles B. Brown. For the past year, Mr. Hammond has been administrative assistant to Mr. Brown who leaves January 1 to become Advertising Director for the RCA-Victor Division, Camden, N. J.

Following his graduation from Cornell in 1931, Mr. Hammond was associated successively with the editorial staffs of the New York World, New York Post and Literary Digest, before going to the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

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RMA EXPANDS FOR POSTWAR WORK; CHICAGO MEETING JAN. 12

There has been a big expansion of the Radio Manufacturers Association in anticipation of an increased 1944 war program and the great postwar problems which are looming.

Eight new special committees are included in the enlarged setup. They have been appointed by R. C. Cosgrove of the Crosley Corporation, chairman of the RMA's overall Postwar Planning Committee.

The new work, both on the immediate and also postwar industry interests, will be developed at an RMA "Mid-Winter Conference" on Wednesday and Thursday, January 12 and 13 at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago. Chairman Cosgrove has arranged for several meetings of the new postwar planning committees on January 12 and also for

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The components of the system have been selected to meet the requirements of the system and to provide a high degree of reliability and security. The system is designed to be flexible and adaptable to changing requirements and to be able to handle a wide range of data and information. The system is also designed to be able to handle a large volume of data and information and to be able to handle a wide range of data and information. The system is also designed to be able to handle a large volume of data and information and to be able to handle a wide range of data and information.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a grid-like format. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Doe", "Jane Smith", and "Robert Johnson", along with their respective addresses.

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REPORT DATED: Feb 22 1967 FOR: JRO-11

Administrative Assistant for the Division of Investigation, Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

1. The following information was obtained from the files of the New York State Department of Social Services, Division of Child Welfare, New York City, New York, dated 10/1/50, and 10/2/50, and 10/3/50, and 10/4/50, and 10/5/50, and 10/6/50, and 10/7/50, and 10/8/50, and 10/9/50, and 10/10/50, and 10/11/50, and 10/12/50, and 10/13/50, and 10/14/50, and 10/15/50, and 10/16/50, and 10/17/50, and 10/18/50, and 10/19/50, and 10/20/50, and 10/21/50, and 10/22/50, and 10/23/50, and 10/24/50, and 10/25/50, and 10/26/50, and 10/27/50, and 10/28/50, and 10/29/50, and 10/30/50, and 10/31/50, and 11/1/50, and 11/2/50, and 11/3/50, and 11/4/50, and 11/5/50, and 11/6/50, and 11/7/50, and 11/8/50, and 11/9/50, and 11/10/50, and 11/11/50, and 11/12/50, and 11/13/50, and 11/14/50, and 11/15/50, and 11/16/50, and 11/17/50, and 11/18/50, and 11/19/50, and 11/20/50, and 11/21/50, and 11/22/50, and 11/23/50, and 11/24/50, and 11/25/50, and 11/26/50, and 11/27/50, and 11/28/50, and 11/29/50, and 11/30/50, and 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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the symptoms and the context in which they are occurring.

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meetings of all set manufacturers, and of the general Postwar Planning Committee, to receive reports and recommendations of the new special committees. A luncheon of the many members on the new committees and also of other groups will be held.

Following are the newly appointed RMA committees (excepting an important group on problems of current and future contract terminations, including present as well as future problems of prime and subcontractors, which has not yet been completed):

Industry Reconversion - A. S. Wells of Wells-Gardner & Co., Chicago, former president of RMA, is chairman, and E. A. Nicholas of Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind., is vice chairman of this committee, formed to draft a detailed program for future reconversion of the industry to civilian production, and for its discussion with the proper government agencies. The disposition of surplus war materials and of government plants, the postwar patent situation and postwar product planning are among the many important interests delegated to this committee. It will coordinate its work on future peacetime products with the Radio Technical Planning Board.

Employment and Personnel - The chairman is A. H. Gardner of Colonial Radio Corporation, Buffalo, and the committee will handle immediate and also future employment problems, including present manpower, absenteeism, recruiting, absorption of discharged and disabled servicemen, employment stabilization and agreements, bonus and incentive pay, etc. Under immediate consideration is an RMA survey to secure employment and wage rate data, both in connection with new working agreements and also regarding postwar production costs.

Sales Financing - J. P. Rogers of Farnsworth Television and Radio Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind., is chairman of this committee, to secure data and make recommendations regarding financing problems of distributors, dealers and consumers, as well as manufacturers, including V and VT loans, and problems relating to financing by national and local organizations.

Industry Statistics - Under Ross D. Siragusa of the Admiral Corporation of Chicago as chairman, this committee will plan development of industry statistics including data on production and sales, the latter by areas. The future statistics will include tubes, parts and accessories, transmitting apparatus, as well as receivers.

Advertising Committee - The chairman is John S. Garceau of Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation of Fort Wayne, Ind. The committee, which held its initial meeting December 8 at New York, deals with present and future advertising of new radio-electronic apparatus, cooperative advertising, publicity and promotion, etc.

Distribution Costs - The chairman is Ben Abrams of Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corporation, New York. The committee, which held its initial meeting December 20 in New York, will

develop data on distribution costs, government control problems and other commercial problems of postwar merchandising.

Export Program - Chairman W. A. Coogan of the RMA Export Committee is chairman of the special group to consider postwar conditions and problems of postwar export trade, including products and merchandising, financing, shipping, trade marks, and promotion in export fields, and also contacts with government agencies concerned with export trade.

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CHARGES NEW DEAL DOING BEST TO GIVE U. S. NAZI RADIO

Following up with a vicious wallop the attack the Chicago Tribune made upon the Federal Communications Commission and Chairman James Lawrence Fly, the New York News, another of the so-called Axis newspapers, or anti-Administration paper, charges the New Deal with doing its best to bring U. S. radio "under German-style and Russian-style government overlordship." The attack of the News, which claims the largest circulation in the United States, 2,013,200 daily and 3,810,226 Sunday, was reprinted in the Washington Times-Herald, the third of the "Axis" papers.

The New York News editorial reads in part as follows:

"The Roosevelt Administration has long been trying to bring all three of our main mediums of expression--press, movies and radio--under its control.

"It has brought an antitrust suit against the Associated Press to punish it for having refused a franchise to Marshall Field 3d's Chicago Sun; tried to intimidate the Chicago Tribune with a censorship-violation charge which the grand jury tossed out on its ear; abused individual newspapermen; and so on. The press is still wiggling and squirming to retain its constitutional freedom, but there is no guarantee that it can do so.

"The radio and the movies are in worse case than the press. The Administration, from 'asking' the movie industry to make propaganda films of all kinds, has lately gone to issuing movies of its own. More and more you see the line 'The United States Government Presents' on movie reels concerning the war, production, and so on and so forth.

"On the radio industry the Administration has a stranglehold, because of the Communications Act of 1934. This act created the Federal Communications Commission, and defined the FCC's powers in loose, vague language. The FCC's chairman is a Mr. James L. Fly, who has vastly built up his powers under the vague law of 1934. His FCC, having power to revoke station licenses, has meddled with programs and attempted censorship; and recently the Supreme Court held that it was not violating existing law by doing these things.

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To correct some of these abuses and clip Mr. Fly's claws to some extent, the White-Wheeler bill to amend the 1934 Communications Act was introduced recently in Congress. This bill would take some of the vagueness out of the present law, and would impose some curbs on the FCC majority's tendency to grab powers of censorship and intimidate broadcasters with its powers to revoke their licenses if they don't please it.

It looks to us, though, as if the bill is open to improvement, and should be considerably strengthened, after which it should be passed by Congress.

The FCC's power to revoke licenses should be taken away, not merely trimmed down. It is this power which gives the Administration its stranglehold on the radio. The Government has no such power to license or de-license newspapers and magazines. If it could do that, we would have no freedom of the press.

In case some station flagrantly abuses its rights, by broadcasting matter offensive to the public taste or against law and order, the authorities should be required to take the case into a court in the station's own neighborhood and get a jury conviction before the license could be revoked.

Knocked in the head should be Mr. Fly's quaint notion that a newspaper, though having superior newsgathering facilities, should not be allowed to own a radio station with which to broadcast news.

With these improvements, the White-Wheeler bill ought to free the radio in this country from its present bureaucratic control. This effort, because this Administration is doing its best to bring U. S. radio under Russian-style and German-style government lordship.

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DUNLAP, NEW RCA ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY DIRECTOR

Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Manager of the RCA Department of Information, has been appointed Director of Advertising and Publicity for RCA, it was announced by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. Dunlap succeeds Horton H. Heath, who has accepted a position with the National Broadcasting Company as Assistant to the Vice President and General Manager.

Mr. Dunlap was Radio Editor of The New York Times for eighteen years. His association with radio dates from 1912 when he built an amateur wireless station at Niagara Falls, N. Y. In 1917 he was chief operator of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company aboard the S.S. Octorora. During the First World War he served as radio operator in the U. S. Navy, graduating from the U. S. Naval Radio School at Harvard as one of the three honor men of the class.

Mr. Dunlap was graduated from Colgate University in 1920 after which he attended the Harvard Graduate School of Business, specializing in advertising and marketing. After a year on the staff of the Hanff-Metzger Advertising Agency in 1922 he was invited by Carr V. VanAnda, Managing Editor of The New York Times to organize a radio section and to direct the coverage of radio news.

Mr. Dunlap's nine books on radio include two on advertising, "Advertising by Radio" and "Radio in Advertising." His other books are: "Dunlap's Radio Manual", "The Story of Radio", "Talking on the Radio", "The Outlook for Television", "Marconi: His Life and His Wireless"; "The Future of Television", and "Radio's 100 Men of Science" a collective biography, recently completed for publication by Harper & Brothers in 1944.

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FCC SILENT ON SALE OF BLUE STOCK TO TIME MAGAZINE

Although understood to be opposed to publications owning or controlling radio stations there was no comment at the Federal Communications Commission on the report from New York that Time, Inc., owned by Henry R. Luce, had purchased a substantial interest in the Blue Radio Network from Edward J. Noble, former Undersecretary of Commerce, who bought the system in October for eight million dollars cash.

Mr. Noble announced that the staffs of Time, Life and Fortune magazines would "make a major contribution" to the network's programs, which will play up news and news features.

Time's interest in the company will represent $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the stock, while another $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest was sold to Chester J. LaRoche, former chairman of the board of the advertising firm of Young & Rubicam, and now head of the War Advertising Council. Smaller interests also were sold to Mark Woods, president of the Blue Network and Edgar Kobak, executive vice president.

Mr. Noble said these transactions have left him in virtual control of the company.

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SOUTHERN WRECK BRINGS PROPOSAL TRAINS USE 2-WAY RADIO

That two-way radio could have prevented the Atlantic Coast Line wreck has been pretty generally recognized by the public with the result that officials in Washington are looking into the possibility of requiring radio equipment for public carriers.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Mrs. Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., wife of Commander McDonald of Chicago was sponsor at the launching of the submarine U.S.S. HARDHEAD at Manitowoc, Wis. recently.

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe of the RCA Victor Division, Camden, N.J. has been elected a director of the Radio Manufacturers Association. He succeeds H. C. Bonfig who, after several years of service on the RMA Board of Directors, has been transferred by his company to new duties.

Harry M. Plotkin has been appointed Assistant FCC General Counsel in charge of the Litigation and Administration Division. Mr. Plotkin, a resident of Chicago and native of Massachusetts, graduated magna cum laude from the Harvard Law School in 1937. With the Commission since January 1940 he has been Chief of the Litigation and Administration Division since October 1942. From 1937 to January 1940 Mr. Plotkin was associated with Topliff and Horween, Chicago law firm.

The Commission also announced the appointment of Peter Shuebruk, likewise from Massachusetts, as Assistant to the General Counsel to fill the vacancy which occurred when Nathan H. David enlisted in the Navy last month. Mr. Shuebruk also graduated magna cum laude in 1937 from Harvard Law School, where he was an editor of the Harvard Law Review.

There are now 100 radio and scientific plants financed by the Defense Plant Corp., a subsidiary of RFC, with commitments of \$69,163,000, according to a published statement by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones just forwarded to Senator Hill of Ala., chairman of a Senate subcommittee inquiring into war surpluses. Secretary Jones last spring disclosed that the Defense Plant Corp. had financed 54 plants for radio and scientific equipment for a total of \$60,000,000.

FM Broadcasters, Inc., will stage its fifth annual session in New York City on or about January 26, 1944. The exact date hinges on hotel availabilities. FMBI Director T. C. Streibert, WOR, New York, was appointed chairman of a Convention Arrangements Committee. The two-day meeting will be the first time FMBI has ever convened beyond a single-day get-together.

Says Drew Pearson: "Each week alert Gardner Cowles, Jr., president of the Iowa Broadcasting Company and publisher of the Des Moines Register and Tribune will poll Iowa on an important national question."

The Army's "walkie-talkie" may be used to expedite the reading of gas and electric meters after the war. E. N. Keller, of Philadelphia Electric Co., said a reader could radio the figures to a central point where they could be recorded and a bill mechanically punched immediately.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

July-Dec. 1943.

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